Union Calendar No. 220
113th Congress, 1st Session – – – – – – – – – – – – – –House Report 113–302

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

DECEMBER 20, 2013

DECEMBER 20, 2013.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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*** Ranking Minority Member**
**** Vice Chair appointments/Full Committee and Subcommittee.**
+ The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall serve as Ex-officio Members of all Subcommittees and shall have the right to vote and be counted as part of the quorum and ratios on all matters before the Subcommittees.

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113TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, December 20, 2013.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: Pursuant to Clause (1)(d)(1) of Rule XI and Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit the Annual Report of Activities for the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for the first session of the 113th Congress.

This annual report provides an overview of the legislative and oversight activities conducted by the Committee, as defined by Rule X Clause 1(p) and Clause 3(k) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a summary of actions taken and recommendations made with respect to the Committee's oversight plan and a summary of hearings held, pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), and (p) of Rule XI.

This document is intended as a general reference tool and not as a substitute for the hearing records, reports, and other files.

Sincerely,

LAMAR S. SMITH,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

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Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
113th Congress, 2013

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Union Calendar No. 220

113th Congress
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
113–302

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES—COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

DECEMBER 20, 2013.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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MR. SMITH, from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, submitted the following

R E P O R T

OVERVIEW

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met on January 26, 2013, for an organizational meeting and adoption of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology Rules and Oversight Plan for the 113th Congress under the direction of Lamar S. Smith, Chair. The Committee Membership was 40 Members with 22 Republicans and 18 Democrats.

The Committee established six subcommittees: Energy (Cynthia Lummis, Chair); Environment (Andy Harris, Chair); Oversight (Paul Broun, Chair); Research (Larry Bushon, Chair); Space (Steven Palazzo, Chair); and Technology (Thomas Massie, Chair). Representative Dana Rohrabacher appointed Full Committee Vice Chair.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met on June 18, 2013 to amend the Committee Rules to reduce the number of subcommittees from six to five and fill vacancies in the roster. The five subcommittees established include: Energy (Cynthia Lummis, Chair); Environment (Chris Stewart, Chair); Oversight (Paul Broun, Chair); Research and Technology (Larry Bucshon, Chair); and Space and Aeronautics (Steven Palazzo, Chair).

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, as prescribed by Clauses 1(p) and 3(k) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is as follows:

HOUSE RULE X
LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

* * * * * * *

(p) Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

(1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.

(2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

(3) Civil aviation research and development.

(4) Environmental research and development.

(5) Marine research.

(6) Commercial application of energy technology.

(7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures, and the metric system.

(8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(9) National Space Council.

(10) National Science Foundation.

(11) National Weather Service.

(12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.

(13) Science scholarships.

(14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.

* * * * * * *

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

3(k) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development.

ACTIVITIES REPORT
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY STATISTICS

113th Congress, First Session
January 3, 2013 — January 2nd, 2014

Business Meetings Held – *3*

Bills and Resolutions Referred to the Committee – *92*

Hearings Held – *59*

Witnesses Appeared Before the Committee – *187*

Full Committee Markups Held – *5*

Subcommittee Markups Held – *3*

Reports Filed – 5

Legislation Passed the House – *5*

FULL COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 23, 2013—FULL COMMITTEE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

The Committee met to organize for the 113th Congress. The Committee adopted Committee Rules for its operations, established subcommittees, appointed subcommittee chairs and ranking members, and adopted the Oversight Plan.

FEBRUARY 25, 2013—H.R. 667, TO REDESIGNATE THE DRYDEN FLIGHT RESEARCH CENTER AS THE NEIL A. ARMSTRONG FLIGHT RESEARCH CENTER AND THE WESTERN AERONAUTICAL TEST RANGE AS RANGE AS THE HUGH L. DRYDEN AERONAUTICAL TEST RANGE

Background and Need

H.R. 667 renames NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center as the Neil Armstrong Flight Research Center and designates the Western Aeronautical Test Range, located at Dryden, as the Hugh L. Dryden Aeronautical Test Range. The Dryden Flight Research Center is NASA and the Nation's premier flight research facility. Neil Armstrong worked at the Center for seven years and during the course of his career flew the X–15 seven times, including a flight that reached over 207,000 feet in altitude. Neil Armstrong died on August 25, 2012. Hugh L. Dryden earned his undergraduate and Ph.D. degrees in physics from Johns Hopkins University and became Director of Aeronautical Research at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the predecessor of NASA. Dr. Dryden was appointed Deputy Administrator of NASA in 1958 and remained in that position until his death on December 2, 1965.

Legislative History

Rep. Kevin McCarthy introduced H.R. 667 on February 13, 2013. H.R. 667 was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Cosponsors of the legislation included Rep. Adam Schiff, Rep. Buck McKeon, Rep. Ken Calvert, Rep. Jim Jordan, Rep. Steven Palazzo, Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, Rep. Ralph Hall, and Rep. Lamar Smith. On February 25, 2013, H.R. 667 was considered under suspension of the rules. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to on February 25, 2013 by a vote of Y-394, N-0 (Roll Call No. 47). On February 26, 2013, H.R. 667 was received in the Senate.

MARCH 14, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 756, THE CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Need

Information technology (IT) has evolved rapidly over the last decade, leading to markedly increased connectivity and productivity.

The benefits provided by these advancements have led to the widespread use and incorporation of information technologies across major sectors of the economy. This level of connectivity and the dependence of our critical infrastructures on IT have also increased the vulnerability of these systems. Reports of cyber criminals and nation-states accessing sensitive information and disrupting services have risen steadily over the last decade, heightening concerns over the adequacy of our cybersecurity measures.

According to the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies spent $8.6 billion in FY 2010 on cybersecurity and the Federal government has spent more than $600 billion on information technology in the last decade. In addition, the Federal government funds nearly $400 million in cybersecurity research and development each year.

In January 2008, the Bush Administration established, through a series of classified executive directives, the *Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative* (CNCI). The Obama Administration has continued this initiative, with the goal of securing Federal systems and fostering public-private cooperation.

On May 29, 2009, the Obama Administration released its *Cyberspace Policy Review*. The Review recommended an increased level of interagency cooperation among all departments and agencies, highlighted the need for information sharing concerning attacks and vulnerabilities, and highlighted the need for an exchange of research and security strategies essential to the efficient and effective defense of Federal computer systems.

Furthermore, it stressed the importance of advancing cybersecurity research and development, and the need for the Federal Government to partner with the private sector to guarantee a secure and reliable infrastructure. The Review also called for increased public awareness, improved education and expansion of the number of information technology professionals.

In June 2009, GAO found that the Federal agencies responsible for protecting the U.S. Information Technology (IT) infrastructure were not satisfying their responsibilities, leaving the Nation's IT infrastructure vulnerable to attack. In an effort to strengthen the work of those Federal agencies, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the "Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2011" (H.R. 2096) in the 112th Congress. H.R. 2096 required increased coordination and prioritization of Federal cybersecurity research and development activities, and the development and advancement of cybersecurity technical standards. It also strengthened cybersecurity education and talent development and industry partnership initiatives. The Senate did not act on the legislation.

Legislative History

On March 5, 2013, H.R. 967, the "Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2013" was introduced by Rep. Cynthia Lummis, Rep. Lamar Smith, and Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson, and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The Committee favorably reported H.R. 967, as amended, by voice vote on March 14, 2013. On March 16, 2013, the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 967 by a vote of Y–406, N–11. The bill was received in the Senate on April 17, 2013.

APRIL 11, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 875, TO PROVIDE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE USE OF MID-LEVEL ETHANOL BLENDS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Background and Need

Since the 1970s, the Federal Government has supported numerous policies to increase efficiency of fuel use and reduce petroleum consumption. In 1978, EPA authorized the use of 10 percent ethanol blended gasoline (E10), which was not used on a widespread basis until the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. In 2005, Congress established the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) in the Energy Policy Act (EPAct). The RFS mandates that transportation fuels contain renewable fuels, such as biodiesel or corn-based ethanol, and required that 4 billion gallons of renewable fuels be blended into in the national fuel mix by 2006 and 7.5 billion by 2012.

Congress greatly expanded the RFS requirement in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), and mandated the blending of 15.2 billion gallons of biofuels by 2012, and 36 billion gallons by 2022. The RFS expansion, referred to as RFS II, also required the use of advanced biofuels and capped the amount of corn-based ethanol that could be used to meet the mandated volumes at 15 billion gallons.

Blending fuel at concentrations greater than E10 in order to meet the increased production volumes required by the RFS presents a challenge referred to as the "blend wall," or upper limit to the total amount of ethanol that can be blended into the national gasoline supply using E10. In an effort to avoid the blend wall, on March 6, 2009, Growth Energy and 54 ethanol manufacturers petitioned EPA to grant a waiver to allow E15, a mid-level or intermediate ethanol blend, into commerce.

In order to grant such a waiver, EPA must determine that E15 would not "cause or contribute to a failure of an emission control device or system." Additionally, Section 211 (f) of the Clean Air Act prohibits the Administrator of the EPA from granting a waiver for any fuel or fuel additive that is not "substantially similar" to the existing certification fuel (i.e. regular unleaded gasoline without added ethanol).

EPA issued a partial waiver for E15 on October 13, 2010, allowing the introduction of E15 into commerce for use in model year 2007 and newer cars, light-duty trucks, and SUV's. On January 26, 2011, EPA granted another partial waiver for use of E15 in model year 2001 and newer vehicles. EPA did not grant a waiver for the use of E15 fuel in model years prior to 2001, non-road engines, vehicles, and equipment, motorcycles, or heavy-duty gasoline engines.

The waiver decision and subsequent release of E15 fuel into the marketplace has raised technical and practical concerns regarding the impact of E15 on engines and fuel supply infrastructure, focused broadly on two main issues: (1) The potential for E15 to damage vehicle engines of all model years, and (2) The potential for this bifurcated fueling system to result in widespread misfueling.

Legislative History

H.R. 875 was introduced by Rep. Sensenbrenner on February 27, 2013, and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The Committee favorably reported the bill, as amended, by a vote of Y–18, N–17, on April 11, 2013.

APRIL 11, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 1422, THE EPA SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD REFORM ACT OF 2013

Background and Need

EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) was established by Congress in the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 (ERDDAA). Under this authorization, the SAB provides scientific advice as may be requested by the EPA Administrator and interested Congressional Committees.

Since its enactment, the size and function of the SAB has evolved. ERDDAA established a minimum number of nine members, one of which is to be the designated Chair. Members are appointed by the EPA Administrator to serve a 3-year term and may be reappointed for a second 3 year term. There are currently 51 members of the chartered SAB. The SAB and its subcommittees and ad hoc subpanels provide scientific advice on a wide range of issues, including stream and wetland connectivity, hydraulic fracturing, environmental justice screening, and regulatory cost estimates. The Board has also begun providing advice on the science underpinning several potential, forthcoming Agency regulatory activities.

The SAB is operated in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, which requires that advisory panels have a charter and be "fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed." According to EPA, SAB's mission includes:

- reviewing the quality and relevance of the scientific and technical information being used or proposed as the basis for Agency regulations;
- reviewing research programs and the technical basis of applied programs;
- reviewing generic approaches to regulatory science, including guidelines governing the use of scientific and technical information in regulatory decisions, and critiquing such analytic methods as mathematical modeling;
- advising the Agency on broad scientific matters in science, technology, social and economic issues; and
- advising the Agency on emergency and other short-notice programs.

Toward those goals, the chartered SAB conducts much of its work through subcommittees or subpanels focused on specific issues. Currently, these subcommittees include: Drinking Water Committee; Ecological Processes and Effects Committee; Environmental Economics Advisory Committee; Environmental Engineering Committee; Exposure and Human Health Committee; Radiation Advisory Committee; and the Chemical Assessment Advisory

Committee (established January 30, 2013). Under the SAB's charter, these "[c]ommittees, panels, and workgroups have no authority to make decisions on behalf of the SAB and may not report directly to the Agency."

EPA also receives advice from and manages 22 additional Federal Advisory Committees, including entities like the EPA Board of Scientific Counselors, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel, and the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC). These bodies carry out a variety of advisory functions. For example, CASAC "provides independent advice to the EPA Administrator on the technical bases for EPA's national ambient air quality standards" and "addresses research related to air quality, sources of air pollution, and the strategies to attain and maintain air quality standards and to prevent significant deterioration of air quality." The Chair of CASAC also sits on the chartered SAB.

EPA staff and the chartered SAB allow for some public involvement in advisory activities through the nomination of experts for committees and panels and involvement in advisory committee meetings and report developments. In response numerous comments during an SAB Session on Public Involvement in June 2011, the SAB Staff Office announced additional steps to enhance public involvement in advisory activities beginning in FY2012.

Legislative History

On April 9, 2013, Rep. Chris Stewart introduced H.R. 1422, which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. On April 11, 2013, the Committee ordered the bill, H.R. 1422 favorably reported, as amended, by a vote of Y–21, N–16. H.R. 1422 was reported to the House on July 22, 2013.

JUNE 18, 2013—FULL COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETING

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met on June 18, 2013 to amend the Committee Rules to reduce the number of subcommittees from six to five and fill vacancies on the roster. The five subcommittees established include: Energy (Cynthia Lummis, Chair); Environment (Chris Stewart, Chair); Oversight (Paul Broun, Chair); Research and Technology (Larry Bucshon, Chair); and Space and Aeronautics (Steven Palazzo, Chair).

JULY 18, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2687, THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Background and Need

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created in 1958 with by President Dwight Eisenhower and Congress through the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–568). Since the year 2000, NASA has been reauthorized by Congress four times including in 2000, 2005, 2008, and 2010.

While the length of the authorizations varies, recent bills have included short periods to increase congressional oversight and accountability for the agency. The 2008 and 2010 bills were two and

three year authorizations respectively. The 2010 Act expires on December 31, 2013; therefore, NASA must be reauthorized by that time.

The National Research Council's report NASA's Strategic Direction and the Need for a National Consensus issued in December 2012 provides context and summarizes the need for the reauthorization as follows:

"Despite NASA's broad portfolio that spans human spaceflight, space and Earth science, and aeronautics research, in the public mind the agency is most closely associated with human spaceflight. In 2004, after many years of uncertainty about the futures of the space shuttle and the ISS, President George W. Bush announced a 'Vision for Space Exploration' that called for astronauts to return to the Moon by 2020 and someday to go to Mars. Similar goals had been expressed by President George H.W. Bush in 1989, but they did not receive bipartisan support, and the President's proposed budgets for achieving these goals were rejected. By 1992, the goals were essentially abandoned.

The 2004 Vision announcement followed by almost exactly a year the space shuttle Columbia tragedy that cost the lives of seven astronauts. The Columbia Accident Investigation Board noted in its report that if astronauts lives were to be at risk through space exploration, the rationale and goals needed to be better defined.

President George W. Bush did not propose adding significant funding to NASA's budget to accomplish the new goals, however. Instead, his plan was to terminate the space shuttle program in 2010 after completing construction of the ISS and to end U.S. involvement in the ISS in the 2015–2016 timeframe. The space shuttle and ISS funds would be redirected to achieving the Moon/Mars goals.

In 2005, a Republican-controlled Congress passed the 2005 NASA Authorization Act, which supported President Bush's Moon/Mars program while also stressing the need for adequate utilization of the ISS and holding open the possibility of continuing the space shuttle program beyond 2010. Three years later, a Democratic-controlled Congress passed the 2008 NASA Authorization Act that was similar to the 2005 act. At that point in time, Congress and the White House, Democrats and Republicans, were all in general agreement about the future of the human spaceflight program. NASA pursued the presidential and congressional policies by initiating the Constellation program to build capabilities to send people back to the Moon and to Mars, including new launch vehicles and spacecraft.

In January 2009, President Barack Obama convened a special committee to look at the human spaceflight program and offer options. Chaired by Norman Augustine, the committee concluded that there were "technical and budgetary issues" in major components of the Constellation program (e.g., Ares I, Orion) that were creating considerable schedule delays. Independent analyses showed that "the length of the gap in U.S. ability to launch astronauts into space [would] be at least seven years." The Augustine committee concluded further that in order for NASA to pursue a mission of sending humans beyond low Earth orbit (LEO), NASA required additional funding of $3 billion more per year. [The NRC report did

not note, however, that the Administration also slashed funding for Exploration Systems in the FY10 budget request]

In February 2010, as part of the fiscal year (FY) 2011 budget request, the White House proposed terminating the Constellation program and replacing it with a NASA effort to develop technologies for human exploration beyond LEO. No decision on what kind of vehicles to build would be made until at least 2015, and no specific destination or timeframe for human expeditions beyond LEO was included.

Meanwhile, the President decided that instead of NASA developing a replacement capability for the space shuttle to ferry astronauts to and from the ISS, NASA would build on its Commercial Orbital Transportation Services (COTS) partnership agreements with U.S. industry, initiated in 2006. This approach would enable them to contract for the development of "commercial crew" space transportation systems, where NASA would help pay companies to develop their own space transportation systems, and the companies would invest significant amounts of their own money toward development with the expectation of the emergence of a private human spaceflight market.

Congress also wanted a destination and a timetable for sending astronauts beyond LEO. In April 2010, the President announced his goals of sending astronauts to an asteroid by 2025 and to orbit Mars in the 2030s. These goals were officially expressed in the 2010 National Space Policy issued by the White House two months later.

The totality of the decisions to proceed with President Bush's plan to terminate the space shuttle, but to also end the Constellation program that was developing a replacement U.S. crew transportation capability, resulted in programmatic disruptions. These decisions also resulted in an indefinite extension of the number of years the United States would need to depend on Russia to take NASA astronauts to and from the ISS. In addition, the decisions to rely on the commercial sector to build a new U.S. crew space transportation system, when some were skeptical that the companies were technically ready to take on such a responsibility, and the decision to replace the Moon with an unspecified asteroid as the next destination for human spaceflight, made without prior consultation and contravening two existing laws, were met with Congressional skepticism.

A number of influential members of Congress insisted that the government—NASA—build a new crew transportation system regardless of any commercial crew aspirations. Congress wanted a new large rocket reminiscent of the Saturn V used for the Apollo program to enable trips beyond LEO, whatever the destination, and to accelerate, as much as possible, restoring U.S. ability to launch people into space rather than relying on Russia for transport.

In October 2010, Congress and the White House reached a compromise in the 2010 NASA Authorization Act. In essence, the agreement was for NASA to do both what the White House and Congress wanted. NASA would proceed with the White House plan for commercial crew transport as well as Congress's plan for a NASA-developed Space Launch System (SLS), based heavily upon legacy systems such as those developed for the space shuttle program, and an Orion spacecraft that would take humans beyond

LEO and serve as a backup in case the commercial systems did not materialize.

The budget outlook for NASA, meanwhile, worsened. The President had planned to add $6 billion to NASA's budget over 5 years when he announced his new plan in the FY2011 budget request. A year later, with Republicans regaining control of the House and deficit-reduction becoming the dominant political theme, NASA was hoping for level funding at best. Today, the same NASA that was deemed by the Augustine committee to be unable to afford the Constellation program now must fund Constellation's replacement SLS/Orion and also fund commercial crew transport. NASA still must find funds for a habitation and support module to enable long duration trips beyond LEO.

Some in Congress remain wary of the administration's plans, stating that budget requests since the 2010 NASA Authorization Act have favored spending on commercial crew rather than SLS/Orion. NASA also took longer than expected to choose an SLS design, prompting congressional criticism that the agency was delaying making a decision. All the while, support for the idea of sending astronauts to an asteroid failed to gain widespread support, and NASA has not undertaken any visible steps required to make such a mission possible. These issues, in part, led Congress to commission the current study to examine NASA's strategic direction.

The one piece of common ground is that sending humans to Mars remains the long-term goal for everyone involved in this debate. As shown in Box 1.1 [excluded], that has been the driving force in presidential policies and speeches for decades. The debate is about the steps between the ISS and Mars and when we will get there, dictated largely by budget constraints."

In addition to the background outlined by the National Research Council report, the Budget Control Act of 2011 also provides important context for this year's NASA authorization. This Act required across the board rescissions and spending caps in the event that an agreement on deficit reduction was not reached. The Budget Control Act of 2011 passed the House and Senate with broad bipartisan support (including many senior members of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee) and was signed by the President. Unfortunately, an agreement was never met on mandatory spending, necessitating reductions in funding levels for discretionary spending. The Authorization bill before the Committee reflects funding levels commensurate with that Act.

Legislative History

On July 10, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space met to consider the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2013." The Committee Print was favorably reported to the full Committee. The Committee Print was introduced by Rep. Steven Palazzo as H.R. 2687 on July 15, 2013. On July 18, 2013, the full Committee favorably reported the bill, as amended, by a vote of Y–22, N– 17.

AUGUST 1, 2013—BUSINESS MEETING TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENAS

Background and Need

The resolution authorizes the Chairman of the Committee to issue subpoenas duces tecum to the Environmental Protection Agency and other custodians to obtain data, information, documents, and other records relating to the Harvard Six Cities Study, the Cancer Prevention Study II, and analyses and re-analyses of the data from either study.

The Chairman's request for authority to issue subpoenas came after repeated attempts to obtain the data from EPA. On September 15, 2011, then-Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation Gina McCarthy promised the data to the Science Committee. Despite multiple requests since that time, EPA has failed to follow through on that commitment. Specifically, since the initial McCarthy commitment to provide the data nearly two years ago, the Committee made the following efforts to obtain the data:

- September 22, 2011, letter from Andy Harris, Chairman, Energy and Environment Subcommittee, to Gina McCarthy, Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency;
- November 15, 2011, letter from Andy Harris, Chairman, Energy and Environment Subcommittee, and Paul Broun, Chairman Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, to Cass Sunstein, Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget;
- December 12, 2011, letter from Ralph Hall, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Andy Harris, Chairman, Energy and Environment Subcommittee, and Paul Broun, Chairman Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, to Cass Sunstein, Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget;
- Obtained commitments, in hearings held on February 17, 2012, and June 20, 2012, John Holdren, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, to help gain access to data;
- December 13, 2012, letter from Ralph Hall, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Lamar Smith, Committee member, and Andy Harris, Chairman, Energy and Environment Subcommittee, to Lisa Jackson, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, John Holdren, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, and Boris Bershteyn, Acting Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget;
- March 4, 2013, letter from David Vitter, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and Lamar Smith, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, to Gina McCarthy, Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency;
- June 12, 2013, letter from Lamar Smith, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and Chris Stewart, Chairman, Environment Subcommittee, to Bob Perciasepe, Acting Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency;

- July 22, 2013, letter from Lamar Smith, Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and Chris Stewart, Chairman, Environment Subcommittee, to Gina McCarthy, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

Despite all of these efforts to obtain the data from EPA voluntarily, EPA has failed to make the data available in a form adequate for re-analysis. Accordingly, the Chairman sought the Committee's authorization to issue subpoenas.

Procedural History

On August 1, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology met to consider authorizing the Chairman to issue subpoenas duces tecum. The Committee considered two amendments offered by Rep. Grayson. The first Amendment was defeated by a vote of Y–19, N–20. The second amendment was defeated by voice vote. The Comsmittee agreed to authorize the Chairman to issue subpoenas duces tecum by a vote of Y–20, N–18.

AUGUST 1, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2850, THE EPA HYDRAULIC FRACTURING STUDY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Background and Need

Pursuant to Congressional direction, the EPA is undertaking a multi-year Study of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources to be conducted by EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD). The study results are widely anticipated to have significant public policy implications. Committee correspondence and discussion at hearings since the inception of the report have emphasized the importance of assuring the study be conducted in the most scientifically sound manner possible, adhere to all appropriate EPA peer review requirements, and present its conclusions in relevant context.

In February of 2011, EPA released a draft study plan for public comment and review by its Science Advisory Board (SAB), and a final study plan was released in November 2011. The purpose of the study, as outlined in the final study plan, is to "elucidate the relationship, if any, between hydraulic fracturing and drinking water resources" and "assess the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources and to identify the driving factors that affect the severity and frequency of any impacts."

On December 21, 2012, EPA released a Progress Report" to this ongoing study which provided information on current work being done by the Agency, including the status of research projects that are anticipated to inform the final study. The progress report did not include conclusions regarding the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and drinking water resources. The final report, which has been classified by the Agency as a Highly Influential Scientific Assessment, is anticipated to be released in draft form in late 2014 for peer review and public comment. However, recent testimony before the Committee indicated the peer review process will continue into 2015, suggesting that a final report will not be released until that year or later.

Prior to the release of the Progress Report, the EPA Office of Research and Development requested the Scientific Advisory Board to conduct a "consultation" review of the research that would be found in that report. To this end, the ad hoc SAB panel, known as the Hydraulic Fracturing Research Advisory Board Panel, participated in a consultation with the full SAB in May of this year. In this meeting, the ad hoc SAB panel responded to charge questions from the Agency and provided input and comments on the Progress Report. The written comments submitted by the panelists were compiled into a report, which was released on June 25.

Throughout this process stakeholders have expressed concerns that the study had the potential to produce results that lacked context and were based on what were possible outcomes rather than likely or probable outcomes, as well as concerns with the peer review process. Several issues with the report were identified in an independent review of the EPA's study plan conducted by Battelle, which included recommendations for strengthening the study. Other issues and questions have been raised by the SAB or addressed in recommendations it has provided to the Administrator.

In its 2011 review of the draft study plan, the Science Advisory Board recommended to the Administrator that "EPA consider the four steps of the risk assessment paradigm (i.e. hazard identification, exposure assessment, dose-response assessment, and risk characterization) to assess and prioritize research activities." In the more recent consultation conducted by the SAB Hydraulic Fracturing Research Advisory Panel on the Progress Report, several reviewers also commented on the absence of a risk assessment. One reviewer noted "There is no quantitative risk assessment included in EPA's research effort. Thus, the reader has no sense of how risky any operations may be in ultimately impacting drinking water. This is also a significant limitation of the work." Another reviewer noted that "To simply discount the regulatory network in place and model "what if" and "worse case" scenarios will not produce realistic results."

Another concern expressed by stakeholders was EPA's past failure to designate the study as a Highly Influential Scientific Assessment, or HISA. According to a review of the study plan conducted by Battelle, "Such designation triggers more rigorous standards for peer review, and thus study design, data quality, and transparency." Battelle also noted that "Even in the absence of such a formal designation, there is no direct evidence documented in the study plan or in associated documents that EPA followed its quality policy in framing the study objectives and developing the study design." While EPA has since designated the final study as a HISA, there is still a need to ensure that the requisite policies and procedures governing such scientific undertakings are followed.

Committee concerns with EPA's overall study design and implementation, as well as specific aforementioned issues such as risk assessment and peer review were detailed in numerous letters to the agency in 2011 and 2012.

Legislative History

Committee Chairman Lamar Smith introduced H.R. 2850, the "EPA Hydraulic Fracturing Study Improvement Act," on July 30, 2013. On August 1, 2013, the Committee ordered H.R. 2850, as

amended, favorably reported by voice vote. The Committee reported the bill to the House on October 23, 2013. The text of H.R. 2850 as reported by the Committee was included in H.R. 2728, the "Protecting States' Rights to Promote American Energy Security Act." H.R. 2728 was considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 419 on November 20, 2013. H. Res. 419 allocated one hour of debate time with 20 minutes of such time equally divided between the Chair and the Ranking Member being allocated to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. On November 20, 2013, the House passed H.R. 2728 by a vote of Y–235, N–187. The bill was received in the Senate on November 21, 2013.

DECEMBER 2, 2013—H.R. 3547, THE SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT

Background and Need

The FAA's Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST) manages a federally-sponsored liability risk-sharing regime (commonly referred to as "indemnification") for third party loss (injury or property damage to the uninvolved public) during launch and reentry of a licensed commercial launch system. The current authorization for indemnification expires December 31, 2013.

In 1988, Congress passed the Commercial Space Launch Act Amendments (P.L. 100–657), which established the current insurance requirements and tiered liability risk-sharing regime for FAA-licensed commercial space launches. The liability and insurance regime was originally modeled on the Price-Anderson Act that governs liability risk-sharing under the nuclear power industry.

The indemnification regime is comprised of a three tiered risk-sharing arrangement wherein both the U.S. government and the private sector would cover third party claims. However, the FAA calculates that the chance of loss exceeding the required insurance and thus resulting in potential United States government liability is lower than 1 in 10 million.

Since passage in 1988, the provision for the liability risk-sharing regime has been extended by Congress in 1999, 2000, 2004, 2009, and 2012. To date no federal payments have been required.

Legislative History

H.R. 3547 was introduced on November 20, 2013, and was sponsored by Rep. Lamar Smith, Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson, Rep. Steven Palazzo, and Rep. Donna Edwards. On December 2, 2013, the House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the bill by a vote of Y–376, N–55. H.R. 3547 passed the Senate with an amendment on December 12, 2013, by unanimous consent.

DECEMBER 5, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2413, THE WEATHER FORECASTING IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Need

Recent severe weather events in the United States have underscored the need for timely, accurate, and reliable weather forecasts. Within NOAA, the National Weather Service (NWS), the Office of

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), and the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) play important roles in developing and deploying U.S. weather forecasting capabilities. NOAA is joined in this effort by an ever-evolving private sector weather enterprise. The National Academy of Sciences recently emphasized the importance of this partnership, noting that "[p]rivate sector and other organizations provide sensor data, weather forecasts, and end-user services to a broad set of customers."

Rapid technological advances in computing and other areas such as remote sensing and advanced radar hold great promise to improve severe weather prediction, but have yet to be fully exploited. In a 2012 report on the NWS, the National Academy of Sciences stated that "[a]s an outgrowth of public and private sector investment in weather, climate, and hydrological research, new observational, data assimilation, prediction, and other technology advancements are exceeding the capacity of the NWS to optimally acquire, integrate, and communicate critical forecast and warning information based on these technological achievements."

The "Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013" (H.R. 2413) introduced by Environment Subcommittee Vice Chairman Jim Bridenstine will prioritize the mission of NOAA to include the protection of lives and property, and make funds available to improve weather-related research, operations, and computing resources. The bill directs NOAA to undertake quantitative, cost-benefit assessments to determine the best combination of systems for obtaining data for forecasts. It also directs NOAA to prepare a report outlining the options of commercial opportunities for obtaining space-based weather observations.

Legislative History

H.R. 2413 was introduced on June 18, 2013 by Representative Jim Bridenstine and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

The Subcommittee on Environment met to consider H.R. 2413 on July 9, 2013. The Subcommittee considered eight amendments, four were withdrawn and three were agreed to by voice vote. The bill, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote, and was favorably reported to the full Committee.

On December 5, 2013, the full Committee favorably reported H.R. 2413, as amended, by voice vote.

DECEMBER 5, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2431, THE NATIONAL INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFORMATION SYSTEM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Background and Need

Drought has afflicted portions of North America for thousands of years, and continues to impact substantial portions of the United States. As of November 26, 2013, more than 30 percent of the contiguous U.S. is experiencing moderate to exceptional drought conditions. For significant periods in 2012 and 2013, more than half of the country was in a drought. Consequently, the coordination of resources to effectively manage drought is critical. In a 2013 report

by the Congressional Research Service, drought's impact on North America is described:

Drought often results in agricultural losses, which can have local, regional, and national effects. It also can affect other industries and services, including power and energy resource production, navigation, recreation, municipal water supplies, and natural resources such as fisheries, aquatic species, and water quality. How to address these impacts is an often recurring issue for Congress. Addressing drought on an emergency basis is costly to individuals, communities, and businesses. Additionally, millions and sometimes billions of dollars in federal assistance can be expended in response to drought's social consequences. Thus, another recurrent policy issue is how to prepare and mitigate future drought impacts and how to do so efficiently across the many federal agencies with various and sometimes overlapping drought responsibilities.

The NIDIS program is housed within the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The goal of NIDIS is to "improve the nation's capacity to proactively manage drought-related risks, by providing those affected with the best available information and tools to assess the potential impacts of drought, and to better prepare for and mitigate the effects of drought." In support of these goals, NOAA conducted workshops with federal, state, and local agencies, academic researchers, and other stakeholders to solicit input on how to develop a path forward. This culminated in the 2007 NIDIS Implementation Plan, which outlined the governance structure, priorities, and operational requirements needed to meet the Program's objectives.

In support of the overall program goals, the NIDIS Program is engaged in the collection, consolidation, and dissemination of drought-related data and information on an ongoing basis. The Program develops "a suite of usable drought decision support tools focused on critical management indicators, thresholds and triggers, and engages and enables proactive planning by those affected by drought." In this function, NIDIS acts as a data clearinghouse, and works to develop and actively support a collaborative framework between researchers and managers. The Program also conducts knowledge assessments to "determine where major drought-information gaps occur and where research improvements are needed" as well as to "coordinate capabilities among those conducting research and research activities."

The NIDIS Program developed and currently operates the U.S. Drought Portal, a website that features a range of services related to drought, including historical data on past droughts, current data from climate observations, early warnings about emerging and potential droughts, decision support services for managing droughts, and a forum for stakeholders to discuss drought-related issues.

In 1998, Congress passed the National Drought Policy Act, establishing the National Drought Policy Commission to provide recommendations on the creation of a Federal policy designed to prepare for, and respond to, serious drought emergencies. A series of reports ultimately led to H.R. 5136, the National Integrated Drought Information System Act of 2006, introduced by Congressmen Ralph Hall and Mark Udall in April of 2006. On December 20, 2006, President George W. Bush signed the bill into law (Public

Law 109–460). The bill authorized appropriations for the program from fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2012.

Legislative History

H.R. 2431 was introduced on June 19, 2013, by Representative Ralph Hall and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. On December 5, 2013, the Committee favorably reported H.R. 2431, as amended, by voice vote.

DECEMBER 5, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 2981, THE TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH ACCELERATING NATIONAL SECURITY AND FUTURE ECONOMIC RESILIENCY ACT OF 2013

Background and Need

In fiscal year 2012, the Federal Government funded more than $131 billion in research and development (R&D) activities. Colleges and universities conduct the majority of basic research in the United States, and cumulatively receive more than half of their total research funding from federal agencies. Because of the large amount of funding expended by the Federal Government on basic research by nonprofit institutions like universities, research institutes, and national laboratories, efforts to improve the transfer of federally-funded research are of interest to both the Federal Government and stakeholders across the nation.

HR 2981, the Technology and Research Accelerating National Security and Future Economic Resiliency Act of 2013, or the TRANSFER Act of 2013, establishes a grant program at Federal Agencies that participate in the Small Business Technology Transfer program to support innovative approaches to technology transfer at institutions of higher education, nonprofit research institutions and Federal laboratories to accelerate the commercialization of federally funded research and technology by small business concerns, including new businesses.

Legislative History

H.R. 2981 was introduced by Representative Collins on August 2, 2013, and was referred to the Committee on Small Business and, in addition, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Original sponsors of the bill include Rep. Smith, Rep. Johnson, Rep. Bucshon, Rep. Lipinski, and Rep. Kilmer. On December 5, 2013, the Committee reported favorably H.R. 2981, as amended, by voice vote.

DECEMBER 11, 2013—MARKUP HELD ON H.R. 3625, TO PROVIDE FOR TERMINATION LIABILITY COSTS FOR CERTAIN NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Background and Need

In 2010 the President proposed the cancellation of the Constellation Program after NASA Administrator Charles Bolden informed Congress that work on the Constellation Program must slow to en-

sure NASA would not run afoul of the Anti-Deficiency Act due to an inaccurate accounting of potential termination liability.

Potential termination liability refers to an estimate of possible costs that a contractor would incur if it stopped work on a contract prior to completing performance in the event that the Government terminated the contract for convenience. The Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) permit government agencies to manage potential termination liability on incrementally-funded, multiple year, cost-reimbursable contracts in at least two ways: the agency may require a contractor to track and account for their own potential termination liability costs under the limitations of funds clause; or, the agency may use a special termination costs clause which allows the contractor to ignore possible termination liability when calculating its contract funding request.

Under the special termination costs clause, "NASA informs the contractor that it need not include potential termination liability in its contract funding request calculations under the limitation of funds clause, and that NASA will still pay the contractor for allowable termination costs in addition to incurred costs in the event of a contract termination, usually up to an agreed-upon ceiling amount." On most NASA contracts, the vendor is ultimately responsible for tracking their termination liability to ensure there are enough funds provided on a contract to cover any potential loss as a result of cancellation for convenience. However, it is not unheard of for NASA to use a special termination costs clause, and it used them on three contracts during the Constellation Program. In the past, NASA contractors have reported, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has cited, inconsistent practices with regard to tracking and funding termination liability properly.

Following the cancellation of the Constellation Program, GAO reviewed NASA's management of potential termination liability and found, "The Agency has not issued detailed instructions or provided guidance to direct contracting officers and others on how to monitor or track termination liability and to supplement the reliance on the relevant FAR provisions. As a result, resource analysts and financial managers inconsistently monitor and fund potential termination liability across the projects we reviewed," and that "In some cases, NASA contractors said they did not view insufficient potential termination liability funding as a risk because NASA's past practice on contract terminations was to provide additional funding to the contract to cover the agreed upon termination settlement costs and they assumed this would be the continuing NASA practice."

As of the beginning of calendar year 2013, contractors for the Space Launch System and Orion crew capsule carried approximately $462 million in potential termination liability costs as a result of NASA's inconsistent use of the limitation of funds clause and management of termination liability. This bill will provide contractors consistency and allow them to apply reserved funds to contract work.

Legislative History

H.R. 3625 was introduced on December 2, 2013, by Representative Mo Brooks. The bill was noticed for a markup on December 5, 2013; however, the Committee recessed prior to consideration of

H.R. 3625. The Committee reconvened to consider the bill on December 11, 2013. On December 11, 2013, the Committee reported favorably H.R. 2981, as amended, by voice vote.

FULL COMMITTEE OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

H.R. 933 (P.L. 113–6), CONSOLIDATED AND FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Background and Summary

H.R. 933 appropriated funds for the remainder of FY 2013 to the for continuing operations, projects, or activities which were conducted in 2012 and for which appropriations, funds or other authority were made available in the FY 2012 appropriations acts for the various departments and agencies of the Federal government. The law appropriated resources to programs within the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's jurisdiction, including the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Transportation, (DOT), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Key programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology funded by H.R. 933 include, for example, at the DOE: Office of Science, APRA-E, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Nuclear Energy, Fossil Energy, and Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. In addition to funding for DOE research and technology programs, the legislation also funded research activities at EPA and NOAA and provided funding for the activities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate.

Legislative History

On March 4, 2013, Rep. Harold Rogers (R-KY), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, introduced H.R. 933, which was referred to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Budget. On March 6, 2013, H.R. 933 was considered by the House and passed by: Y–267, N–151 (Roll Call No. 62). H.R. 933 was received in the Senate on March 7, 2013. It was considered by the Senate and, passed with an amendment, Y– 73, N–26 (Record Vote No. 44). On March 21, 2013, the House agreed to the Senate amendment by a vote of Y–318, N–109 (Roll Call No. 89). It was signed into law by the President on March 26, 2013 and became Public Law No. 113–6.

H. CON. RES. 25, "ESTABLISHING THE BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014 AND SETTING FORTH APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2015 THROUGH 2023."

Background and Summary of Legislation

H. Con. Res. 25 establishes the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023. The bill would set spend-

ing limits for FY2015–FY2023. The resolution also provides funding for general Science, Space, and Technology activities as well as energy and environment activities for each fiscal year. The resolution also makes findings addressing areas of duplication identified by the General Accountability Office (GAO), including duplication in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics" ("STEM") education. The GAO identified programs in 13 different Federal agencies at a cost of $3 billion annually.

In the report accompanying the resolution by the Committee on Budget, the Committee outlined the allocation of funding identifying the largest component of this funding—about half of total spending—for space-flight, research, and supporting activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The funding also provides for general science activities, including the budgets for the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy's Office of Science.

The resolution calls for $27.7 billion in budget authority and $27.8 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2014. Of that total, discretionary spending in fiscal year 2014 totals $27.6 billion in budget authority and $27.7 billion in outlays. Mandatory spending in 2014 is $100 million in budget authority and $105 million in outlays.

The resolution also identifies ten-year totals for budget authority and outlays are $307.7 billion and $303.5 billion, respectively. It is designed to reduce excess and unnecessary spending, while supporting core government responsibilities. The resolution preserves basic research, providing stable funding for NSF to conduct its authorized activities in science, space and technology basic research, development, and STEM education. The budget provides continued support for NASA and recognizes the vital strategic importance of the United States' remaining the pre-eminent space-faring nation.

This budget aligns funding in accordance with the NASA authorization and its specified spending limits to support robust space capability, to allow for exploration beyond low Earth orbit, and to support our scientific as well as educational base.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology is expected to identify policies to align with the spending levels in the resolution and develop proposals that can help meet the budget's fiscal guidelines. Specifically the resolution supports preserving the Office of Science's original role as a venue for groundbreaking scientific discoveries and a driver of innovation and economic growth, while responsibly paring back applied and commercial research and development.

The committee also recommended reductions in management and administrative expenses for the Department of Homeland Security's Directorate of Science and Technology, while shifting funding resources to frontline missions and capabilities.

Legislative History

On March 15, 2013, the House Committee on the Budget reported an original measure, H. Con. Res. 25 in H. Rept. 113-17. On March 19, 2013, the House considered the resolution under the provisions of rule H. Res. 122. On March 21, 2013, the House agreed to the resolution Y–221, N–207 (Roll Call No. 88). On March 22, 2013, the bill was received in the Senate. On October 16, 2013, the resolution was agreed to in the Senate with an amendment by

Unanimous Consent. The Senate insisted on its amendment and requested a conference.

H.R. 527, THE RESPONSIBLE HELIUM ADMINISTRATION AND STEWARDSHIP

Background and Summary of Legislation

The purpose of H.R. 527 is to amend the Helium Act to complete the privatization of the Federal helium reserve in a competitive market fashion that ensures stability in the helium markets while protecting the interests of American taxpayers. The bill is intended to address the impending closure of the Federal Helium program in 2013 by allowing the Federal Reserve to continue supplying helium while also reforming our nation's helium policy.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a specific interest in Sections 3, 4, and 5 of H.R. 527. Section 3 of H.R. 527 amends the "Helium Act" to allow the Secretary of Interior to sell and auction off crude helium to Federal agencies and holders of Federal research grants for Federal, medical, scientific and commercial uses. Because the Committee has jurisdiction over civilian Federal "Scientific research, development, and demonstration and projects therefor" [House Rule X 1(p) (14)], this section would fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee. Holders of all Federal research grants and the scientific research that they seek helium for will be affected by any modifications to the current system for obtaining helium.

Section 4 and Section 5 of the legislation include provisions outside the scope of the Helium Act. Section 4 includes transparency requirements to facilitate market and supply chain information. Section 5 (a) of HR 527 would require the Secretary to perform national and global helium assessments. Section 5(a) further requires the Secretary, in consultation with the Department of Energy to perform an inventory and forecast of domestic demand for helium for scientific and medical research, commercial, manufacturing, space technologies, cryogenics, and defense.

Section 5(b) requires the Secretary of Interior to "cooperate" with the Secretary of Energy on any assessment (which presumably includes the assessment required by Section 5(a)) or research related to He-3 extraction and refining from crude helium. Since the term "cooperation" implies a back and forth commitment from both parties, this provision requires the Secretary of Energy to actively participate with the Department of the Interior in research and assessments relating to the extraction and refinement of Helium-3.

Legislative History

H.R. 527 was introduced on February 6, 2013, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. On March 20, 2013, H.R. 527 was ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Voice Vote. In correspondence between Chairman Hastings of the Committee on Natural Resources and Chairman Smith of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Chairman Hastings acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Committee over H.R. 527 and Chairman Smith agreed to waive referral of the bill.

On April 25, 2013, the House considered H.R. 527 under the provisions of rule H. Res. 178. On April 26, 2013, the House passed H.R. 527 by a vote of Y–394, N–1 (Roll Call No. 128). On May 6, 2013, H.R. 527 was received in the Senate. On September 19, 2013, the bill passed the Senate with an amendment by a vote of Y–97, N–2 (Record Vote No.: 203). On September 25, 2013, the House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment pursuant to H. Res. 354. On September 26, 2013, the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment by Unanimous Consent. On October 2, 2013, H.R. 527 was signed by the President and became P.L. 113–40.

H.R.1163, THE FEDERAL INFORMATION SECURITY AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary of Legislation

The Federal Information Security Amendments Act of 2013 (H.R. 1163) enhances the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002 by improving the framework for securing federal information technology systems. H.R. 1163 updates and amends the activities required to secure federal information systems. It establishes a mechanism for improved oversight of federal agency information security programs and systems through a focus on automated and continuous monitoring of agency information systems, when possible, and through conducting regular threat assessments. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 1163 due to the involvement of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in developing and proposing both standards and guidelines for Federal government agencies to follow to ensure that the networks and information maintained by the Federal government agencies were secure. The language of H.R. 1163 seeks to amend the law in a number of different ways, all of which affect the role of NIST in the promulgation of standards and guidelines for information security within Federal agencies.

Legislative History

On March 14, 2013, Representative Issa introduced H.R. 1163. On March 20, 2013, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered H.R. 1163 to be reported, as amended. On April 12, 2013, Chairman Smith of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Chairman Issa of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform exchanged correspondence. Chairman Issa acknowledged the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the bill, H.R. 1163, as amended, and Chairman Smith agreed to waive a referral of the bill. The exchange was included in the report on the bill, H. Rept. 113–40 and in the Congressional Record. On April 16, 2013, Mr. Issa moved to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1163, as amended, which was agreed to by voice vote.

The bill was received in the Senate on April 17, 2013.

H.R. 1960, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Background and Summary of Legislation

The purpose of H.R. 1960 is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a jurisdictional interest in certain provisions of the bill dealing with the integration of unmanned aerial vehicles into the national airspace system, a proof of concept commercialization pilot program, extension of the authority of the Secretary of Energy to enter in transactions to carry out certain research projects, and Federal information technology acquisition reform. The Senate amendment to H.R. 1960 proposed a number of provisions that the Committee has a jurisdictional interest in including: transfer of the administration of the ocean research advisory panel from the Navy to NOAA, and exascale computing plans.

Legislative History

H.R. 1960 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Armed Services on May 14, 2013. The Committee on Armed Services ordered the bill reported on June 6, 2013 by a vote of 59–2. A report on the bill was filed on June 7, 2013 (H. Rept. 113-102). A supplemental report was filed on June 11, 2013 (H. Rept. 113–102, Part II). On June 12, 2013, H.R. 1960 was considered under the provisions of H. Res. 256. Consideration was continued on June 13, 2013, under the provisions of H. Res. 260. On June 14, 2013, the House passed H.R. 1960, as amended, by a vote of Y–315, N–108 (Roll Call No. 244). On July 8, 2013, H.R. 1960 was received in the Senate. Provisions of H.R. 1960 were included by amendments to H.R. 3304. H. Res. 441 provided for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendments to H.R. 3304, with an amendment which included provisions of H.R. 1960. H. Res. 441 passed the House on December 12, 2013, by a vote of Y–350, N–69 (Roll Call No. 641)

H.R. 1947, THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary of Legislation

H.R. 1947 includes several provisions in the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Section 1502 establishes a National Drought Council to address the natural disaster caused by a deficiency in precipitation. The Council is required to develop a strategic plan to delineate responsibility for activities of Federal agencies related to drought preparedness, mitigation, research, risk management, training, and emergency relief.

Several provisions in Title VI of the House bill repeal or amend programs in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology including Section 6404 (Repeals the Carbon Cycle Research Program) and Section 6518 (the Sun Grant Program). Section 7202, the Office of International Forestry amends the Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990, which the Committee has jurisdiction over based on its jurisdiction over environmental research.

Section 7401 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to revise the strategic plan for forest inventory and analysis utilizing the expertise of, among others, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the NOAA, to integrate remote sensing, spatial analysis techniques, and other new technologies to research and develop an annualized inventory of trees and forests as well as information on renewable biomass supplies and carbon stocks. Similarly, Title VIII-Energy is within the Committee's jurisdiction over energy research and development

Section 11307 instructs the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to require each agency to develop guidelines to maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of scientific information used by Federal agencies. This section requires the Director of OSTP to fulfill this responsibility by coordinating guidelines across the Federal government. The organization of this office and its duties are within the jurisdiction of the Science Committee.

Section 11326 requires a report on how the National Ocean Policy is being implemented. The National Ocean Council, which is led by the Council on Environmental Quality and OSTP, is required to implement the National Ocean Policy. Title XI, Subtitle D is the Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act. This subtitle requires the Administrator of the EPA to develop a plan to provide technical and financial assistance to Chesapeake Bay States to employ adaptive management in carrying out restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay. The restoration activities required to be carried out under this section include physical restoration, planning, feasibility studies, scientific research, and monitoring.

Legislative History

H.R. 1947 was introduced on May 13, 2013 by Representative Lucas and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On May 21, 2013, Chairman Smith of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Chairman Lucas of the Committee on Agriculture exchanged correspondence. Chairman Lucas acknowledged the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the bill, H.R. 1947, as amended, and Chairman Smith agreed to waive a referral of the bill. The exchange was to be included in the report on the bill as well as the Congressional Record. On June 18, 2013, H.R. 1947 was considered under the provisions of H. Res. 266. On June 20, 2013, H.R. 1947 failed by a vote of Y–195, N–234.

H.R. 2642, THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURE REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013

Background and Summary

H.R. 2642 as introduced includes provisions from H.R. 1947 that are of jurisdictional interest to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Legislative History

H.R. 2642 was introduced on July 10, 2013. On July 11, 2013, the bill was considered under the provisions of H. Res. 295. The bill

passed the House by a vote of Y–216, N–208. On July 16, 2013, H.R. 2642 was received in the Senate. The Senate passed the bill with an amendment on July 18, 2013 by unanimous consent and requested a conference. House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment on September 28, 2013. On October 12, 2013 the Speaker appointed conferees. On October 30, 2013, a conference was held.

H.R. 2775 (P.L. 113–46), THE CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Background and Summary

H.R. 2775 makes continuing appropriations for the operations of the Federal government until January 14, 2014. The law appropriated funds for certain Federal government agencies for fiscal year 2014, including agencies within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The law includes appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of Transportation (DOT), and made continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Legislative History

On July 22, 2013, H.R. 2775 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and, in addition, to the Committee on Ways and Means. On September 12, 2013, the bill was considered under the provisions of H. Res. 339. H.R. 2775 passed the House on September 12, 2013, by a vote of Y–235, N–191 (Roll Call No. 458). On September 16, 2013, the bill was received in the Senate. On October 16, 2013, H.R. 2775 was passed by the Senate with an amendment by a vote of Y–81, N–18 (Record Vote No. 219). On October 16, 2013, the House agreed to the Senate amendments by a vote of Y–285, N–144 (Roll Call No. 550). On October 17, 2013, H.R. 2775 was signed by the President and became P.L. 113–46.

FULL COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

February 6, 2013—American Competitiveness: The Role of Research and Development (Hearing Volume No. 113–1)

On Wednesday, February 6, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to examine the status of and outlook for America's science and technology enterprise, examining the impact of research and development (R&D) on the lives of the American people and looking ahead to potential breakthrough innovations for the future. Witnesses discussed the historical context for American R&D, how it is divided between public and private investments, where the U.S. ranks globally on innovation and investment, and what the future may hold for American innovation.

The Committee heard testimony from Mr. Richard Templeton, President and CEO, Texas Instruments; Dr. Shirley Ann Jackson, President, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; and Dr. Charles Vest, President, National Academy of Engineering.

March 19, 2013—Threats from Space: A Review of U.S. Government Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors, Part 1 (Hearing Volume No. 113–14)

At 10:00 am on March 19, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled "Threats from Space: A Review of U.S. Government Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors, Part 1." This was the first in a series of hearings examining the tracking, characterization and mitigation of Near Earth Objects. The hearing provided Members of the Committee the opportunity to receive testimony regarding the ongoing work, planned efforts, and coordination procedures within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the U.S. Air Force Space Command.

The Committee heard testimony from The Honorable John P. Holdren, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy for the Executive Office of the President, Gen. William L. Shelton, Commander of the U.S. Air Force Space Command, and The Honorable Charles F. Bolden, Jr., Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

April 10, 2013–Threats from Space, Part II: A Review of Private Sector Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors (Hearing Volume No. 113–17)

At 2:00 p.m. on April 10, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled Threats from Space, Part II: A Review of Private Sector Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors. This was the second hearing this Congress where the Committee examined the tracking, characterization and mitigation of Near Earth Objects. The hearing focused on the most viable near-term initiatives within the private sector and the inter-

national coordination needed to identify and characterize potentially hazardous near Earth objects.

April 17, 2013—A Review of the President's FY 2014 Budget Request for Science Agencies (Hearing Volume No. 113–19)

On Wednesday, April 17, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to review President Obama's proposed fiscal year 2014 (FY14) budget request for programs and science agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction.

The Committee heard testimony from Dr. John P. Holdren, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). He reviewed the proposed budget in the context of the President's overall priorities in science, space, and technology and described how the Administration determined priorities for funding across scientific disciplines and agencies.

June 4, 2013—STEM Education: The Administration's Proposed Re-Organization (Hearing Volume No. 112–33)

On Tuesday, June 4, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to review the Administration's proposed consolidation and re-organization of federal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) programs. With an eye toward COMPETES Act (P.L. 111–358) reauthorization of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and a review of the effectiveness and efficiency of interagency STEM education programs the hearing provided an opportunity to evaluate the Administration's proposal and how it would affect federal STEM efforts across the Nation.

The Administration's FY14 budget request includes $3.1 billion across the federal government for STEM education, a 6.7 percent increase over FY12 enacted levels. The request proposes a re-organization of STEM education programs into four key areas: K–12 instruction; undergraduate education; graduate fellowships; and education activities that typically take place outside the classroom, all with a focus on increasing participation and opportunities for individuals from groups historically underrepresented in STEM fields. Additionally, the proposal decreases the number of federal STEM programs from 226 to 112, with 114 programs either eliminated or consolidated into existing programs. The budget request grows the number of agencies with federal STEM programs from 13 to 14, to include the Smithsonian Institution.

The Committee heard testimony from The Honorable John Holdren, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), Executive Office of the President; Dr. Joan Ferrini-Mundy, Assistant Director, Directorate for Education and Human Resources, National Science Foundation (NSF); and Mr. Leland D. Melvin, Associate Administrator for Education, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

June 18, 2013—Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities (Hearing Volume No. 113–36)

On Tuesday, June 18, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled Department of Energy Science and Technology Priorities. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Department of Energy's (DOE) science and technology priorities and related management and policy challenges, with an emphasis on how these factors influence research, development, and demonstration and commercialization activities within the overall mission of the Department. The Committee received testimony from newly confirmed U.S. Energy Secretary, Dr. Ernest Moniz.

November 14, 2013—Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within the Environmental Protection Agency (Hearing Volume No. 113–54)

On Thursday, November 14, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing entitled, Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within the Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of this hearing was to review science and technology activities at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) including: agency-wide policies and practices related to the development and use of science in regulatory decisions; the role of independent scientific advisory bodies such as the EPA Science Advisory Board and the EPA Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee; and the importance of transparency and integrity in the Agency's science activities. The Committee received testimony from The Honorable Gina McCarthy, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

November 19, 2013—Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure? (Hearing Volume No. 113–55)

On Tuesday, November 19, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to explore the threat of identity theft posed to Americans if hackers gained personal information through the Healthcare.gov website, to assess the security controls in place and its vulnerabilities, and to determine what specific security standards and technical measures should be in place to protect Americans' privacy and personal information on Healthcare.gov.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. Morgan Wright, Chief Executive Officer, Crowd Sourced Investigations, LLC; Dr. Fred Chang, Bobby B. Lyle Centennial Distinguished Chair in Cyber Security, Southern Methodist University; Dr. Avi Rubin, Director, Health and Medical Security Laboratory Technical Director, Information Security Institute, Johns Hopkins University (JHU); and Mr. David Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer, TrustedSEC, LLC.

December 4, 2013—Astrobiology: Search for Biosignatures in our Solar System and Beyond (Hearing Volume No. 113–57)

On December 4, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing to examine astrobiology research and the search for biosignatures in our Solar System and beyond. The hearing included a general assessment of the multi- and interdisciplinary nature of astrobiology research, including the role astrobiology plays in formulating NASA space missions. It also examined the techniques and capabilities necessary to determine the potential for the existence of biosignatures within our Solar System. In light of the discovery of potential Earth-like planets outside of our Solar System, the hearing will investigated what methods are being used to determine if any of these planets may harbor life. The hearing discussed existing and planned astrobiology research strategies and roadmaps.

The Committee heard from three witnesses: Dr. Mary Voytek, Senior Scientist for Astrobiology in the Science Mission Directorate at NASA headquarters; Dr. Sara Seager, Professor of Physics and of Planetary Science at M.I.T. and 2013 recipient of a MacArthur Foundation "Genius Grant" for her work in exoplanet research; and Dr. Steven J. Dick, Baruch S. Blumberg Chair of Astrobiology, John W. Kluge Center, Library of Congress.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

February 13, 2013—American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market, and Policy Drivers (Hearing Volume No. 113–2)

On Wednesday, February 13, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled, American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market and Policy Drivers. The Subcommittee received testimony regarding the current state of the U.S. energy markets, projected trends, and the impact of technology development on the U.S energy sector. The hearing examined the impact of technology and policy on energy markets. The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Adam Sieminski, Administrator, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy, Mr. Robert McNally, President, The Rapidan Group, and Ms. Lisa Jacobson, President, Business Council for Sustainable Energy.

March 13, 2013 Federal Financial Support for Energy Technologies: Assessing Costs and Benefits (Hearing Volume No. 113–12)

On Wednesday, March 13, at 3:00 p.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled, Federal Financial Support for Energy Technologies: Assessing Costs and Benefits. The Subcommittee received testimony regarding various forms of Federal financial support for the development and production of fuels and energy technologies, including tax incentives, loan guarantees, and direct spending on research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities. The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Terry Dinan, Senior Analyst, Congressional Budget Office, Ms. Mary Hutzler, Distinguished Senior Fellow, Institute for Energy Research, and Mr. Malcolm Woolf, Senior Vice President Policy & Government Affairs, Advanced Energy Economy.

April 16, 2013–Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–18)

On April 16, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled "Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives." This hearing built upon an earlier hearing held by the Energy and Environment and Investigations and Oversight Subcommittees that reviewed the impact of tax policies on the commercialization of energy technology, as well as a recent hearing held by the Energy Subcommittee that reviewed federal financial support for all energy technologies. While those hearings addressed a broad range of energy technologies, this hearing focused specifically on the efficiency

and effectiveness of federal incentives for onshore and offshore wind technology.

April 26, 2013—A Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–25)

On Friday, April 26, 2013 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology held a joint hearing entitled Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities. The purpose of this hearing was to review agencies' hydraulic fracturing-related efforts, with a primary focus on examining progress under Executive Order 13605 and the associated interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and steering committee. The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Kevin Teichman, Senior Science Advisor, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Guido DeHoratiis, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oil and Gas, Office of Fossil Energy, Department of Energy; Dr. David Russ, Regional Executive, Northeast Area, U.S. Geological Survey; and Dr. Robin Ikeda, Acting Director, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Department of Health and Human Services.

May 7, 2013—Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–26)

The Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled Keystone XL Pipeline: Examining Scientific and Environmental Issues on Tuesday, May 7 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the scientific and environmental aspects of the Keystone XL Pipeline, with a focus on the State Department's recently released Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Lynn Helms, Director, Department of Mineral Resources, North Dakota Industrial Commission, Mr. Brigham A. McCown, Principal and Managing Director, United Transportation Advisors LLC, Mr. Anthony Swift, Attorney, International Program, Natural Resources Defense Council, and Mr. Paul "Chip" Knappenberger, Assistant Director, Center for the Study of Science, Cato Institute.

May 22, 2013—America's Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge (Hearing Volume No. 113–31)

The Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled America's Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge on Wednesday, May 22, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of the hearing was to examine high performance computing research and development challenges and opportunities, specifically as they relate to exascale computing. The hearing also explored advanced scientific computing research.

The hearing additionally examined draft legislation directing the Department of Energy (DOE) to develop an exascale computing system. The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Roscoe Giles, Chairman, Advanced Scientific Computing Advisory Committee, Professor, Boston University, Dr. Rick Stevens, Associate Laboratory Director, Computing, Environment and Life Sciences, Argonne National Laboratory, Ms. Dona Crawford, Associate Director for Computation, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and Dr. Daniel Reed, Vice President for Research and Economic Development, University of Iowa.

June 27, 2013—Green Buildings–An Evaluation of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–39)

On Thursday, June 27, 2013, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Energy held a hearing to evaluate the benefits and shortfalls of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs). Federal agencies, such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), engage in ESPCs with energy service companies (ESCOs) in order to achieve energy efficiency improvements at government-owned facilities. The hearing also explored how frequently labs, centers and other facilities in the Committee's jurisdiction use these contracts, to better understand their advantages and limitations. The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Kathleen Hogan, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, U.S. Department of Energy; Dr. Woodrow Whitlow, Jr., Associate Administrator, Mission Support Directorate, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Ms. Jennifer Schafer, Executive Director, Federal Performance Contracting Coalition; Mr. Ron King, President Advisor, National Insulation Association.

July 11, 2013—Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities (Hearing Volume No. 113–41)

On Thursday, July 11, 2013 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Department of Energy's (DOE) oversight and management of science and technology activities, particularly as they relate to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Laboratory System. The hearing also considered ideas and recommendations regarding how best to enhance DOE support of science and innovation through reforms in areas related to management, performance, technology transfer, and laboratory authorities and regulations. The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Matthew Stepp, Senior Policy Analyst, Information Technology and Innovation Foundation; Mr. Jack Spencer, Senior Research Fellow, The Heritage Foundation; Dr. Thom Mason, Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; and Dr. Dan Arvizu, Director, National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

July 24, 2013—Lessons Learned:
EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–42)

On Wednesday, July 24th, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the EPA's conduct of its investigation into the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and groundwater, with an emphasis on adherence to protocols, procedures, and other policies governing these research activities. A particular focus of the hearing was to examine the EPA's investigations in Parker County, Texas; Pavillion, Wyoming; and Dimock, Pennsylvania, and ascertain any lessons that might be learned from these experiences and used to inform and improve the EPA's ongoing study of the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Fred Hauchman, Director, Office of Science Policy, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Dr. David A. Dzombak, Chair, Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board, Hydraulic Fracturing Research Advisory Panel; Mr. John Rogers, Associate Director, Oil and Gas, Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining, Utah Department of Natural Resources; and Dr. Brian Rahm, Post-Doctoral Associate, New York State Water Resources Institute, Cornell University.

July 25, 2013—The Future of Coal:
Utilizing America's Abundant Energy Resources
(Hearing Volume No. 113–44)

On Thursday, July 25, 2013 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled The Future of Coal: Utilizing America's Abundant Energy Resources. The purpose of the hearing was to examine coal-related technology challenges and opportunities, with an emphasis on enhancing the effectiveness and impact of Department of Energy research and development (R&D) activities including DOE's R&D priorities as well as Federal government and private industry investments. The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Chris Smith, Acting Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, Department of Energy; Mr. Ben Yamagata, Executive Director, Coal Utilization Research Council; Mr. Don Collins, Chief Executive Officer, Western Research Institute; and Ms. Judi Greenwald, Vice President, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions.

October 29, 2013—EPA Power Plant Regulations:
Is the Technology Ready?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–51)

On Tuesday, October 29th, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittees on Environment and Energy held a joint hearing entitled EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready? The hearing covered what considerations the EPA relied in making its selection of best sys-

tem of emissions reductions in the proposed New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for electric generating units (EGUs). The hearing also explored the technological basis for concluding that carbon capture and storage (CCS) is adequately demonstrated as a technology for controlling carbon dioxide emissions in full-scale commercial power plants. Further, the hearing examined whether the rule promotes or deters technological development and American leadership in energy technologies. The Subcommittees received testimony from The Honorable Charles McConnell, Executive Director, Energy & Environment Initiative, Rice University; Dr. Richard Bajura, Director, National Research Center for Coal and Energy, West Virginia University; Mr. Kurt Waltzer, Managing Director, The Clean Air Task Force; and Mr. Roger Martella, Partner, Environmental Practice Group, Sidley Austin LLP.

October 30, 2013—Providing the Tools for Scientific Discovery and Basic Energy Research: The Department of Energy Science Mission (Hearing Volume No. 113–52)

On Wednesday, October 30, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled, Providing the Tools for Scientific Discovery and Basic Energy Research: The Department of Energy Science Mission. The hearing examined challenges and opportunities in setting priorities for the DOE's basic research mission as well as well as the execution of these fundamental science programs and activities within the Office of Science (SC). Additionally, the hearing examined draft legislation Enabling Innovation for Science, Technology, and Energy in America Act (or EINSTEIN America Act) of 2013 to provide authorization and direction to the DOE Office of Science. The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Patricia Dehmer, Deputy Director for Science Programs, Office of Science, Department of Energy; Dr. Horst Simon, Deputy Director, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab; and Dr. John Hemminger, Chairman, Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee, Department of Energy.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

February 14, 2013—The State of the Environment: Evaluating Progress and Priorities (Hearing Volume No. 113–3)

On Thursday, February 14, 2013, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing to assess broad environmental trends and indicators, including an examination of factors such as air and water quality, chemical exposure, environmental and human health, and climate change. Witnesses were asked to provide their perspective on progress and challenges on these environmental trends as they relate to research and development, regulation, technological innovation, energy use and Americans' changing standard of living. The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Kathleen Hartnett White, Distinguished Fellow-in-Residence & Director, Armstrong Center for Energy & the Environment, Texas Public Policy Foundation, Mr. Richard Trzupek, Principal Consultant, Trinity Consulting, and Dr. Bernard Goldstein, Professor and Dean Emeritus, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health.

February 26, 2013—Mid-Level Ethanol Blends: Consumer and Technical Research Needs (Hearing Volume No. 113–7)

On Tuesday, February 26 at 2:00 p.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing titled, Mid-Level Ethanol Blends: Consumer and Technical Research Needs. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the scientific, technical, and consumer impacts of the Environmental Protection Agency's decision to allow the introduction of mid-level ethanol blends (E15) into the marketplace. Additionally, the hearing examined the impact of E15 on engines and fuel supply infrastructure, and identified research gaps or areas in which policymakers and the public could benefit from more information on the fuel. The subcommittee also received testimony on related draft legislation. The subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Robert L. Darbelnet, President and CEO, American Automobile Association (AAA), The Honorable Wayne Allard, Vice President, Government Relations, American Motorcyclist Association (AMA), and Mr. Mike Leister, Member, Board of Directors, Coordinating Research Council (CRC).

March 20, 2013—Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes (Hearing Volume No. 113–15)

The Subcommittee on Environment of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology held a hearing entitled Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes on Wednesday, March 20, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the Environmental Protection

Agency's (EPA) process for receiving independent scientific advice and to received testimony on draft legislation to strengthen public participation, improve the process for selecting expert advisors, expand transparency requirements, and limit non-scientific policy advice among advisory bodies. The subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Michael Honeycutt, Chief Toxicologist, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Dr. Roger McClellan, Advisor, Toxicology and Human Health Risk Analysis, Dr. Francesca Grifo, Senior Scientist and Science Policy Fellow, Union of Concerned Scientists.

April 25, 2013—Policy Relevant Climate Issues in Context
(Hearing Volume No. 113–24)

On Thursday, April 25, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing titled, Policy Relevant Climate Issues in Context. The purpose of the hearing was to provide Members a high level overview of the most important scientific, technical, and economic factors that should guide climate-related decision-making this Congress. Specifically, this hearing examined the current understanding of key areas of climate science necessary to inform decision-making on potential mitigation options. The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Judith Curry, Professor, School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology; Dr. William Chameides, Dean and Professor, Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University; and Dr. Bjorn Lomborg, President, Copenhagen Consensus Center.

April 26, 2013—A Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–25)

On Friday, April 26, 2013 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology held a joint hearing entitled Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities. The purpose of this hearing was to review agencies' hydraulic fracturing-related efforts, with a primary focus on examining progress under Executive Order 13605 and the associated interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and steering committee. The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Kevin Teichman, Senior Science Advisor, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Guido DeHoratiis, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oil and Gas, Office of Fossil Energy, Department of Energy; Dr. David Russ, Regional Executive, Northeast Area, U.S. Geological Survey; and Dr. Robin Ikeda, Acting Director, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Department of Health and Human Services.

May 7, 2013—Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–26)

The Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled Keystone XL Pipeline: Examining Scientific and Environmental Issues on Tuesday, May 7 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the scientific and environmental aspects of the Keystone XL Pipeline, with a focus on the State Department's recently released Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Lynn Helms, Director, Department of Mineral Resources, North Dakota Industrial Commission, Mr. Brigham A. McCown, Principal and Managing Director, United Transportation Advisors LLC, Mr. Anthony Swift, Attorney, International Program, Natural Resources Defense Council, and Mr. Paul "Chip" Knappenberger, Assistant Director, Center for the Study of Science, Cato Institute.

May 23, 2013—Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting (Hearing Volume No. 113–32)

The Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting on Thursday, May 23, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The purpose of the hearing was to examine ways to improve the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather forecasting, and to receive testimony on draft legislation to prioritize weather-related research. The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Barry Myers, Chief Executive Officer, AccuWeather, Inc., and Mr. Jon Kirchner, President, GeoOptics, Inc.

June 12, 2013—Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards (Hearing Volume No. 113–35)

On Wednesday, June 12, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards. The purpose of the hearing was to highlight the science behind the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) forthcoming National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground level ozone including EPA's estimation of background (naturally occurring/uncontrollable) ozone and its implications on, the achievability of, and compliance with, the NAAQS. The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Amanda Smith, Executive Director, Utah Department of Environmental Quality; Mr. Samuel Oltmans, Senior Research Associate, Cooperative Institute for Research in the Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, and Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division; Dr. Russell Dickerson, Professor, Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science, University of Maryland; Mr. Jeffrey Holmstead, Partner, Bracewell & Giuliani LLP; and Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director,

National Center for Environmental Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

June 26, 2013—Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting, Part 2
(Hearing Volume No. 113–38)

On Wednesday, June 26, 2013 in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a second hearing on weather forecasting entitled Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting. The purpose of the hearing was to examine ways to improve the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather forecasting, and to receive testimony on legislation to prioritize weather-related research. The first hearing was held May 23rd. The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable Kathryn Sullivan, Acting Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Dr. Kelvin Droegemeier, Vice President for Research, Regents' Professor for Meteorology, Weathernews Chair Emeritus, University of Oklahoma; Dr. William Gail, Chief Technology Officer, Global Weather Corporation, President-Elect, American Meteorological Society; and Dr. Shuyi Chen, Professor, Meteorology and Physical Oceanography, Rosentiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Miami.

July 9, 2013—Subcommittee Markup, H.R. 2413, The Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013

On Tuesday, July 9, 2013, the Subcommittee met to consider H.R. 2413, The Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013. The Subcommittee ordered H.R. 2413 be favorably reported to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote.

July 24, 2013—Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–42)

On Wednesday, July 24th, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the EPA's conduct of its investigation into the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and groundwater, with an emphasis on adherence to protocols, procedures, and other policies governing these research activities. A particular focus of the hearing was to examine the EPA's investigations in Parker County, Texas; Pavillion, Wyoming; and Dimock, Pennsylvania, and ascertain any lessons that might be learned from these experiences and used to inform and improve the EPA's ongoing study of the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Fred Hauchman, Director, Office of Science Policy, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency; Dr. David A. Dzombak, Chair, Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board, Hydraulic Fracturing Research Advisory Panel; Mr. John Rogers, Associate Director, Oil and Gas, Division

of Oil, Gas, and Mining, Utah Department of Natural Resources; and Dr. Brian Rahm, Post-Doctoral Associate, New York State Water Resources Institute, Cornell University.

September 19, 2013—Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–49)

On Thursday, September 19, 2013, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a hearing to conduct on-going oversight of the nation's weather and climate satellite programs. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) has identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and has designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in a report earlier this year. Given this potential gap in weather satellite coverage, the hearing addressed questions about the Administration's priorities in funding weather satellites and research as compared to climate change-monitoring satellites and research.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Ms. Mary Kicza, Assistant Administrator, Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and Mr. Marcus Watkins, Director, Joint Agency Satellite Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

October 29, 2013—EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–51)

On Tuesday, October 29th, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittees on Environment and Energy held a joint hearing entitled EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready? The hearing covered what considerations the EPA relied in making its selection of best system of emissions reductions in the proposed New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for electric generating units (EGUs). The hearing also explored the technological basis for concluding that carbon capture and storage (CCS) is adequately demonstrated as a technology for controlling carbon dioxide emissions in full-scale commercial power plants. Further, the hearing examined whether the rule promotes or deters technological development and American leadership in energy technologies. The Subcommittees received testimony from The Honorable Charles McConnell, Executive Director, Energy & Environment Initiative, Rice University; Dr. Richard Bajura, Director, National Research Center for Coal and Energy, West Virginia University; Mr. Kurt Waltzer, Managing Director, The Clean Air Task Force; and Mr. Roger Martella, Partner, Environmental Practice Group, Sidley Austin LLP.

December 11, 2013—A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather (Hearing Volume No. 113–58)

On Wednesday, December 11, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled, *A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather*. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the links between climate change and extreme weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, droughts, and floods. The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. John Christy, Professor and State Climatologist, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Dr. David Titley, Director, Center for Solutions to Weather and Climate Risk, Pennsylvania State University; and Dr. Roger Pielke Jr., Professor, Center for Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Colorado.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

February 15, 2013—Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System: Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety (Hearing Volume No. 112–5)

On February 15, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled "Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System: Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety." The hearing examined challenges to integrating Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) safely into the National Airspace System (NAS) and federal research and development (R&D) efforts to ensure the safe operation of UAS in the NAS.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Karlin Toner, Director of the Joint Planning and Development Office at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA); Dr. Edgar Waggoner, Director of the Integrated Systems Research Program Office at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and Dr. Gerald Dillingham the Director of Civil Aviation Issues at the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

February 28, 2013—Top Challenges For Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General–Part 1 (Hearing Volume No. 112–9)

At 10:00 a.m. on February 28, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled "Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General–Part 1." This was the first of two such hearings planned prior to the Committee's review of the Administration's FY 2014 budget requests of these agencies. The hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee the opportunity to receive testimony on the most serious performance and Management challenges facing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Department of Commerce (DOC) from the perspective of the Inspectors General of the respective agency.

March 14, 2013—Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General–Part 2 (Hearing Volume No. 112–13)

At 12:30 p.m. on March 14, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled "Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 2." This was the second of two such hearings planned prior to the Committee's review of the Administration's FY 2014 budget requests of these agencies. Part 1 of this series was held on February 28, 2013. This hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee the opportunity to receive testimony on the most serious performance and management challenges facing the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), from the perspective of the Inspectors General of each agency.

April 16, 2013—Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–18)

On April 16, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing titled "Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives." This hearing built upon an earlier hearing held by the Energy and Environment and Investigations and Oversight Subcommittees that reviewed the impact of tax policies on the commercialization of energy technology, as well as a recent hearing held by the Energy Subcommittee that reviewed federal financial support for all energy technologies. While those hearings addressed a broad range of energy technologies, this hearing focused specifically on the efficiency and effectiveness of federal incentives for onshore and offshore wind technology.

May 16, 2013—Espionage Threats at Federal Laboratories: Balancing Scientific Cooperation while Protecting Critical Information (Hearing Volume No. 112–28)

On Thursday, May 16, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing to understand how federally-owned-or -operated laboratories balance scientific openness and international cooperation with the need to protect sensitive information from espionage, specifically focusing on identifying potential deficiencies, best practices, and to ensure sensible federal policies.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Charles M. Vest, President of the National Academy of Engineering; Dr. Larry Wortzel, Commissioner of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission; Hon. Michelle Van Cleave, Senior Fellow at the Homeland Security Policy Institute at the George Washington University; and Mr. David G. Major, Founder and President of The Centre for Counterintelligence and Security Studies.

June 27, 2013—Green Buildings–An Evaluation of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–39)

On Thursday, June 27, 2013, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Energy held a hearing to evaluate the benefits and shortfalls of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs). Federal agencies, such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), engage in ESPCs with energy service companies (ESCOs) in order to achieve energy efficiency improvements at government-owned facilities. The hearing also explored how frequently labs, centers and other facilities in the Committee's jurisdiction use these contracts, to better understand their advantages and limitations.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Kathleen Hogan, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, U.S. Department of Energy; Dr. Woodrow Whitlow, Jr., Associate Administrator, Mission Support Directorate, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Ms. Jennifer Schafer, Executive Director, Federal

Performance Contracting Coalition; Mr. Ron King, President Advisor, National Insulation Association.

August 1, 2013—EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment– A Factual Review of a Hypothetical Scenario (Hearing Volume No. 112–46)

On Thursday, August 1, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing to review the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) draft Bristol Bay watershed assessment (BBWA) titled, "An Assessment of Potential Mining Impacts on Salmon Ecosystems of Bristol Bay, Alaska." According to the EPA, its focus relative to this document is on a "timely completion of a robust and technically sound scientific Assessment." The Committee will review the EPA's timing and rationale for conducting the draft watershed assessment.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Mr. Lowell Rothschild, Senior Counsel, Bracewell & Giuliani LLP; Dr. Michael Kavanaugh, Senior Principal, Geosyntec Consultants, and Member, National Academy of Engineering; Mr. Wayne Nastri, Co-president, E4 Strategic Solutions, and Former Regional Administrator, USEPA Region 9; and Mr. Daniel McGroarty, President, American Resources Policy Network.

September 19, 2013—Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–49)

On Thursday, September 19, 2013, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a hearing to conduct on-going oversight of the nation's weather and climate satellite programs. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) has identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and has designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in a report earlier this year. Given this potential gap in weather satellite coverage, the hearing addressed questions about the Administration's priorities in funding weather satellites and research as compared to climate change-monitoring satellites and research.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Ms. Mary Kicza, Assistant Administrator, Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and Mr. Marcus Watkins, Director, Joint Agency Satellite Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

February 14, 2013—Applications for Information Technology Research & Development (Hearing Volume No. 113–4)

On Thursday, February 14, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research held a hearing showing the practical applications and benefits of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) program and its significance to U.S. competitiveness.

Federal support for research and development (R&D) in NIT originally stemmed from an interest in and the challenge of developing computers capable of addressing complex problems, primarily those focused on national security and hi-end applications. Over the past decades, however, federal spending for NIT R&D has encompassed a broad array of technologies, from digital libraries to cloud computing. Additionally, R&D in NIT provides a greater understanding of how to protect essential systems and networks that support fundamental sectors of our economy, from emergency communications and power grids to air-traffic control networks and national defense systems. NIT R&D works to prevent or minimize disruptions to critical information infrastructure, to protect public and private services, to detect and respond to threats while mitigating the severity of and assisting in the recovery from those threats, in an effort to support a more stable and secure nation.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Kelly Gaither, Director, Visualization Lab, Texas Advanced Computing Center, University of Texas, Austin; Dr. Kathryn McKinley, Principal Researcher, Microsoft; and Dr. Ed Lazowska, Bill and Melinda Gates Chair in Computer Science and Engineering, University of Washington.

February 26, 2013—Cybersecurity Research and Development: Challenges and Solutions (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–6)

On Tuesday, February 26, 2013, the Subcommittee on Technology and Subcommittee on Research held a joint hearing examining cybersecurity research and development activities, including standards development and education and workforce training, and how they align with current and emerging threats. The hearing also reviewed the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013 (H.R. 756) which reauthorizes cybersecurity programs at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Mr. Michael Barrett, Chief Information Security Officer, PayPal Inc.; Dr. Fred Chang, President and Chief Operating Officer, 21CT; Ms. Terry Benzel, Deputy Director, Cyber Networks and Cyber Security, University of Southern California Information Sciences Institute.

March 5, 2013—Scientific Integrity and Transparency (Hearing Volume No. 113–10)

At 10 a.m. on Tuesday, March 5, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research held a hearing titled Scientific Integrity and Transparency. This hearing provided Members an opportunity to understand the problem of access to underlying data from published research funded by the federal government, and why access to this underlying data is vital to scientific integrity and transparency for peer reviewed research. On March 29th, 2012 the Investigation and Oversight Subcommittee held a hearing entitled Federally Funded Research: Examining Public Access and Scholarly Publication Interests. The focus of this past hearing was on open access to publications, whereas the focus of this hearing was on open access to data used in federal research

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Prof. Bruce Alberts, Professor of Biochemistry, University of California San Francisco; Prof. Victoria Stodden, Assistant Professor of Statistics, Columbia University; Dr. Stanley Young, Assistant Director for Bioinformatics, National Institute of Statistical Sciences; and Mr. Sayeed Choudhury, Associate Dean for Research Data Management at Johns Hopkins University and Hodson Director of the Digital Research and Curation Center.

March 13, 2013—STEM Education: Industry and Philanthropic Initiatives (Hearing Volume No. 113–11)

On Wednesday, March 13, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research held a hearing on industry and non-profit philanthropic science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education initiatives. With an eye to COMPETES Act reauthorization of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and STEM education programs across federal research agencies, this hearing reviewed industry and philanthropic STEM education initiatives to ensure there is no duplication of efforts and proper leveraging with federal, industry, and philanthropic STEM education initiatives.

The Members of the Subcommittee heard testimony from Ms. Shelly Esque, President, Intel Foundation, Vice President, Legal and Corporate Affairs, and Director, Corporate Affairs Group, Intel Corporation; Dr. Bob Smith, Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, Engineering and Technology, Honeywell Aerospace; Dr. Vince Bertram, President and Chief Executive Officer, Project Lead the Way; and Ms. Andrea Ingram, Vice President of Education and Guest Services, Museum of Science and Industry

April 17, 2013—An Overview of the National Science Foundation Budget for Fiscal Year 2014 (Hearing Volume No. 113–20)

On Wednesday, April 17, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research reviewed the Administration's fiscal year 2014 (FY14) budget request for the National Science Foundation. This hearing discussed how the Administration set funding priorities for NSF research in its FY 2014 budget request and the proposal to consolidate more Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) edu-

cation within NSF, the Department of Education, and the Smithsonian Institute from other federal science agencies.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1950 "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense." With a budget request of $7.626 billion for FY 2014, 8.4% or $593 million over FY 2012 enacted, the NSF is the funding source for over 20 percent of all federally-supported basic research conducted at almost 1,900 American colleges, universities, and other research institutions. The NSF has supported the research of over 200 Nobel Laureates, including ten Nobel prize winners named in 2012. For over 60 years, NSF investments in fundamental research have fueled scientific, technological, and engineering innovations that directly affect the everyday lives of Americans.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from The Honorable Dr. Cora Marrett, Acting Director, National Science Foundation and the Honorable Dr. Dan Arvizu, Chairman, National Science Board.

April 24, 2013—Next Generation Computing and Big Data Analytics (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–22)

On Wednesday, April 24, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's Research and Technology Subcommittees examined how advancements in information technology and data analytics enable private and public sector organizations to utilize mass volumes of data to provide greater value to their customers and citizens, spurring new product and service innovations. The hearing focused on innovative data analytics capabilities, research and development efforts, management challenges, and workforce development issues associated with the "Big Data" phenomenon.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. David McQueeney, Vice President, Technical Strategy and Worldwide Operations, IBM Research; Dr. Michael Rappa, Executive Director of the Institute for Advanced Analytics, Distinguished University Professor, North Carolina State University; and Dr. Farnam Jahanian, Assistant Director for the Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) Directorate, National Science Foundation (NSF).

May 9, 2013—Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths? (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–27)

On Thursday, May 9, the Subcommittees on Space and Research held a joint hearing titled "Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?" The purpose of the hearing was to review the recent discovery of three super-Earth sized planets by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Kepler space telescope. The hearing also assessed the state of exoplanet surveying, characterization, and research; NASA's Exoplanet Exploration Program; National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Astronomical Science; as well as coordination within the government and with external partners. NASA and NSF both contribute to the

search for exoplanets. NASA provides space-based telescopes to identify potential planets, while NSF builds ground-based telescopes. Both agencies fund research that assists in categorizing and characterizing candidate planets.

May 21, 2013—The Current and Future Applications of Biometric Technologies (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–29)

On Tuesday, May 21, 2013, the Subcommittees on Research and Technology held a hearing examining the potential benefits biometric technologies can provide the American people, while also considering the potential policy implications of biometric implementation. Specifically, the hearing will explore the current state of biometric technologies and future applications that may transform the lives of Americans-while determining the challenges of implementing biometric technologies. The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Mr. John Mears, Board Member, International Biometrics and Identification Association; and Dr. Stephanie Schuckers, Director, Center for Identification Technology Research.

June 5, 2013—Federal Efforts to Reduce the Impacts of Windstorms (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–34)

On Wednesday, June 5, 2013, the Subcommittees on Research and Technology held a hearing examining the current role of research and development in mitigating the damaging effects of windstorms across the Nation and the methods of transferring the results of research into practice for stakeholders including building code developers, builders, and property owners. The hearing reviewed the activities of the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program (NWIRP), a multi-agency program between the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF). The hearing also reviewed a bill to re-authorize this program–H.R. 1786, The National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2013, sponsored by Rep. Randy Neugebauer.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Ernst Kiesling, Research Faculty, National Wind Institute, Texas Tech University; Ms. Debra Ballen, General Counsel and Senior Vice President, Public Policy, Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety; and Dr. David Prevatt, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

June 28, 2013—Subcommittee Markup, H.R. 1786, the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Authorization of 2013

On Friday, June 28, 2013, the Subcommittee met to consider H.R. 1786, the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Authorization of 2013. The Subcommittee ordered H.R. 1786 favorably reported to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote.

July 10, 2013—Strategic Planning for Federal Manufacturing Competitiveness (Hearing Volume No. 113–40)

On Wednesday, July 10, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology will held a legislative hearing on the need for strategic planning for national manufacturing competitiveness. The hearing focused specifically on H.R. 2447, the "American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act," sponsored by Rep. Dan Lipinski. The legislation modifies an existing report required by the America COMPETES Reauthorization of 2010 by directing the National Science and Technology Council's Committee on Technology to lead other agencies and stakeholders in developing a national manufacturing competitiveness strategy every four years. The strategy would aim to advance policies, such as streamlining certain government regulations and assisting with the transfer of federally-funded research and development into new products and jobs. It would require the NSTC to include a strategic plan to improve government coordination and provide long-term guidance for Federal programs and activities in support of manufacturing competitiveness, including advanced manufacturing research and development. The witnesses were asked to provide comments and recommendations on H.R. 2447—allowing Committee Members to assess the potential benefits and challenges of a national manufacturing competitiveness strategy as outlined in the legislation.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Jonathan Rich, Chairman and CEO, Berry Plastics, Inc.; Ms. Deborah Wince-Smith, President and CEO, Council on Competitiveness; and Mr. Zach Mottl, Chief Alignment Officer, Atlas Tool and Die Works, Inc.

July 24, 2013—Improving Technology Transfer at Universities, Research Institutes and National Laboratories (Hearing Volume No. 113–43)

On Wednesday, July 24, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a legislative hearing on innovative approaches to technology transfer at universities, research institutes, and national laboratories, and on potential improvements to the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program. The hearing focused specifically on a discussion draft of legislation, titled the "Innovative Approaches to Technology Transfer Act of 2013." The leg-

islation would dedicate a portion of STTR funding to establish a program that awards grants for innovative technology transfer programs at universities, research institutes, and national laboratories with the goal of improving technology transfer.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Brian Wamhoff, Vice President of Research & Development and Co-founder, HemoShear, LLC; Dr. Elizabeth Hart-Wells, Assistant Vice President for Research and Associate Director of the Burton D. Morgan Center for Entrepreneurship, Purdue University; and Dr. Erik Lium, Assistant Vice Chancellor, Office of Innovation, Technology & Alliances, University of California, San Francisco.

July 31, 2013—The Frontiers of Human Brain Research (Hearing Volume No. 113–45)

On Wednesday, July 31, 2013, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing to understand the frontiers and challenges of brain science research, including its potential and limitations for curing brain diseases and rehabilitating those with brain-related injuries and disorders. The hearing also aimed to understand any policy implications from this research, including any implications for the America COMPETES reauthorization.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Story Landis, Director, National Institute for Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), National Institutes of Health (NIH); Michael McLouglin, Deputy Business Area Executive Research and Exploratory Development, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Marcus Raichle, Professor of Radiology, Neurology, Neurobiology and Biomedical Engineering, Washington University in St Louis; and Dr. Gene Robinson, Professor in Entomology and Neuroscience and Director of the Institute for Genomic Biology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Additionally, U.S. Air Force Master Sergeant Joseph Deslauriers Jr. provided personal commentary on how the technologies developed at Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory have impacted his life. He has been fitted with neuro-prosthetic that allows him to control his arm, hands and legs with just his own thoughts and provided a demonstration of the technology.

September 10, 2013—Examining Federal Advanced Manufacturing Programs (Hearing Volume No. 113–47)

On Tuesday, September 10, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing to examine federal advanced manufacturing programs, with a focus on research and development programs at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and reviewing H.R. 1421, the "Advancing Innovative Manufacturing Act of 2013" sponsored by Committee Ranking Member Eddie Bernice Johnson.

September 18, 2013—Methamphetamine Addiction: Using Science to Explore Solutions (Hearing Volume No. 113–48)

On Wednesday, September 18th, the Research and Technology Subcommittee held a hearing to understand the methamphetamine (commonly known as "meth") addiction problem, and how science can inform and provide possible solutions. Witnesses gave a general background to this growing problem, and then discussed the latest research on meth addiction including prospective technologies to prevent large-scale unauthorized purchases of pseudoephedrine (PSE). They also discussed the latest social science research to inform both prevention and treatment for meth addiction. The Science, Space, and Technology Committee has a legislative and hearing record over several Congresses on this problem, resulting in the Methamphetamine Remediation Research Act of 2007 (P.L. 110–143).

November 13, 2013—Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science, and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs (Hearing Volume No. 113–53)

On November 13, 2013 at 10:00 a.m., the Research and Technology Subcommittee held a hearing to examine the fundamental science and research activities at the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Institutes for Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The coordination of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education programs across several federal agencies was also examined during this hearing. Witnesses were asked to testify on their perspectives about a discussion draft of legislation entitled the Frontiers in Innovative Research, Science, and Technology (or FIRST) Act.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from: Dr. Richard Buckius, Vice President for Research at Purdue University; Dr. Daniel Sarewitz, Co-Director of the Consortium for Science, Policy & Outcomes and Professor of Science and Society at Arizona State University; Dr. Timothy Killeen, President of The Research Foundation for SUNY and Vice Chancellor for Research at SUNY System Administration; and Mr. James Brown, Executive Director of the STEM Education Coalition.

December 12, 2013—Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program (Hearing Volume No. 113–59)

On Thursday, December 12, the Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing to examine the need for a manufacturing innovation network and to review H.R. 2996, the ″Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act of 2013,″ sponsored by Representatives Tom Reed (R-NY) and Joe Kennedy (D-MA). The Subcommittee heard testimony from two witness panels. In the first panel, Rep. Reed and Rep. Kennedy discussed their intentions in sponsoring H.R. 2996. The second panel consisted of four witnesses: Mr. Jonathan Davis, Global Vice President of Advocacy,

SEMI; Dr. Richard A. Aubrecht, Vice Chairman of the Board, Vice President, Strategy & Technology, Moog Inc.; Dr. Stephan Biller, Chief Scientist Manufacturing Technology, GE Global Research; Dr. Stan A. Veuger, Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. The witnesses discussed Federal support for American manufacturing, and in particular the anticipated impact of H.R. 2996 on American manufacturing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE AND AERONAUTICS

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SELECTED LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

February 27, 2013—A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
(Hearing Volume No. 113–008)

At 10:00 a.m. on February 28, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled "A Review of the Space Leadership Preservation Act" to receive testimony on legislation (H.R. 6491) first introduced in the last Congress and re-introduced for the 113th Congress. This hearing informed the Science, Space, and Technology Committee's consideration of the policies, organization, programs, and budget in re-authorizing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in this Congress.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from The Honorable Frank R. Wolf, Chairman of the Commerce-Justice-Science Subcommittee, The Honorable John Culberson, Mr. A Thomas Young, Chair of the Board for SAIC (testifying on his own behalf), and Mr. Elliot Pulham, Chief Executive Officer of The Space Foundation.

April 24, 2013—An Overview of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
(Hearing Volume No. 113–023)

On April 24, 2014, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing with NASA Administrator Charles Bolden to review the Administration's FY 2014 budget request for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and examine its priorities and challenges.

May 9, 2013—Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?
(JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING)
(Hearing Volume No. 113–27)

On Thursday, May 9, the Subcommittees on Space and Research held a joint hearing titled "Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?" The purpose of the hearing was to review the recent discovery of three super-Earth sized planets by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Kepler space telescope. The hearing also assessed the state of exoplanet surveying, characterization, and research; NASA's Exoplanet Exploration Program; National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Astronomical Science; as well as coordination within the government and with external partners. NASA and NSF both contribute to the search for exoplanets. NASA provides space-based telescopes to identify potential planets, while NSF builds ground-based telescopes. Both agencies fund research that assists in categorizing and characterizing candidate planets.

May 21, 2013—Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond (Hearing Volume No. 113–30)

On May 21, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled, "Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond." The purpose of this hearing was to examine possible options for the next steps in human space flight and how these options move the United States closer to a human mission to Mars and beyond. In particular, the Committee explored whether the Administration's proposed asteroid rendezvous mission is a better precursor for an eventual manned mission to Mars compared to Apollo-like follow-on missions to return to the Moon.

June 19, 2013—NASA Authorization Act of 2013 (Hearing Volume No. 113–37)

On June 19, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled, "NASA Authorization Act of 2013." The purpose of the hearing was to review a discussion draft of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Authorization Act of 2013. The most recent NASA Authorization Act, passed in 2010, authorized NASA for three years. As the expiration of that authorization nears, the Committee will consider the priorities, funding levels, and authorities granted to NASA contained in the draft legislation.

July 10, 2013—Subcommittee Markup, Committee Print, H.R. , The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2013

On Wednesday, July 10, 2013, the Subcommittee met to consider the Committee Print to The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2013. The Subcommittee ordered the Committee Print be favorably reported to the Full Committee by a vote of Y–11, N–9.

September 20, 2013—NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability (Hearing Volume No. 113–50)

On Friday, September 20th, the Space Subcommittee held a hearing to review NASA's efforts to manage its facilities and infrastructure, the agency's current legislated authorities, and its proposed legislation to provide greater flexibility to the agency. NASA is the ninth largest Federal Government real property holder; however, nearly 80 percent of the agency's facilities are 40 or more years old. A 2012 study by NASA estimated that NASA may have as many as 865 unneeded facilities, with maintenance costs of over $24 million a year. Similarly, NASA has a backlog of over $2.19 billion in deferred maintenance. The NASA Office of the Inspector General (OIG), the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academies, and Congress have repeatedly highlighted the need to address NASA's aging infrastructure. During this hearing, NASA's Associate Deputy Administrator and Inspector General discussed infrastructure maintenance across the agency as a whole, as

well as site-specific infrastructure issues that are currently facing NASA.

November 20, 2013—Commercial Space (Hearing Volume No. 113–56)

At 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, November 20, 2013, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing titled "Commercial Space." The hearing examined ways in which companies are utilizing federal support and government policies to grow their commercial businesses in space launch, communications, GPS, remote sensing, weather monitoring, suborbital tourism and science experimentation, and human spaceflight. The witnesses also addressed what government policies would be helpful to U.S. commercial space industry. Witnesses also addressed the policies contained in H.R. 3038, the Suborbital and Orbital Advancement and Regulatory Streamlining (SOARS) Act.

The first witness panel consisted of the Honorable Kevin McCarthy, Majority Whip of the U.S. House of Representatives. The second panel consisted of: Ms. Patricia Cooper, President of the Satellite Industry Association; Mr. Stuart Witt, CEO and General Manager of the Mojave Air and Space Port; and Dennis Tito, Chairman of the Inspiration Mars Foundation.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

February 26, 2013—Cybersecurity Research and Development: Challenges and Solutions (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–6)

On Tuesday, February 26, 2013, the Subcommittee on Technology and Subcommittee on Research held a joint hearing examining cybersecurity research and development activities, including standards development and education and workforce training, and how they align with current and emerging threats. The hearing also reviewed the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013 (H.R. 756) which reauthorizes cybersecurity programs at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

March 20, 2013—Examining the Effectiveness of NIST Laboratories (Hearing Volume No. 113–16)

On Wednesday, March 20, 2013, the Subcommittee on Technology held a hearing examining how the work conducted at National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) laboratories is aligned with the promotion of American innovation and industrial competitiveness. The work of the laboratories supports industries such as healthcare, information technology, manufacturing, and construction. In addition, witnesses have been asked to address how the NIST labs: prioritize project decisions; measure success and set metrics; and work with industry and academic customers. The hearing also solicited recommendations on improving laboratory effectiveness as the Committee considers reauthorizing NIST and its labs.

Members heard testimony from Dr. Willie E. May, Associate Director for Laboratory Programs, National Institute of Standards and Technology and Dr. Ross B. Corotis, Denver Business Challenge Professor, University of Colorado at Boulder; Member, Laboratory Assessments Board, National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

April 18, 2013—An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Proposal at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (Hearing Volume No. 113–21)

On Thursday, April 18, 2013, the Subcommittee on Technology held a hearing examining the Administration's proposed fiscal year 2014 (FY14) budget request for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). NIST is a non-regulatory agency within the Department of Commerce. Originally founded in 1901 as the National Bureau of Standards, NIST's mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life. By working closely

alongside industry, NIST has become recognized as a provider of high-quality information utilized by the private sector.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from Dr. Patrick Gallagher, Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and Director, National Institute of Standards and Technology.

National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Spending

(dollars in millions)

Account	FY12 Enacted	FY13 CR (Annualized)	FY13 CR (final*)	FY14 Request	FY14 Request vs. FY12 enacted	
					$	%
Scientific & Technical Research and Services (STRS)	**567.0**	**570.5**	**577.9**	**693.7**	**126.7**	**22.3**
Construction of Research Facilities (CRF)	**55.4**	**55.7**	**55.8**	**60.0**	**4.6**	**8.3**
Industrial Technology Services (ITS)	**128.4**	**129.2**	**133.0**	**174.5**	**46.1**	**35.9**
Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)	*128.4*	*129.2*	*119.5*	*153.1*	**24.7**	**19.2**
Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech)	*0.0*	*0.0*	*13.5*	*21.4*	**21.4**	**100.0**
Totals:	**750.8**	**755.4**	**766.7**	**928.3**	**177.5**	**23.6**

**estimate based on final FY13 CR, sequester, rescissions*

April 24, 2013—Next Generation Computing and Big Data Analytics (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–22)

On Wednesday, April 24, 2013, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's Research and Technology Subcommittees examined how advancements in information technology and data analytics enable private and public sector organizations to utilize mass volumes of data to provide greater value to their customers and citizens, spurring new product and service innovations. The hearing focused on innovative data analytics capabilities, research and development efforts, management challenges, and workforce development issues associated with the "Big Data" phenomenon.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. David McQueeney, Vice President, Technical Strategy and Worldwide Operations, IBM Research; Dr. Michael Rappa, Executive Director of the Institute for Advanced Analytics, Distinguished University Professor, North Carolina State University; and Dr. Farnam Jahanian, Assistant Director for the Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) Directorate, National Science Foundation (NSF).

May 21, 2013—The Current and Future Applications of Biometric Technologies (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–29)

On Tuesday, May 21, 2013, the Subcommittees on Research and Technology held a hearing examining the potential benefits biometric technologies can provide the American people, while also considering the potential policy implications of biometric implementation. Specifically, the hearing will explore the current state of biometric technologies and future applications that may transform the lives of Americans-while determining the challenges of implementing biometric technologies. The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Mr. John Mears, Board Member, International Biometrics and Identification Association; and Dr. Stephanie Schuckers, Director, Center for Identification Technology Research.

June 5, 2013—Federal Efforts to Reduce the Impacts of Windstorms (JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING) (Hearing Volume No. 113–34)

On Wednesday, June 5, 2013, the Subcommittees on Research and Technology held a hearing examining the current role of research and development in mitigating the damaging effects of windstorms across the Nation and the methods of transferring the results of research into practice for stakeholders including building code developers, builders, and property owners. The hearing reviewed the activities of the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program (NWIRP), a multi-agency program between the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF). The hearing also reviewed a bill to re-authorize this program-H.R. 1786, The National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2013, sponsored by Rep. Randy Neugebauer.

The Subcommittees heard testimony from Dr. Ernst Kiesling, Research Faculty, National Wind Institute, Texas Tech University; Ms. Debra Ballen, General Counsel and Senior Vice President, Public Policy, Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety; and Dr. David Prevatt, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida.

Oversight Plan

LAMAR S. SMITH, Texas
CHAIRMAN

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Texas
RANKING MEMBER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
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February 5, 2013

The Honorable Darrell Issa
Chairman
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
2157 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Candice Miller
Chairman
Committee on House Administration
1320 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Issa and Chairman Miller,

Enclosed herewith please find the oversight plan of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, adopted January 23, 2013, pursuant to House Rule X (2)(d). Further, an electronic version of the oversight plan, in Microsoft Word format, was received by Linda Good, Chief Clerk for the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, today.

If there are any questions or concerns regarding the submission of this plan, please direct them to the Committee's Chief Counsel, Holt Lackey. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Lamar Smith

Lamar Smith
Chairman

cc: The Honorable Eddie Bernice Johnson

Enclosure

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS (INCLUDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 2013)

House Rule X sets the Committee's legislative jurisdiction while also assigning broad general oversight responsibilities (Appendix A). Rule X also assigns the Committee special oversight responsibility for "reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving non-military research and development." The Committee appreciates the special function entrusted to it and will continue to tackle troubled programs and search for waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in non-military research and development programs regardless of where they may be found.

Much of the oversight work of the Committee is carried out by and through the Oversight Subcommittee. However, oversight is conducted by every Subcommittee and the full Committee. All components of the Committee take their oversight charge seriously, and those components have worked cooperatively in the past, as they will in the future, to meet our oversight responsibilities.

The Committee also routinely works with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Inspectors General (IG) of our agencies to maintain detailed awareness of the work of those offices. The Committee currently has numerous outstanding requests with the GAO and more will be developed in the coming weeks and months. Many of these requests are bipartisan, having been signed by both the Chairmen and Ranking Members of our Committee and Subcommittees, or include multiple Committee Chairmen where there are shared interests. The Committee also works collaboratively with the National Academies of Science, the Congressional Research Service, the Office of Government Ethics, and the Office of Special Counsel, as well as various other independent investigative and oversight entities.

Oversight is commonly driven by emerging events. The Committee will address burgeoning issues and topics as they transpire. Nevertheless, the Committee feels that the work contained in this plan reflects an accurate portrayal of its oversight intentions as of January, 2013.

Space

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) human spaceflight program

The Committee will continue to provide oversight of NASA's human spaceflight program as it undergoes a period of uncertainty and transition following various Administration proposals. Specific attention will be paid to the feasibility of NASA's plans and priorities relative to their resources and requirements.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond
May 21, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Authorization Act of 2013
June 19, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
February 27, 2013

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Commercial Space Transportation

FAA's Office of Commercial Space Transportation (OCST) licenses commercial launch vehicles. An area of increasing interest is the emergence of a number of fledgling commercial human suborbital space flight ventures. In addition to its over-

sight of the FAA's OCST, the Committee will examine the progress of the emerging personal space flight industry, as well as the challenges it faces.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
February 27, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Commercial Space
November 20, 2013

NASA Space Science

The Committee will monitor NASA's efforts to prioritize, plan, launch, and operate space science missions within cost and schedule. Particular attention will be paid to programs that exceed cost estimates to ensure they do not adversely impact the development and launch of other missions.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Space & Research
Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?
May 9, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond
May 21, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
September 20, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Astrobiology: Search for Biosignatures in our Solar System and Beyond
December 4. 2013

FAA Research and Development (R&D) activities

The Committee will oversee the R&D activities at the FAA to ensure that they lead to improvements in FAA mission performance. The Committee has a particular interest in the performance of the Joint Planning and Development Office (JPDO), and FAA's management of its Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen) program.

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System: Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety
February 15, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Commercial Space
November 20, 2013

Commercial Orbital Transportation Services (COTS)

The Committee will evaluate the ability, cost, safety, and reliability of commercial providers to meet NASA requirements to deliver cargo and crew to the ISS.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
February 27, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
September 20, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing

Commercial Space
November 20, 2013

International Space Station (ISS) utilization and operation

The plans for operation and utilization of the ISS will continue to draw the Committee's attention as NASA attempts to fully utilize the unique research opportunities that the facility offers, while exclusively relying on logistical services from commercial and foreign providers. Given the significant national investment to date in the facility, Congress has directed that NASA maintain a strong research and technology program to take advantage of ISS's unique capabilities.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act
February 27, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
September 20, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
Commercial Space
November 20, 2013

Aeronautics Research

An important area for oversight will be NASA's aeronautics research and development program. The Committee plans to examine NASA's ability to support the interagency effort to modernize the nation's air traffic management system, as well as its ability to undertake important long-term R&D on aircraft safety, emissions, noise, and energy consumption - R&D that will have a significant impact on the quality of life and U.S. competitiveness in aviation.

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System: Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety
February 15, 2013

Space Subcommittee Hearing
NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability
September 20, 2013

NASA contract and financial management

A perennial topic on GAO's high risk series, NASA financial management will continue to receive attention from the Committee. The Committee will also monitor NASA's contract management to ensure acquisitions are handled appropriately.

Space Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 24, 2013

Near Earth Objects

Congress provided guidance to NASA relating to Near Earth Objects in its last two authorization bills. The Committee will continue to monitor NASA's compliance with that direction, as well as determine whether additional oversight is necessary.

Within the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee's jurisdiction, activities warranting further review include costs associated with cancellation of the Constellation program, NASA's approach to develop and fund a successor to the Space Shuttle, and investment in NASA launch infrastructure. NASA has not clearly articulated what types of future human space flight missions it wishes to pursue, or their rationale.

Full Committee Hearing
Threats from Space: A Review of U.S. Government Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors, Part 1
March 19, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Threats from Space, Part II: A Review of Private Sector Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors
April 10, 2013

Energy

Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science

DOE plays a leading role in supporting basic research in the physical sciences and driving long-term innovation and economic growth. The Committee will conduct oversight of Office of Science programs to review prioritization across, and management within, its major program areas. Special attention will also be given to the cost, operation, and maintenance of DOE's existing and planned major facilities.

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
America's Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge
May 22, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities
June 18, 2013

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities
July 11, 2013

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
Providing the Tools for Scientific Discovery and Basic Energy Research: The Department of Energy Science Mission
October 30, 2013

DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)

The Committee will undertake efforts to improve focus, prioritization, and transparency of EERE programs, and provide close oversight to ensure that programs are managed efficiently, duplication is limited, and funding is allocated appropriately and effectively.

Fossil Energy R&D

Fossil energy will remain a crucial aspect of America's energy portfolio for the foreseeable future. In the 113th Congress, the Committee will continue to ensure that fossil fuel R&D programs are appropriately focused and managed efficiently. Expected areas of oversight include coal R&D prioritization and program management and oil and gas R&D efforts.

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market, and Policy Drivers
February 13, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
A Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities
April 26, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues
May 7, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
June 24, 2013

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
The Future of Coal: Utilizing America's Abundant Energy Resources
July 25, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready?
October 29, 2013

DOE loan guarantees

Recent program management problems associated with DOE loan guarantees necessarily call for greater attention by the Committee. Ensuring the program minimizes risk to taxpayers and addresses previously identified problems will be a priority in the 113th Congress.

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
Federal Financial Support for Energy Technologies:
Assessing Costs and Benefits
March 13, 2013

Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E)

The Committee will undertake oversight of ARPA-E program funding and management in the 113th Congress, examining the appropriate role for and focus of ARPA-E in the context of DOE's numerous other clean energy-focused programs and activities.

DOE Contract Management

DOE programs have come under frequent scrutiny for contract management practices. GAO designated DOE's contract management as high-risk in 1990 and continues to identify areas of potential waste, fraud, and abuse.

Nuclear R&D

The Committee will provide oversight of the nation's nuclear R&D activities with the goal of unleashing the potential of emissions-free energy. DOE, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and industry stakeholders are working to advance reactor construction of new nuclear reactors. The Committee will examine how DOE R&D can best contribute to this goal through the advancement of various nuclear energy technologies.

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market, and Policy Drivers
February 13, 2013

Environment

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
The State of the Environment: Evaluating Progress and Priorities
February 14, 2013

Science and R&D at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Committee will continue to provide oversight of EPA's management of science and its use of science in the decision making process, including lab management, regulatory science, transparency, and risk assessment. In particular, the Committee will examine how to better integrate science into the Administration's regulatory decision-making process.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Mid-Level Ethanol Blends: Consumer and Technical Research Needs
February 26, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes
March 20, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues
May 7, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards
June 12, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
June 24, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready?
October 29, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within
the Environmental Protection Agency
November 14, 2013

Federal climate research activities

The Committee will continue to monitor programs to address climate change issues across the Federal government to ensure that existing programs are necessary, appropriately focused, effectively coordinated, and properly organized to prevent duplication of efforts and waste taxpayer resources.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Policy Relevant Climate Issues in Context
April 25, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards
June 12, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather
December 11, 2013

Federal ocean research activities

The Committee will evaluate the President's National Policy for the Stewardship of the Ocean, Coasts, and Great Lakes, which adopted the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force recommendations aimed at addressing the future of our oceans. The Committee will monitor the implementation of this plan, as well as Federal oceanic R&D policy generally.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Forecasting

The Committee will examine funding prioritization and program management challenges related to the NOAA's mission to understand and predict changes in weather, particularly as they relate to severe weather events that threaten life and property.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting
May 25, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting, Part 2
June 26, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather
December 11, 2013

NASA Earth Science

The Committee will monitor NASA's efforts to prioritize, plan, and implement Earth science missions within cost and schedule. Particular attention will be paid to programs that exceed cost estimates to ensure they do not adversely impact the development and launch of other NASA priorities. The Committee will also examine the impact of large increases in funding for the Earth Science Directorate relative to funding requested for other science disciplines.

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather
December 11, 2013

Technology

Cybersecurity

The Committee has continuously stressed the protection of the nation's cyber-infrastructure, which underpins much private and public activity. The Committee will continue to provide critical oversight of how NIST and DHS address this important topic and will be particularly interested in how federal agencies balance security mandates with the ability to allow technological development through innovation.

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Technology & Research
Cyber R&D Challenges and Solutions
February 26, 2013

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

The Committee will conduct program oversight for NIST, and other programs in the Department of Commerce, paying special attention to the evaluation of their alignment with and impact on industry. NIST manages a number of multi-agency manufacturing initiatives. The Committee will scrutinize these initiatives to ensure they are operating effectively and efficiently, and to ensure that they are not encroaching on areas better served by the private sector. In another area of NIST, the Committee is aware that America's competitive position can be dramatically improved, or weakened, depending on how standards for different products and processes are developed. NIST is the only federal agency with long-term expertise in this arena, and the Committee is concerned that the cooperation on standards development across agencies is less than optimal. Furthermore, the Committee intends to review the six laboratory units of the agency to ensure they are operating effectively in preparation for reauthorizing these activities.

Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Examining the Effectiveness of NIST Laboratories
March 20, 2013

Technology Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Proposal at the
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
April 18, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science,
and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
November 13, 2013

Advanced Technologies

The Committee will examine R&D programs to ensure that they are focused in areas that support the most promising new areas of technology, including bio, nano, energy and health sectors. Real improvements in the cost and accuracy of health care can be achieved through effective integration of information technology within the health care industry. NIST has a critical role to play in helping to develop standards and conformance testing processes that will protect patient privacy and minimize private sector waste. The Committee will also examine NIST's role in the development of the smart grid, the management of cross-agency information technology (NITRD) and nanotechnology (NNI) research programs, and measurement science underpinning the biotechnology industry.

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Technology & Research
Next Generation Computing and Big Data Analytics
April 24, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology
The Current and Future Applications of Biometric Technologies
May 21, 2013

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
America's Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge
May 22, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing

The Frontiers of Human Brain Research
July 31, 2013

Department of Transportation (DOT) R&D programs

The Committee will conduct oversight with regard to implementation of MAP–21 and related surface transportation R&D programs within the federal government, with a particular focus on strategic planning, performance measurements, effectiveness and preventing redundancy.

Economic Competitiveness and Job Creation

America must maintain its economic and technological preeminence. The Committee will evaluate federal policies that enhance domestic and international competitiveness for U.S. companies, conduct oversight of federal policies that present barriers to innovation, and support policies that encourage job creation in innovative, growing economic sectors. The Committee must also increase oversight of the new policies recently enacted by the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) and ensure that it is focused on the most promising innovations.

Full Committee Hearing
American Competitiveness: The Role of Research and Development
February 6, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Strategic Planning for Federal Manufacturing R&D
July 10, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Examining Federal Advanced Manufacturing Programs
September 10, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program
December 12, 2013

Technology Transfer

The Committee will seek recommendations for continued improvements in the technology transfer incentives built into law by the Bayh-Dole and Stevenson-Wydler Acts and the SBIR program to improve America's competitiveness and innovative capacity.

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Improving Technology Transfer at Universities, Research Institutes and National Laboratories
July 24, 2013

United States Fire Administration (USFA)

The USFA is responsible for training and education of career and volunteer firefighters and first responders across America. They also support management of several grant programs that provide equipment and support staffing for firefighters. The Committee will closely monitor the direction of these program and the continued efforts of the USFA to ensure first responders have the necessary support and training.

Natural Hazards

The Committee has supported interagency research programs to mitigate the damage caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, windstorms, and fires by developing early warning systems and improved building and infrastructure design. The Committee will continue to evaluate programs to protect Americans from these and other hazards.

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology
Federal Efforts to Reduce the Impacts of Windstorms
June 5, 2013

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology

The Committee will continue to monitor the maturation of DHS, particularly the effectiveness and organization of the Science and Technology Directorate, and the

research and technology programs associated with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

Research

Research Subcommittee Hearing
Scientific Integrity & Transparency
March 5, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Space & Research
Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths?
May 9, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Methamphetamine Addiction: Using Science to Explore Solutions
September 18, 2013

National Science Foundation (NSF)

The Committee will continue to oversee the NSF. With the recent reauthorization of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science (COMPETES) Act, special attention will be paid to the implementation, execution and effectiveness of these new programs.

Further, the Committee will look for ways to trim duplicative and unused programs in an effort to maximize available resources. The innovative work of the National Science Foundation is important to the economic prosperity and competitiveness of the United States. However, there are various activities within the Foundation that may go beyond the mission of the agency and require more scrutiny and potential cuts in order to ensure that federal investments in basic science remain primarily focused on research that actually benefits the Nation.

Research Subcommittee Hearing
An Overview of the National Science Foundation Budget for Fiscal Year 2014
April 17, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science, and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
November 13, 2013

Science, Technology, Education and Mathematics (STEM) K–12 oversight

STEM education is vital to the 21st Century economy. Members of the Committee have expressed interests in improving STEM education activities from pre-K through graduate and continuing education in order to cultivate a top-notch future scientific and technical workforce, including well-qualified teachers in STEM fields. Determining the appropriate forms of federal support for these outcomes is important to the Committee.

While STEM education is critical to maintaining the scientific and technical workforce essential to our competitiveness, many duplicative, wasteful, or simply unused programs exist across a number of federal agencies and must be more closely examined and, where warranted, cut.

Research Subcommittee Hearing
STEM Education: Industry and Philanthropic Initiatives
March 13, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
STEM Education: The Administration's Proposed Re-Organization
June 4, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science, and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
November 13, 2013

Academic/Industry Partnerships

The Committee will review the effectiveness and consequences of academic/industry partnerships. Agencies and universities are again debating the level of scrutiny and control that should be applied to research in light of the possible use by our adversaries of American discoveries and inventions. At the same time, industry questions the value of controls on technology sales and argues that such controls disproportionately limit American firms in competition for global sales. How to balance these competing interests remains a perennial subject for Committee oversight.

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Improving Technology Transfer at Universities,
Research Institutes and National Laboratories
July 24, 2013

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Espionage Threats at Federal Laboratories: Balancing Scientific
Cooperation while Protecting Critical Information
May 16, 2013

U.S. Antarctic and Arctic Programs

The U.S. has conducted operations on the Antarctic continent under the terms of the Antarctic Treaty System since 1959, and U.S. research activities in the Arctic predate that. The NSF serves as the steward for U.S. interests in Antarctica. Research in these extreme regions is a fundamental component to understanding the Earth and its systems. The future of the icebreaker fleet that provides vital logistical support for NSF activities in the harsh polar environments continues to be of concern.

NSF Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC) program

The Committee will continue to monitor and oversee NSF's MREFC program, including how priorities for projects are developed, long-term budgeting for such priorities, and decision-making with regards to ever-changing scientific community needs.

Government-wide R&D initiatives in emerging fields

The Committee will continue to oversee the collaboration and interagency process associated with emerging fields such as networking and information technology, biotechnology, cybersecurity, and nanotechnology.

Research Subcommittee Hearing
Applications for Information Technology Research & Development
February 14, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Technology & Research
Cyber R&D Challenges and Solutions
February 26, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Technology & Research
Next Generation Computing and Big Data Analytics
April 24, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Research & Technology
The Current and Future Applications of Biometric Technologies
May 21, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Strategic Planning for Federal Manufacturing R&D
July 10, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
The Frontiers of Human Brain Research
July 31, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Examining Federal Advanced Manufacturing Programs
September 10, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Keeping America FIRST: Federal Investments in Research, Science, and Technology at NSF, NIST, OSTP and Interagency STEM Programs
November 13, 2013

Oversight

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Energy
Green Buildings – An Evaluation of Energy Savings Performance Contracts
June 27, 2013

Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository closure decision

The Committee will continue to evaluate DOE's decision to close the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository.

NOAA satellite modernization

The Committee will continue its close monitoring of satellite modernization at NOAA. The restructured Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) will continue to draw the Committee's attention, as will the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites and the broader issues of research-to-operations planning and data continuity.

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013

Critical minerals, materials, and isotopes

The Committee will provide oversight of materials, minerals, and isotopes that are critical to U.S. national interests. Recent shortages and supply concerns associated with helium-3, rare earth elements, californium-251, and plutonium-238 highlight the need to be ever vigilant in our monitoring of critical materials, minerals and isotopes.

Agency Information Technology Security

The Committee will continue to conduct oversight of agency efforts to protect information technology systems. Threats and intrusions increase as GAO and IG recommendations go unaddressed. The Committee will ensure that agencies comply with existing statutes and address outside recommendations in a timely manner.

Full Committee Hearing
Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure?
November 19, 2013

Risk assessment

As the number and complexity of regulations increases throughout federal and state governments, the risk assessments that inform those decisions are garnering more attention. The Committee will continue to oversee how risk assessments are developed and how they are used in the regulatory process to ensure that policies are based on the best science available.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes
March 20, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Energy & Environment
Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues
May 7, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Environment & Energy
Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing
June 24, 2013

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment–
A Factual Review of a Hypothetical Scenario
August 1, 2013

Scientific integrity

The Committee will continue to collect and examine allegations of intimidation of science specialists in federal agencies, suppression or revisions of scientific finding,

and mischaracterization of scientific findings because of political or other pressures. The Committee's oversight will also involve the development and implementation of scientific integrity principles within the executive branch.

Environment Subcommittee Hearing
Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes
March 20, 2013

Research Subcommittee Hearing
Scientific Integrity & Transparency
March 5, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within the Environmental Protection Agency
November 14, 2013

Additional Science Activities

Pursuant to House Rule X, the Committee will review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs and Government activities throughout the government relating to non-military research and development.

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Top Challenges For Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General - Part 1
February 28, 2013

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Top Challenges For Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General - Part 2
March 14, 2013

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Energy
Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives
April 16, 2013

Full Committee Hearing
A Review of President's FY 2014 Budget Request for Science Agencies
April 17, 2013

Research & Technology Subcommittee Hearing
Methamphetamine Addiction: Using Science to Explore Solutions
September 18, 2013

Agency compliance with Congressional directives and requests

The Committee will be vigilant in its oversight to ensure that recent authorization acts, appropriation acts, and other congressional directions are complied with appropriately.

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System: Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety
February 15, 2013

Emerging Issues

The Committee will conduct oversight of additional matters as the need arises and as provided for under House Rule X, clause 3(k).

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Espionage Threats at Federal Laboratories: Balancing Scientific Cooperation while Protecting Critical Information
May 16, 2013

Collaboration

The Committee maintains a rich relationship with its Inspectors General, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the National Academies of Science, the Congressional Research Service, the Office of Government Ethics, and the Office of Special Counsel, as well as various other independent investigative and oversight entities. The Committee will continue to work with those offices, relying on them

to identify major mismanagement issues, using their reports in hearings, and working with the High Risk Series published by GAO to guide hearings and inquiries. The Committee already has several outstanding requests, many of which are bipartisan or cross-Committee, reflecting the collaborative nature of much of the Committee's oversight work.

The Committee also welcomes input from the public and whistleblowers. The Committee has developed many relationships with whistleblowers in agencies. The Committee has taken positive steps to try to protect them from retaliation and has been reasonably successful in that role. Most of the whistleblowers who come to the Committee remain anonymous—sometimes even from the Committee.

The Committee will retain its open-door policy regarding whistleblowers, whether they are contractors or government employees, and they should rest assured that we will never betray a confidence. Even if the information offered turns out not to be useful, as sometimes happens, the Committee will remain a haven for such figures and we understand the absolute necessity for citizens to feel safe in their communications with Congress.

Appendix A

HOUSE RULE X
GOVERNING JURISDICTION OF
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOR THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

COMMITTEES AND THEIR LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTIONS

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

(p) Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

(1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.

(2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

(3) Civil aviation research and development.

(4) Environmental research and development.

(5) Marine research.

(6) Commercial application of energy technology.

(7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures, and the metric system.

(8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(9) National Space Council.

(10) National Science Foundation.

(11) National Weather Service.

(12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.

(13) Science scholarships.

(14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

3(k) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development.

Appendix B

HEARINGS HELD PURSUANT TO CLAUSES 2(n), (o), OR (p) OF RULE XI

2(n) Each standing committee, or subcommittee thereof, shall hold at least one hearing during each 120 day period following the establishment of the Committee on the topic of waste, fraud, abuse or mismanagement in Government programs which that Committee may authorize. The hearing shall focus on the most egregious instances of waste, fraud, abuse or mismanagement as documented by any report the Committee has received from a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States.

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 1
February 28, 2013

At 10:00 a.m. on February 28, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled "Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 1." This was the first of two such hearings planned prior to the Committee's review of the Administration's FY 2014 budget requests of these agencies.

The witnesses discussed the most serious performance and management challenges facing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Department of Commerce (DOC) from the perspective of the Inspectors General of the respective agency.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Paul K. Martin, Inspector General, NASA; Ms. Allison C. Lerner, Inspector General, NSF; Mr. David Smith, Deputy Inspector General, DOC.

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 2
March 14, 2013

At 12:30 p.m. on March 14, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled "Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General – Part 2." This was the second of two such hearings prior to the Committee's review of the Administration's FY 2014 budget requests of these agencies.

This hearing provided Members of the Subcommittee the opportunity to receive testimony on the most serious performance and management challenges facing the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), from the perspective of the Inspectors General of each agency.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Gregory H. Friedman, Inspector General, DOE; Mr. Arthur A. Elkins, Jr., Inspector General, EPA; Ms. Mary L. Kendall, Deputy Inspector General, DOI.

Energy Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities
July 11, 2013

The Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities on Thursday, July 11, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Department of Energy's (DOE) oversight and management of science and technology activities, particularly as they relate to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Laboratory System. Witnesses discussed ideas and recommendations regarding how best to enhance DOE support of science and innovation through reforms in areas related to management, performance, technology transfer, and laboratory authorities and regulations.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Matthew Stepp, Senior Policy Analyst, Information Technology and Innovation Foundation; Mr. Jack Spencer, Senior Research Fellow, The Heritage Foundation; Dr. Thom Mason, Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Dr. Dan Arvizu, Director, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Oversight Subcommittee Hearing
EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment – A Factual Review of a Hypothetical Scenario
August 1, 2013

On August 1, 2013, the Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing titled, "EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment – A Factual Review of a Hypothetical Scenario."

The purpose of the hearing was to review the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) draft Bristol Bay watershed assessment (BBWA) titled, "An Assessment of Potential Mining Impacts on Salmon Ecosystems of Bristol Bay, Alaska." According to the EPA, its focus relative to this document was on a "timely completion of a robust and technically sound scientific Assessment." The Committee reviewed the EPA's timing and rationale for conducting the draft watershed assessment.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Lowell Rothschild, Senior Counsel, Bracewell & Giuliani LLP; Dr. Michael Kavanaugh, Senior Principal, Geosyntec Consultants, and Member, National Academy of Engineering; Mr. Wayne Nastri, Co-president, E4 Strategic Solutions, and Former Regional Administrator, USEPA Region 9; Mr. Daniel McGroarty, President, American Resources Policy Network.

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013

On Thursday, September 19th, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a joint hearing to conduct on-going oversight of the nation's weather and climate satellite programs. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in a report earlier this year. Given this potential gap in weather satellite coverage, the hearing addressed questions about the Administration's priorities in funding weather satellites and research as compared to climate change-monitoring satellites and research.

Over the last decade, the Committee has closely monitored the development of the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and its predecessor program, which provide vital data to weather forecasters. However, extreme weather events in the United States during the past year, have raised questions about whether America's weather monitoring and forecasting ability is as reliable as compared to other countries. Witnesses confirmed today that without better prioritization of funding, costly delays make it more likely that the new satellites won't be ready before the existing satellites reach the end of their projected operational life.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, GAO; Ms. Mary Kicza, Assistant Administrator, Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Mr. Marcus Watkins, Director, Joint Agency Satellite Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Full Committee Hearing
Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure?
November 19, 2013

At 10:00 a.m. on November 19, 2013, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held a hearing titled "Is Your Data on the Healthcare.gov Site Secure?" The data passing through the Healthcare.gov website is one of the largest collections of personal information ever assembled, linking information from seven different federal agencies along with state agencies and government contractors. In order to gain information on potential healthcare coverage through the website, users must input personal contact information, birth and social security numbers for all family members, as well as household salary and debt information. Users may also be asked to verify home mortgage and credit card information, place of employment, previous addresses, and whether the person has any physical and mental disabilities.

This hearing explored the threat posed by identity theft to Americans if hackers gained such information through the Healthcare.gov website, an assessment of the security controls in place and its vulnerabilities by cybersecurity experts not involved with the website, and what specific security standards and technical measures should be in place to protect Americans' privacy and personal information on Healthcare.gov.

The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. Morgan Wright, Chief Executive Officer, Crowd Sourced Investigations, LLC; Dr. Fred Chang, Bobby B. Lyle Centennial Distinguished Chair in Cyber Security, Southern Methodist University; Dr. Avi

Rubin, Director, Health and Medical Security Laboratory Technical Director, Information Security Institute, Johns Hopkins University (JHU); Mr. David Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer, TrustedSEC, LLC.

2(o) Each standing committee, or subcommittee thereof, shall hold at least one hearing in any session in which the Committee has received disclaimers of agency financial statements from auditors of any Federal agency that the Committee may authorize to hear testimony on such disclaimers from representatives of such agency.

2(p) Each standing committee, or subcommittee thereof, shall hold at least one hearing on issues raised by reports issued by the Comptroller General of the United States indicating that federal programs or operations that the Committee may authorize are at high risk for waste, fraud, and mismanagement, known as the "high risk list" or the "high risk series."

Joint Subcommittee Hearing
Oversight & Environment
Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites
September 19, 2013

On Thursday, September 19th, the Subcommittees on Oversight and Environment held a joint hearing to conduct on-going oversight of the nation's weather and climate satellite programs. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in a report earlier this year. Given this potential gap in weather satellite coverage, the hearing addressed questions about the Administration's priorities in funding weather satellites and research as compared to climate change-monitoring satellites and research.

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The Subcommittee received testimony from: Mr. David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, GAO; Ms. Mary Kicza, Assistant Administrator, Satellite and Information Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Mr. Marcus Watkins, Director, Joint Agency Satellite Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Appendix C

OVERSIGHT CORRESPONDENCE THROUGH DECEMBER 2013

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
1/11/2013	SST	Hall	DOC	Scott Quehl	Renewal charter for the National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee
1/11/2013	SST	Smith	DOC	Scott Quehl	Renewal charter for the National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee
1/11/2013	SST	Smith	FCA	Jill Thompson	FCA FY 2012 FISMA report in compliance with OMB M-12-20
1/12/2013	SST	Smith	FREUND	Friedemann Freund	Dr. S. Peter Worden, Director of NASA Amses Research Center
1/14/2013	EPA	Smith	Brick Industry Associaiton	Susan Miller	Notice of proposed consent decree
1/15/2013	SST	Smith	House Oversight	Darrell Issa	Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act
1/15/2013	SST	Smith	House Oversight	Darrell Issa	Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act
1/18/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Steven Chu	DOE's Annual FISMA and Privacy Management Report for fiscal year 2012
1/18/2013	SST	Smith	FAA	Michael Huerta	Section 909 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act or 2012
1/23/2013	EPA	Lisa Jackson	Full	CLS, Hall, Rohrabacher, Sensenbrenner, Broun,	Use of dual, secondary, or non-public email accounts by senior EPA managers
1/24/2013	SST	Broun	NOAA	Amanda Hallberg Greenwell	Travel records of NOAA senior managers
1/25/2013	DOE	Steven Chu	SST, Oversight	Paul Broun, James Lankford	Cape Wind project
1/25/2013	Department of Energy	Steven Chu	Oversigh	Paul Broun, James Lankford	Re: environmental impact statement for Cape Wind Project
1/29/2013	SST	Hall	EEOC	Todd Cox	US EEOC Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report
1/31/2013	SST	Hall	EPA	Lisa Jackson	US EPA FY 2012 FISMA Report
2/1/2013	SST	Smith	EPA		Response to letters from Nov. 2012, Dec. 2012, and Jan 2013
2/1/2013	SST	Broun	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Harris	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Rohrabacher	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Hall	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management
2/1/2013	SST	Sensenbrenner	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	Secondary emails accounts used by EPA senior management

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
113th Congress, First Session
Oversight Correspondence

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
2/7/2013	SST	Smith (and Johnson)	OSTP	John Holdren	Space technology reports regarding building the path to the future and investment plan
2/7/2013	SST	Smith (and Johnson)	Policy Science Center	Lloyd Etheredge	Correspondence and documentation for the Yale corporation and the AAAS Council
2/7/2013	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins, Jr.	SST, Environment and Public Works, Oversight and Government Reform	David Vitter, Darrell Issa, Lamar Smith	Expand EPA OIG ongoing audit of EPA's electronic records management practices
2/8/2013	SST	Smith	Const. Harmon	Robert Harmon	Education, Basic Research, and Innovation
2/8/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	David Sandalow	An update of the progress with respect to the findings of the energy-water nexus report, dated Sept. 2012
2/8/2013	SST	Smith	NRC	Rebecca Schmidt	FY 2012 FISMA Report
2/8/2013	FBI	Robert S. Mueller	Space	Lamar Smith, Frank Wolf	FBI's investigation of NASA OIG
2/8/2013	Department of Justice	Michael Horowitz	Space	Lamar Smith, Frank Wolf	FBI's investigation of NASA OIG
2/9/2013	SST	Smith	Space Foundation	Elliot Holokaukahi Pulham	High-tech jobs
2/9/2013	SST	Smith	NASA	Joseph Dyer	ASAP Annual Report for 2012
2/11/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Subra Suresh	FY 2012 report and NSF investments
2/13/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Gregory Friedman	DOE review and response to letter written by Mr. Jay Fraser
2/15/2013	SST	Smith	LAB	Hanna Krajewska	Study on the Krajewskan Discoveries
2/15/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Arthur Elkins Jr.	Audit of EPA's electronic records management practices
2/21/2013	SST	Smith	DOC	Patrick Gallagher	National Institute of Standards and Technology's National contruction Safety Team Annual Report
2/21/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Christopher Smith	Liquified natural gas
2/22/2013	EIA	Adam Sieminski	Full	Lamar Smith	Updated figures
2/25/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Subra Suresh	Report of *Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering: 2013*
2/25/2013	SST	Smith	City of Dickinson	Julie Masters	Request that the Appropriations Committees fund the NSGCP at a level of $70 million in FY 2014
2/26/2013	SST	Smith	DOD	Teresa Takai	DOD Federal Information Security Management Act and Privacy Management Report for the FY 2012
2/26/2013	DOE	Steven Chu	Full	Lamar Smith, Ralph Hall, Bill Flores	Request for delays on the status of Section 999 activities

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
113th Congress, First Session
Oversight Correspondence

Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
2/26/2013	GAO	Gene L. Dodaro	Full	Eddie Bernice Johnson, Dan Maffei, Frederica Wilson, Suzanne Bonamici	GAO OIG request letter
2/27/2013	SST	Smith	Member	Hubert Davis	Interest in pursuing space technology and research
2/27/2013	United States Attorney	Melinda Haag	Full	Lamar Smith, Charles E. Grassley, Frank R.	Requesting addictional information on office's decisions
2/28/2013	SST	Smith	Board of Governors	Ben Bernanke	Documents regarding the Board's information security and privacy programs
2/28/2013	DOE	Steven Chu	Oversight	Paul Broun, James Lankford	DOE's efforts to adopt an EIS for Cape Wind project
2/28/2013	NOAA	Kathryn Sullivan	Full	Lamar Smith, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Paul Broun, Dan Maffei	GAO and IG staff attendance at future PMC meetings
3/1/2013	SST	Smith	NCST	Jeremy Isenberg	2012 Annual Report of the NCST Advisory committee of the NIST
3/4/2013	SST	Smith	Member	Donald Curry	Closure of the JSC Arc Jet Facility and National Security Concerns
3/5/2013	Full	Lamar Smith	Government Accountability Office	Frank Rusco	America COMPETES Acts Programs
3/5/2013	GAO	Gene Dodaro	Research	Larry Buschon	Co-requester of the engagement of Oct 3, 2012 federal regulations
3/5/2013	GAO		Natural Resources and Environment	Frank Rusco	America COMPETES Acts Programs
3/6/2013	EPA	Bob Perciasepe	Full	Lamar Smith, Paul	Requesting more information
3/7/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	LaDoris Harris	No FEAR Act report for FY 2012
3/7/2013	GAO	Gene Dodaro	Full	Lamar Smith	Co-requester on the attached list of engagements from GAO
3/8/2013	SST	Smith	OMB	Jeffrey Zients	FY 2012 annual report on implementation by Federal agencies of FISMA
3/8/2013	SST	Smith	RNRF	Robert Day	Sustaining Natural Resources and Conservation Science: What is at Stake in the Years Ahead
3/9/2013	SST	Smith	Member	Noriko Behling	New fuel cell program that would enable viable fuel cell products in the US
3/11/2013	SST	Smith	DHS	Traci Ballard	Information that the Department of Homeland Security is amending the charter for the HSAC
3/12/2013	SST	Smith	DSI	David Gump, Rick Tumlinson	New space resources industry and support of planetary defense
3/12/2013	SST	Smith	DSI	David Gump, Rick Tumlinson	New space resources industry and support of planetary defense
3/12/2013	EPA	Robert Perciasepe	Full	Lamar Smith	EPA implementation of regulatory authority
3/14/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Gregory Friedman	Audit of the DOE's FY 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements

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3/14/2013	SST	Smith	Marshall Institute	Jeff Kueter	Climate change and national security threats to the US
3/14/2013	SST	Smith	USITC	Irving Williamson	USITC's FY 2012 Annual FISMA report
3/15/2013	SST	Smith	DOC	Rebecca Blank	2012 Annual Report of the Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology
3/15/2013	SST	Boehner (and Smith)	DOE	Jennifer MacDonald	Fleet Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Report for FY 2009 and FY 2010
3/15/2013	SST	Smith	Gaiashield Group	R. Dale Brownfield	Pending Hearing on Responding to the Threat of Asteroid Impact
3/18/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Subra Suresh	Report on its compliance efforts with the Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2012
3/20/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Chris Smith	Research program formally known as Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research
3/21/2013	SST	Smith	US Department of State	Thomas Gibbons	US intends to add to or remove from the declaration to the IAEA each site, location, facility, or activity in the enclosed list
3/21/2013	SST	Smith (and Wolf)	DOJ	Michael E. Horowitz	Alleged illegal transfer of controlled technology by individuals at the Ames Research Center of the NASA
3/22/2013	SST	Smith	DOI - BLM	Neil Kornze	BLM's effort to update hydraulic fracturing regulations
3/22/2013	SST	Smith	Northrop Grumman	Tom Vice	James Webb Space Telescope exhibit at SXSW
3/25/2013	SST	Smith	CBO	Douglas Elmendorf	H.R. 967, Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2013
3/25/2013	Environment Subcommittee	Suzanne Bonamici	Center for Progressive Reform	Rena I. Steinzor, Matthew Shudtz	Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Process heaqring
3/25/2013	CHOB	Suzanne Bonamici	Center for Progressive Reform	Matthew Shudtz	Integrity of EPS Advisory Board
3/26/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Cora Marrett	Meeting with the Chairman
3/26/2013	SST	Smith	US Department of State	Thomas Gibbons	US Assistance with Adoption and Implementation of and Compliance with Additional Protocols in the Non-Nuclear Weapon States
3/27/2013	SST	Smith	DSI	David Gump, Rick Tumlinson	Dr. John Lewis

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3/29/2013	SST	Smith	Business Roundtable	David Cote	Business Roundtable's report "Taking Action on Energy: A CEO Vision for America's Energy Future"
4/1/2013	SST	Smith	CBO	Douglas Elmendorf	HR 756, the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013
4/1/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	David Huizenga	Hanford Waste Treatment Plant: DOE Needs to Take Action to Resolve Technical and Management Challenges
4/2/2013	SST	Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Annual report regarding Agency's progress on the completion of performance assessments by the National Academy of Sciences for each science division within NASA's Science Mission Directorate (SMD)
4/4/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Neile Miller	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the National Ignition Facility and the Inertial Confinement Fusion program
4/4/2013	SST	Smith	EPA		Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment
4/8/2013	SST	Smith	USAID	T. Charles Cooper	FY 2012 Report for the Federal Information Security Management Act and Privacy Management
4/8/2013	SST	Smith	US SBA	Nicholas Coutsos	Small Business Administration's Federal Information Security Management Act Annual Submission
4/8/2013	SST	Smith (and EBJ)	AMA	Wayne Allard	American Motorcyclist Association's support of H.R. 875 - E15 bill
4/8/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Vicki Simons	EPA's Fiscal Year 2012 annual report
4/10/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	David Huizenga	DOE's Draft Long-Term Management and Storage of Elemental Mercury Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Draft Mercury Storage SEIS)
4/10/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Arvin Ganesan	RespondiAccess to data used by research institutions to conduct certain epidemiological studies that examine the health risks associated with exposure to fine particles and ozone pollution

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4/11/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Adam Sieminski	Energy Information Administration (EIA) and tables based on data in the report, Federal Financial Interventions and Subsidies in Fiscal Year 2010.
4/15/2013	SST	Smith	NSF	Susanne Bolton	Advisory Committee for International Science and Engineering and the Advisory Committee for Cyberinfrastructure
4/16/2013	GAO	Gene L. Dodaro	Oversight, Energy	Paul Broun, Cynthia Lummis	Generation projects
4/17/2013	SST	Smith	AMA	Wayne Allard	H.R. 875 (E15)
4/19/2013	SST	Smith (and EBJ)	Lockheed/Intel/North rop Grumman/etc..	Representatives from varying companies	COMPETES Act
4/19/2013	SST	Smith	CBO	Douglas Elmendorf	Cost Estimate for HR 875 and HR 1422
4/23/2013	SST	Smith	EPA	Vicki Simons	Copy of EPA's Fiscal Year 2012 annual report
4/24/2013	Speaker Boehner	Speaker Boehner	Dept. of Interior	Sally Jewell	North Slope Science Initiative
4/25/2013		John Boehner	Full	Lamar Smith	*Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2013*
4/25/2013	NSF	Cora B. Marrett	Full	Lamar Smith	Review of NSF-funded studies
4/26/2013	SST	Smith (cc Cora Marrett)	Member	EBJ	NSF regarding program funding
4/26/2013	SST	Lamar Smith	Full	Eddie Bernice Johnson	Response to letter to Dr. Cora Marrett
5/1/2013	SST	Smith	DOE	Daniel Poneman	FY 2012 Naval Petroleum Reserve Annual Report of Operations
5/2/2013	EPA	David Dzombach	Environment	Chris Stewart	Inquiry by the Panel and Board of EPA's SAB
5/3/2013	SST	Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	NASA's report on its Suborbital Research Program activities for FY 2012
5/3/2013	SST	Smith	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Space traffic management concerns
5/6/2013	SST	Smith	ASA	Sally Hillsman	Letter stating concern about the letter CLS sent to Dr. Cora Marrett and asked that CLS withdraw it
5/7/2013	SST	Smith (& Rep. Lofgren)	AAAS	Alan Leshner	Science Laureates of the United States Act of 2013
5/7/2013	NSF	Cora Marrett	NSB	Dan Arvizu	Dr. Marrett formal response to the Science Committee
5/7/2013	SST	Lamar Smith, Zoe Lofgren	AAAS	Alan I. Leshner	Science Laureates of the US Act of 2013
5/8/2013	SST	Smith	Director of Selective Service	Lawrence Romo	FY2012 audit
5/8/2013	SST	CLS and EBJ	Former NSF ADs	Former NSF Ads	High Quality Research Act
5/8/2013	SST	CLS and EBJ	Former NSF NSB Directors	Former NSF NSB Directors	High Quality Research Act

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5/8/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur Elkins Jr.	IG work plan of assignments for fiscal year 2014 and strategic plan for fiscal years 2014-2018
5/8/2013	SST	Lamar Smith, Eddie Bernice Johnson	Full	NSF	High Quality Research Act
5/9/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Cora Marrett	Response to CLS' letter by May 16th
5/9/2013	SST	CLS	WSA	Gary Herbert and John Hickenlooper	National Integrated Drought Information System
5/9/2013	Oversight Subcommittee	Paul Broun	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	Outreach efforts
5/10/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Copy of the Semiannual Report of the NASA Office of Inspector General for the period ending March 31, 2013.
5/13/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol Matthews	Charter establishing the Biomass R&D Technical Advisory Committee
5/14/2013	SST	CLS	History of Science Society	Group representing	Peer review reports of NSF grants
5/15/2013	SST	CLS and EBJ	FASEB	Judith S. Bond	NSF draft bill
5/15/2013	SST	CLS (cc EBJ)	NSF	Cora Marrett	NSF proposals and how they are evaluated
5/15/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Request for information at the prime contract level
5/16/2013	SST	CLS	Center for Inquiry	Lawrence Krauss	High Quality Research Act
5/20/2013	D&R Leadership	CC: all Members	Construction Industry	Different Associations	Northern Route Approval Act (HR 3)
5/20/2013	SST	CLS	Coalition for National Science Funding	Coalition	NSF's merit review process for awarding research grants
5/20/2013	SST	Lamar Smith	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/20/2013	SST	Ralph Hall	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/20/2013	SST	Dana Rohrabacher	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/20/2013	SST	Paul Broun	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/20/2013	SST	Andy Harris	Department of Commerce	Todd J. Zinser	Response to SST letter of Nov 15, 2012
5/21/2013	SST	SST	NASA	NASA	Transmitting the Administration's final rule - Boards and Committees
5/21/2013	SST	CLS	National Endowment for the Humanities	Carole Watson	Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General at the National Endowment for the Humanities
5/21/2013	SST	CLS	Member	Frank Lucas	H.R. 1947, the Federal Agricultural Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013

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5/21/2013	SST	CLS	Department of Commerce	Patrick Gallagher	Three-year programmatic plan, called for by section 23 of the NIST Act
5/22/2013	SST	CLS	Space Foundation	Elliot Holokauahi Pulham	Space Report 2013: The Authoritative Guide to Global Space Activity
5/22/2013	SST	CLS	Assocation of American	Members of the AAU	COMPETES Act
5/22/2013	SST	CLS	ASBMB	Jeremy Berg	High Quality Research Act
5/23/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Cora Marrett	Thank you for call
5/24/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Administrator Bolden	NASA's initial FY 2013 Operating Plan
5/24/2013	SST	SST	DOD	DOD	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014
5/28/2013	SST	CLS	Advancing Faith, Family and Freedom	Thomas McClusky	Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2013
5/30/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Amy Northcutt	FY2012 NSF Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report
5/30/2013	SST	CLS	FDIC	Jon T. Rymer	FDIC's information security program and FDIC's reporting of computer security incidents
5/31/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	David Frantz	Wind Energy: Additional Actions Could Help Ensure Effective Use of Federal Financial Support
6/3/2013	SST	CLS	American Chemical Society	Marinda Li Wu	High Quality Research Act
6/4/2013	SST	CLS	Duke University	Richard Brodhead, President	NSF funding
6/6/2013	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins	Full, Oversight	Lamar Smith, Paul	Additional questions for EPA
6/7/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	NASA's semiannual Report on Russian Performance with respect to the International Space Station (ISS)
6/10/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur Elkins Jr.	EPA OIG's report entitled, Semiannual Report to Congress: October 1, 2012 - March 31, 2013
6/11/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	NASA's report outlining agency funding for "high-risk, high reward" basic research projects for FY 2014
6/12/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Cost and schedule of the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2
6/12/2013	EPA	Robert Perciasepe	Full, Environment	Lamar Smith, Chris Stewart	Gina McCarthy
6/13/2013	National Institutes of Health	Dr. Francis Collins	Oversight, Research	Paul Broun, Larry Buschon	Response to Dr. Birnbaum letter

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6/14/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Carles Bolden, Jr.	Proposed amendments to the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958
6/14/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur Elkins Jr.	EPA's FOIA fee waivers
6/17/2013	SST	CLS, EBJ, Palazzo, Edwards	AIA	AIA representing group	Proposed consolidation of all STEM activities as requested in the President's Fiscal Year 2014 budget
6/18/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Patricia A. Hoffman	DOE action taken in response to the GAO report entitled, "EPA Regulations and Electricity: Better Monitoring by Agencies Could Strengthen Efforts to Address Potential Challenges"
6/19/2013	SST	CLS and Rep. Wolf	DOJ IG	Michael Horowitz	Alleged illegal transfer of controlled technology by individuals at the Ames Research Center of the NASA
6/19/2013	Office of Environmental Information	Malcolm D. Jackson	Office of Program Evaluation	Carolyn Copper	Evaluation of EPA's Freedom of Information Act Fee Waiver Process
6/21/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Cameron Kerry	NOAA's satellite programs
6/21/2013	Research	Larry Buschon	Department of Health and Human Services	Lawrence Tabak	Confirmation of June 13th letter
6/24/2013	SST	CLS	DOC	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the National Climate Assesesment and Development Advisory Committee
6/25/2013	SST	CLS	DOI	David Murillo	Draft EIS for the Shasta Lake Water Resources Investigation
6/27/2013	SST	CLS	DOC	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the NOAA Science Advisory Board
6/27/2013	US Department of State	John Kerry	Full	Lamar Smith	State Department's continued adherence to sound science
6/28/2013	SST	CLS	Member	Speaker Boehner	Senate Joint Resolution No. 13-020 urging the Executive and Legislative Branches to take action to preserve and ensure the United States' leadership in space
6/30/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Summary of the analysis supporting DOE's determination to dispose of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (NPR-3)
7/1/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Susanne Bolton	Notice to renew twenty committees for an additional two years
7/1/2013	US Department of Health and Human Services	Farzad Mostashari	Oversight, Research and Technology	Paul Broun, Larry Buschon	Health Information Technology for Clinical Health Act

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7/5/2013	SST	CLS/EBJ	University of Pittsburgh	Carolyn J. Anderson, Ph.D.	National Nuclear Chemistry Summer School in the President's FY 2014 Budget proposal.
7/10/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Department's "2013 annual Plan for the Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Resources Research and Development Program"
7/11/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Susanne Bolton	NSF's charter to establish the Proposal Review Panel for International and Integrative Activities
7/11/2013	Executive Office of the President	John P. Holdren	Full	Lamar Smith	Reaffirming the Administration's commitment to this committee
7/12/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Christina Moody	Environmental Laboratory Advisory Board (ELAB)
7/12/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Cora Marrett	Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research
7/17/2013	SST	CLS (Grassley, Wolf, and cc: Leahy, EBJ, and Fattah)	DOJ	Peter J. Kadzik	Allegations that political considerations influenced prosecutorial decisions in a matter involving the NASA Ames Research Center
7/18/2013	SST	CLS	DOT - FAA	Michael Huerta	DOT/FAA's response to Section 912 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012
7/18/2013	Committee on Rules	Pete Sessions	Full	Lamar Smith	THUD appropriations
7/23/2013	SST	CLS	Western Governor's Association	James Ogsburg	HR 2431, legislation to reauthorize the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)
7/24/2013	Leadership	Speaker Boehner, referred to SST	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Geothermal Heat Pump Research, Development and Demonstration
7/25/2013	SST	DPB	U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Leg Affairs	Peter J. Kadzik	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) / Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs) used for surveillance purposes
7/29/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Cheryl Martin	Report to Congress on the : Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy Annual Report for FY 2012
7/29/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Christina Moody	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)

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7/29/2013	SST	CLS (cc: EBJ)	Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council	Justin Ehrenwerth	Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act)
7/29/2013	SST	CLS	Halliburton	Robert J. Moran	EPA hydraulic fracturing studies
7/29/2013	Full	Lamar Smith	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Renewal of Clean Air Scientific Advisor Committee
7/30/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L. Seth Statler	Flight Opportunities Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research
7/30/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Janet McCabe	EPA's use of peer-reviewed, scientific studies regarding the health effects of particulate matter (PM) and ozone air pollution that analyze data from the American Cancer Society and Harvard Six Cities cohorts
7/31/2013	SST	CLS	EADS North	Guy Hicks	Corporate reorganization of EADS
7/31/2013	Committee on Appropriations	Tom Latham	Full	Lamar Smith	Funding for the Federal Aviation Administration's Joint Planning and Development Office
8/1/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	The DOE's Fiscal Year 2012 Methane Hydrate Program
8/1/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	Coordination between the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Experimental Program to stimulate competitive research
8/2/2013	Leadership	Speaker Boehner, referred to SST	DOE	Ernest J. Moniz	DOE's Fiscal Year 2012 Methane Hydrate Program Report to Congress
8/7/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	NASA's draft 2014 strategic plan elements that meet GPRAMA requirements
8/8/2013	SST	CLS	Department of State	Thomas Gibbons	Keystone XL pipeline project
8/9/2013	SST	CLS	United States Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Biennial Report to Congress on Environmental Data and Information Systems Management
8/16/2013	SST	CLS	DOT - FAA	Michael P. Huerta	Report on cabin air environment research projects
8/19/2013	SST	CLS	DOC - NIST	Patrick Gallagher	A report detailing NIS's high-risk, high-reward basic research projects as called for by the America COMPETES Act.
8/19/2013	Department of Energy	Gregory H. Friedman	Full	Lamar Smith	DOE award to Ecotality
8/19/2013	Department of Energy	Ernest Moniz	Full	Lamar Smith	DOE award to Ecotality
8/21/2013	SST	CLS	US Air Force	Eric Fanning	Operationally Responsive Space-3 (ORS-3) satellite

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8/26/2013	EPA	Christopher S. Zarba	Environment	Chris Stewart	Comment letters discussed in EPA's Water Body Connectivity Report
8/28/2013	SST	CLS	Social Security Administration	Carolyn W. Colvin	Social Security Administration's FY 2012 Federal Information Security Management Act report
8/28/2013	SST	CLS	Southwest Research Institute	Susan B. Crumrine	Digital Manufacturing and Design Innovation Institute
8/29/2013	SST	CLS (cc EBJ)	DOE	Cheryl Martin	Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program operated by the Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy (ARPA-E)
8/29/2013	Oversight, Research & Technology	Paul Broun, Larry Bucshon	Department of Health and Human Services	Farzad Mostashari	Health information technology adoption and standards
8/30/2013	SST	CLS (cc EBJ)	CBO	Douglas Elmendorf	Cost estimate for H.R. 2850, the EPA Hydraulic Fracturing Study Improvement Act of 2013
9/3/2013	SST	CLS	USDA	Thomas Vilsack	USDA's FY 2012 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Report
9/3/2013	Environmental Protection Agency	Gina McCarthy	Full	Lamar Smith	Failure to comply with subpoena
9/4/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Gregory H. Friedman	DOE's EV Project and the Department's evaluation of the financial situation of Ecotality, Inc.
9/5/2013	SST	CLS (cc Rohrabacher)	DHS	Traci Ballard	Technical Mapping Advisory Council and the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012
9/5/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Kathleen Hogan	DOE's advanced vehicle programs and DOE's grant to Electric Transportation Engineering Corporation (eTec), a subsidiary of Ecotality
9/5/2013	SST	CLS & EBJ	Western States Water Council	Phil Ward	Federal water and climate data gathering and monitoring programs through NOAA
9/5/2013	SST	Stewart & Bonamici	Western States Water Council	Phil Ward	Federal water and climate data gathering and monitoring programs through NOAA
9/5/2013	Environmental Protection Agency	Gina McCarthy	Full, Oversight	Lamar Smith, Paul Broun	EPA subpoena
9/9/2013	SST	Broun	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	GAO report Energy Savings: Performance Contracts Offer Benefits

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9/9/2013	SST	Maffei	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	GAO report Energy Savings: Performance Contracts Offer Benefits
9/9/2013	SST	Lummis	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	GAO report Energy Savings: Performance Contracts Offer Benefits
9/9/2013	SST	Swalwell	GAO	Katherine Siggerud	GAO report Energy Savings: Performance Contracts Offer Benefits
9/12/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Charter of the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel
9/12/2013	SST		U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	Rafael Moure-Eraso	Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board
9/13/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Christina Moody/Gina McCarthy	Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee
9/16/2013	SST	CLS	GeoOptics, Inc.	Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr.	HR. 2413 - the Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013
9/16/2013	SST	CLS	NSF/NSB	Dan Arvizu	National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002, section 1862n-4(d)
9/16/2013	SST	CLS	NSB	Dan Arvizu	National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002, section 1862n-4(d)
9/16/2013	SST	CLS (cc EBJ)	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to Committee's subpoena
9/16/2013	Executive Office of the President	Heather Zichal	Energy, Environment	Lummis, Stewart	Request for documents on office's and White House's involvement in the EPA report Investigation of Ground Water Contamination Near Pavillion, Wyoming
9/17/2013	SST	CLS, Hall, Hultgren	GAO	David Wise	Draft GAO report on Intelligent Transportation Systems Vehicle-to-Vehicle Technologies
9/18/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Judith S. Sunley	Suppension appropriated funds to assist lower income employees with child care expenses.
9/18/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	Vulnerability to fraud, waste and abuse in the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program
9/18/2013	Executive Office of the President	John P. Holdren	Full, Energy	Lamar Smith, Lummis	Low Dose Radiation research strategy
9/18/2013	NIH	Francis Collins	Oversight, Research and Technology	Broun, Bucshon	Article by Dr. Linda Birnham
9/19/2013	NASA	Charles Bolden	Space	Palazzo, Edwards	Space Act Agreement
9/20/2013	SST	CLS	American Anthropological Association	Dr. Edward Liebow	Social science resesarch at the NSF

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9/20/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Seth Statler	Hearing on STEM Education: The Administration's Proposed Re-Organization
9/20/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Edward Bruce Held	GAO report entitled National Nuclear Security Administration
9/20/2013	SST	C:S	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	EPA's OIG report on use of private and alias email accounts
9/25/2013	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	David Huizenga	U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Final Long-Term Management and Storage of Elemental Mercury Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
9/25/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Cora Marrett	CODEL to Antarctica
9/25/2013	SST	Bucshon	Council of Scientific Society Presidents	Gordon Nelson	H.R. 3157 Public Access to Public Science Act
9/26/2013	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Seth Statler	NASA Space Act Agreement amendments with the Commercial Crew Integrated Capability Partners
9/26/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	EPA OIG's report, "Congressionally Requested Inquiry Into the EPA's Use of Private and Alias Email Accounts"
9/30/2013	SST	CLS	USDOT	Gregory Winfree	U.S. Department of Transportation Research, Development, and Technology Strategic Plan: FY 2013-2018
9/30/2013	SST	CLS	DOD IG	Larry D. Turner	Congressionally-directed reporting requirement contained in P.L. 112-81 §5143(c)
9/30/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Renewal of the charter for the International Space Station Advisory Committee
9/30/2013	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Charhes F. Bolden, Jr	Renewal of the charter for the International Space Station Advisory Committee
10/1/2013	Report to Congress	CLS, etc…	Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy	Cheryl Martin	Report in response to the requirements set forth in the America COMPETES Act
10/3/2013	SST	CLS	National Space Club	Jill Pomeroy	2013-2014 Goddard Memorial Trophy Selection Committee.
10/8/2013	SST	CLS	Society for Historical Archaeology	Paul Mullins	USA Today article Rethinking Science Funding
10/8/2013	SST	Bucshon	Indiana University, Notre Dame, Purdue	Anthony Armstrong, Richard Buckius, Robert bernhard	TRANSFER Act
10/9/2013	House Committee on Financial Services	Jeb Harsarling	Full	Lamar Smith	SEC Rules impact on high-tech innovation and competitiveness

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Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
10/16/2013	SST	CLS	AAAS		Support for federal research and development budget of the NSF
10/17/2013	SST	CLS, EBJ	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and	Peggy Gustafson	Information security legislation
10/18/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Patricia A. Hoffman	Draft EIS for the Champlian Hudson Power Express Transmillion line Project
10/18/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of renewed charter for the International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee
10/18/2913	SST	CLS	DOE		Advanced Research Projects Agency Strategic Vision 2013
10/18/2013	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of renewed charter for the International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee
10/21/2013	SST	CLS	DOE	Carol Mattews	Methane Hydrate Advisory Committee charter
10/21/2013	EPA	Gina McCarthy	Full	Lamar Smith	Request for answers to previous letters
10/22/2013	SST	CLS	US Dept of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Notice of renewed charter for the manufacturing extension partnership advisory board
10/23/2013	NIH	Francis Collins	Oversight, Research and Technology	Broun, Bucshon	Dr. Linda Birnhaum article
10/24/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of extending the charter of the NASA Advisory Council
10/24/2013	NASA	Elizabeth Robinson	Full	Lamar Smith, Palazzo	Concerns over NASA acquisitions and use of funds
10/24/2013	NASA	Paul Martin	Space	Palazzo	Request for NASA OIG summary
10/25/2013	SST	CLS, EBJ	Department of Energy	Carol A. Matthews	Charter establishing Methane Hydrate Advisory Committee
10/25/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Carolyn Levine	Renewal of the Pesticide Dialogue Committee (PPDC)
10/25/2013	SST	Palazzo, Edwards	NASA	Paul K. Martin	NASA report of investigation into security-related matters at NASA's Langley Research Center
10/28/2013	SST	CLS	Department of Energy	Patricia A. Hoffman	Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Champlian Hudson Power Express Transmission Line Project (DOE/EIS-0447)
10/28/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Charter of the NASA Advisory Council

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10/28/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Letter notifying the Committee that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has renewed the charter of the International Space Station Advisory Committee. A copy of the charter is enclosed.
10/28/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Materials Processing Equipment Technical Advisory Committee
10/29/2013	SST and EC	Boehner (and Smith)	DOE	Dr. David T. Danielson	Report entitled, "Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Activities, Progress, and Plans".
10/30/2013	SST	CLS	US Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board
10/30/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Follow up to EPA letter on July 30th about research data from epidemiological studies
10/31/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Charter of the International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee (INLAC)
11/1/2013	SST	CLS	Greater Pittsburgt Chamber of	Dewitt Peart	Section 111 of the EINSTEIN Act
11/1/2013	NASA	Charles Bolden	Full	Lamar Smith	CODEL to Kennedy Space Center
11/5/2013	SST	CLS, EBJ	US Department of Commerce	Justin S. Antonipillai	H.R. 2413, the Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013.
11/6/2013	SST	CLS	US Department of Commerce	Ellen Herbst	Renewal charter for the Materials Processing Equipment Technical Advisory Committee
11/6/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Seth Statler	Termination liability
11/7/2013	SST	Bucshon	Council of Scientific Society Presidents	Gordon L. Nelson	Frontiers in Research, Science, and Technology (FIRST) Act
11/7/2013	SST	CLS	Association of American Publishers, Inc.	Thomas A. Allen	Frontiers in Research, Science, and Technology (FIRST) Act
11/8/2013	SST	CLS	Texas Commission on Environmental	Michael Honeycutt	Analysis of EPA ACS and HSC studies
11/12/2013	SST	CKS	NASA	Seth Statler	Semiannual Report on Russian Performance with respect to the International Space Station
11/12/013	SST	CLS	Association of American Publishers, Inc.	Thomas Allen	FIRST ACT
11/13/2013	SST	Broun	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to Committee's letter to Gina McCarthy about EPA's email practices
11/13/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to Committee's letter to Gina McCarthy about EPA's email practices
11/14/2013	SST	Bucshon	HHS	Lawrence Tabak	Response to Committee's letter about Dr. Linda Birnhaum article

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Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
11/14/2013	SST	Broun	HHS	Lawrence Tabak	Response to Committee letter about Dr. Linda Birnbaum article
11/14/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Laura Vaught	Response to Committee's letters about EPA's email practices
11/18/2013	SST	CLS	Researchfish	Frances Buck	Researchfish
11/19/2013	SST	CLS	Congressional STEAM Caucus	Congressional STEAM Caucus	STEAM authorization and the COMPETES Act
11/20/2013	SST	CLS/EBJ/Palazzo /Edwards	Airspace industies	Daniel Jablonsky, Roger Krone, George Whitesides, Richard Ambrose, Joesph Carelone, Julie Van Kleeck, Charles Precourt, Robert Strain, Kurt Meister, Paul Pendorf, Frank	Commerical Space Launch Act
11/21/2013	U.S. Chemical Safety Board	Rafael Moure-Eraso	Full	CLS	Leak of a whistleblowers name
11/22/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Notice of completion of organization review of the NASA Advisory Council
11/22/2013	SST	Palazzo	NASA	Charles F. Bolden, Jr.	Organization review of the NASA Advisory Council
11/22/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Energy	Carol Matthews	Charter renewing the Nuclear Energy Advisory Committee
11/22/2013	SST	CLS	EPA	Arthur A. Elkins Jr.	Evaluation of the EPA's classified information program
11/25/2013	SST	CLS	Dept of Interior	Sally Jewell	Semianual Report of the Office of Inspector General for the Dept of the Interior
11/25/2013	SST	CLS	ReSEArch	Andrew Wood	Maritime animal conservation efforts
11/26/2013	SST	CLS	NSF	Susanne Bolton	Renewal notice for the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science
12/2/2013	SST	CLS	NASA	L Seth Statler	Ice, Cloud, and Land Elevation Satellite Progect
12/3/2013	SST	CLS/Stewart/EBJ/ Bonamici	UCAR	Thomas Bogdan	Weather Forecasting Act of 2013
12/3/2013	SST	CLS/EBJ	The Weather Coalition	Raymond Ban, Pamela Emch, Mary Glackin, John Snow	Weather Forecasting Act of 2013
12/3/2013	SST	CLS/EBJ	Rep. Ben Ray Lujan	Rep. Ben Ray Lujan	TRANSFER Act
12/3/2013	SST	CLS	American Physical Society	Michael Brookman, Kenneth Liao, David Hatch, Kelley Dougosh, Nicholas Herra, Melody Packard, Alfred Alaniz, Jorge Palos-	FY 2014 budget negotiations

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Date	To: Agency	To: Person	From: Agency	From: Person	About
12/3/2013	EPA	James Mihelcic	Full	CLS	EPA rulemakings
12/3/2013	SST	CLS/EBJ	Planet IQ	Anne Hale Miglarese	Weather Forecasting Act of 2013
12/4/2013	SST	CLS/Stewart/EBJ/ Bonamici	University of Colorado Boulder, University of California-San Diego, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, University	Stein Sture, Margaret Leinen, Laurence Madin, Lisa Graumlich	Weather Forecasting Act of 2013
12/4/2013	Department of Labor	David Michaels	Full	CLS/Weber	OSHA rule regulating workplace exposure to silica

Appendix D

SUMMARY OF GAO HIGH RISK TOPICS

GAO Item Title	Possible Oversight Action
Modernizing the U.S. Financial Regulatory System and Federal Role in Housing Finance	Post financial crisis of 2007-2009, "policymakers have taken significant actions intended to reform the U.S. financial regulatory system to address the risks associated with evolving financial firms, markets, and products." "The Dodd-Frank Act's reforms aim to better position the financial regulatory system in many of the areas addressing the changes and risks that GAO identified." Due to the complexity and number of rules, it has taken longer than expected to fully implement the reforms. Therefore, although the current reforms underway are seen as significant steps, "many of the rules to implement the new regulatory requirements arising from the act are yet to be completed." In addition, "the reforms that have been implemented also need attention to help ensure their effectiveness." In regard to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, "although various proposals to resolve their role have been issued, no definitive actions have been taken as of yet. Similarly, further actions could be taken to help restore FHA's financial soundness and define its future role." "Finally, definitive actions to address the risk posed by money market funds and the credit exposures arising in the triparty repo market and within clearinghouses also remain outstanding." Risk assessments, modeling, and technical evaluations are all in the jurisdiction and expertise of the Committee.
Transforming EPA's Processes for Assessing and Controlling Toxic Chemicals	"In response to GAO's 2008 report and 2009 high-risk designation, EPA revised its IRIS assessment process in May 2009." In 2011, GAO reported that "EPA's May 2009 revisions to the IRIS process restored EPA's control of the process, increased transparency, and established a 23-month time frame for its less

	challenging assessments." Despite addressing some of GAO's concerns such as taking more control of the program and decision-making process (previously made by OMB) and increasing transparency by making federal agencies' comments available to the public, progress in "other areas however, has been limited." "EPA has not addressed...issues regarding the availability and accuracy of current information to users of IRIS information, such as EPA program offices, on the status of IRIS assessments, including when an assessment will be started, which assessments are ongoing and when an assessment is projected to be completed." The Oversight Subcommittee has held hearings on IRIS in the past and would continue to oversee this important database.
Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources	Previous work by the GAO revealed that the DOI lacked consistent and reliable data on the production and sale of oil and gas from federal lands. Other challenges facing DOI's ability to manage federal oil and gas resources include revenue collection and hiring, training, and retaining sufficient staff. Progress has been made in this area though, as DOI has restructured its oil and gas program by transferring "offshore oversight responsibilities to two new bureaus, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and assigning the revenue collection function to a new Office of Natural Resources Revenue."
Strategic Human Capital Management	OPM, individual agencies and Congress "have all taken important steps over the last few years that will better position the government to close current and emerging critical skills gaps that are undermining agencies' abilities to meet their vital missions." In 2011, OPM and the Chief Human Capital Officers (CHCO) established the Chief Human Capital Officers Council Working Group to "identify and mitigate critical skills gaps." According to GAO, "strategic human capital planning that is

	integrated with broader organizational strategic planning is essential for ensuring that agencies have the talent, skill, and experience mix they end to cost-effectively execute their mission and program goals. Such planning is especially important now because...agencies are facing a wave of potential retirements."
Protecting the Federal Government's Information Systems and the Nation's Cyber Critical Infrastructures	The U.S.'s critical infrastructure - including power distribution systems, national defense, water supply, emergency services, and telecommunications - relies extensively on computerized information systems and electronic data in normal operations. "The security of these systems and data is essential to protecting national and economic security, and public health and safety." The federal government "continues to face challenges in effectively implementing cyber security. GAO and agency inspector general reports have identified challenges in a number of key areas of the government's approach to cybersecurity, including those related to protecting the nation's critical infrastructure." The Committee is charged with overseeing NIST, which mandates federal computer security standards.
Strengthening Department of Homeland Security Management Functions	In 2003, GAO "designated implementing and transforming the DHS as high risk because DHS had to transform 22 agencies - several with major management challenges - into one department. Further, failure to effectively address DHS's management and mission risks could have serious consequences for U.S. national and economic security." The Committee has jurisdiction over the agency's Science and Technology Directorate and will continue to review its programs, focusing on its laboratories and contracts. Problems that GAO has identified at DHS also include it's IT-related acquisitions, which the Committee also has a role in reviewing.
Establishing Effective Mechanisms for Sharing and Managing Terrorism-Related Information	Since 9/11 there have been significant efforts among federal, state, and local partners to

to Protect the Homeland	share terrorism-related data. These efforts are being developed under an overarching Information Sharing Environment (ISE), which GAO monitors and has determined that the government "has made significant progress defining a governance structure to implement" the ISE. Despite this progress, the ISE "Program Manager and key departments need to take additional action to mitigate the potential risks from gaps in sharing terrorism-related information." The Program Manager also submits an annual report to Congress cataloging the ISE's progress, but the Program Manager and departments "have not yet fully developed an integrated way to measure and demonstrate progress in implementing corrective actions and key initiatives." For example, "all of the plans and corrective actions that GAO has called for," including "emerging priorities, such as those published in the December 2012 National Strategy for Information Sharing and Safeguarding, have yet to be fully defined." It is the Committee's role to oversee federal computer standards, including such efforts.
Ensuring the Effective Protection of Technologies Critical to U.S. National Security Interests	The government has several programs "to identify and protect technologies critical to U.S. Interests," including "export control systems for defense articles and services and dual-use items. Multiple agencies administer these programs including the Department of Commerce, and GAO believes that a "strategic re-examination of existing programs is needed to identify changes that will ensure the advancement of U.S. interests." Since GAO "first designated the effective protection of critical technologies as a high-risk area, agencies have taken steps to improve their individual programs." At stake are not only such concerns as the proliferation of nuclear weapons, but also the issue of whether the U.S. has maintained under its control the technologies and production capacity that may be critical to its defense base and economic security. Both manufacturing and

	competitiveness, including national technological leadership, are within the Committee's jurisdiction.
DOE's Contract Management for the National Nuclear Security Administration and Office of Environmental Management	GAO designated contract management as a high-risk area in 1990 because "DOE's record of inadequate management and oversight of contractors has left the department vulnerable to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement." In 2009, GAO narrowed the focus of its concerns to two DOE programs - the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and Office of Environmental Management (EM). This year, "GAO is further narrowing the focus of its high-risk designation to major contracts and projects, those with values of at least $750 million, to acknowledge progress made in managing smaller value efforts." NNSA is "tasked with modernizing the nation's aging nuclear weapons production facilities," while EM "faces ongoing complex and long-term challenges in removing radioactive and hazardous chemical contaminants...from soil, groundwater, and facilities." Despite DOE's progress, "challenges remain for the successful execution of major projects."
NASA Acquisition Management	"NASA has made progress in meeting cost and schedule goals for some of its more recent projects." NASA has also taken steps to "improve its acquisition management and continues to work to address systemic weaknesses by adopting practices that focus on closing gaps in knowledge about requirements, technology, funding, time, and other resources before commitments are made to a new project." However, the Committee cannot ignore "NASA's history of persistent cost growth and schedule slippage in the majority of its major projects." GAO's work has "identified a number of causal factors, including antiquated financial management systems, poor cost estimating, and underestimating risks associated with the development of its major

	systems." Experience has shown that close and continued attention by the Committee to these issues can increase likelihood of change at NASA, and lessons learned here might be applied at other agencies trying to develop and implement complex technical systems.
Mitigating Gaps in Weather Satellite Data	The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified a high probability in degraded weather satellite coverage starting as early as next year, and designated this data gap as a new high-risk area in an early 2013 report. Over the last decade, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has monitored the development of the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) system, which are fundamental aspects of our nation's forecasting abilities. However, without better prioritization of funding, costly delays make it more likely that the new satellites won't be ready before the existing satellites reach the end of their projected operational life. Citing ongoing concerns about the potential gaps and their impact, GAO has said, "According to NOAA program officials, a satellite data gap would result in less accurate and timely weather forecasts and warnings of extreme events, such as hurricanes, storm surges and floods. Such degradation in forecasts and warnings would place lives, property, and our nation's critical infrastructures in danger." The Committee will continue to monitor this important issue.
Limiting the Federal Government's Fiscal Exposure by Better Managing Climate Change Risks	The federal government is not well organized to address the fiscal exposure presented by climate change. In 2009, GAO reported that the federal government's climate change adaptation activities were carried out in an ad hoc manner and were not well coordinated across federal agencies, let alone with state and local governments. Again, in 2011 GAO found no coherent strategic government-wide approach to climate change. To manage climate change risks, the federal government

	needs to develop a cohesive strategy that "encompasses the entire range of related federal activities and addresses all key elements of strategic planning." The Committee is charged with overseeing many of the agencies critical to developing such a strategy.

GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 12/2/2013

Printed on 12/3/2013 (CR)

HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
PENDING REQUESTS/MANDATES						
09-0540-06 ***MANDATE**	3/11/2009	FREQ:OR DUE:OR -PL 111-8 DIV. B. TITLE III-REPORT ON THE STATUS OFLARGE-SCALE NASA PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES (121136)	ASM	CHAPLAIN, CRISTINA T		*PL 111-8, OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION ACT 2009* *RECURRING MANDATE* *SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS* *SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS* *SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN SUB COMRC, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP* *SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN SUB COMRC, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP* *SEN ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D IV - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT* *SEN THUNE, JOHN - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT* *SEN CRUZ, TED - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM-SCI-TRA* *SEN NELSON, BILL - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM-SCI-TRA* *REP LOWEY, NITA M - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS* *REP ROGERS, HAROLD - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS* *REP FATTAH, CHAKA - HSE SUB COM,JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP* *REP WOLF, FRANK R - HSE SUB COM,JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP* *REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP EDWARDS, DONNA - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH* *REP PALAZZO, STEVEN - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH*
13-0886-01	7/24/2013	STUDY ON WOMEN IN THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, & MATHEMATICS(STEM) PROFESSIONS	EWIS	EMREY ARRAS, MELISSA H GODTLAND, ERIN M	1/6/2014	*REP DELAURO, ROSA* *REP SLAUGHTER, LOUISE M* *REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY*
13-0197-01 ***MANDATE**	1/2/2013	FREQ:OT DUE:09/30/16 -PL 112-239-SEC. 1806-ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERSAND STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE	HSJ	MAURER, DAVID C		*PL 112-239, NDAA FY 2013* *SEN CARPER, THOMAS - SEN COM HOMELAND SECURITY & GOV AFFAIRS* *SEN COBURN, TOM - SEN COM HOMELAND SECURITY & GOV AFFAIRS* *REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY*
10-1309-02	7/28/2010	ENERGY RESEARCH PROJECTS REVIEW (361246)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W		*REP HALL, RALPH M* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
14-0030-01	9/27/2013	REVIEW OF THE USE OF INCENTIVE PROGRAMS AT OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIE	SI	MIHM, J C		*REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY*

*Mandate: Freq=Frequency - AN=Annual; SA=Semi-Annual; OT=One Time; CT=Contingent; NS=Not Specified; OR=Other; QU=Quarterly
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ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0039-01	10/16/2012	REQUEST GAO HOST A COMPTROLLER GENERAL FORUM TO EXAMINE THE STRATEGICISSUES ON NANOTECHNOLOGY TO BETTER INFORM CONGRESSIONAL POLICYMAKERS	ARM	KINGSBURY, NANCY R DROITCOUR, JUDITH A		*REP HALL, RALPH M* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY*
		460627 CG FORUM ON NANOTECHNOLOLGY MANUFACTURING				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** 10/31/2013
12-0257-02	1/6/2012	CO-REQUEST - JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE (121122) (SEE MANDATE 12-0259)	ASM	CHAPLAIN, CRISTINA T OAKLEY, SHELBY S		*REP HALL, RALPH M - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY*
		121122 JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** 1/8/2014
13-0049-01	10/25/2012	REVIEW NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA) EXPORT PROGRAM (121137)	ASM	MARTIN, BELVA M RUSSELL IV, W W		*REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
		121137 IMPLEMENTATION AND OVERSIGHT OF EXPORT CONTROLS AT NASA				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** 3/31/2014
13-0551-01 ***MANDATE**	3/26/2013	H. RPT. 112-463,PG. 63-NASA LARGE SCALE PROJECTS (DUE:NS)(121136)	ASM	CHAPLAIN, CRISTINA T OAKLEY, SHELBY S		*PL 111-8, OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION ACT 2009* *PL 113-6, SENATE EXPLANTORY STATEMENT* *SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS* *SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS* *SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN SUB COMRC, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP* *SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN SUB COMRC, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP* *SEN ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D IV - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT* *SEN THUNE, JOHN - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT* *SEN CRUZ, TED - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM-SCI-TRA* *SEN NELSON, BILL - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM-SCI-TRA* *REP LOWEY, NITA M - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS* *REP ROGERS, HAROLD - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS* *REP FATTAH, CHAKA - HSE SUB COM,JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP* *REP WOLF, FRANK R - HSE SUB COM,JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP* *REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP EDWARDS, DONNA - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH* *REP PALAZZO, STEVEN - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH*
		121136 NASA SYSTEMS				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** 3/11/2014

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HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0327-01	2/26/2013	REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE'S OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	FMA	DAVIS, BERYL H HUFNAGLE, JACKSON W		*REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH* *REP WILSON, FREDERICA - HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH* *REP BONAMICI, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH*
		197238 COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD
12-0435-02 ***MANDATE**	12/31/2011	FREQ:AN DUE:12/31/12 -PL 112-81-SEC. 5136-FISCAL & MANAGEMENT AUDIT OF SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS (361530)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W BENEDICT, HILARY M		*PL 112-81, NAT'L DEFENSE AUTH. ACT 2012* *RECURRING MANDATE* *SEN LANDRIEU, MARY L - SEN COM SMALL BUSINESS & ENTREPRENEURSHP* *SEN RISCH, JIM - SEN COM SMALL BUSINESS & ENTREPRENEURSHP* *REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP GRAVES, SAM - HSE COM SMALL BUSINESS* *REP VELAZQUEZ, NYDIA - HSE COM SMALL BUSINESS*
		361530 FEDERAL AGENCIES' IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL BUSINESS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS' EXPENDITURE REQUIREMENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 2012				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** 4/30/2014
12-0615-01	3/27/2012	REVIEW OF RISK ASSESSMENTS (361489)	NRE	MORRIS, STEVE D RAYNES, DIANE B		*REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
		361489 POTENTIAL DUPLICATION IN AGENCY CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENTS				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD

*Mandate: Freq=Frequency - AN=Annual; SA=Semi-Annual; OT=One Time; CT=Contingent; NS=Not Specified; OR=Other; QU=Quarterly
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GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 12/2/2013

Printed on 12/3/2013 (CR)

HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
PENDING REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0945-01	8/20/2013	UPDATE 2005 REPORT ON ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS (ESPCS)	NRE	GAFFIGAN, MARK E		*REP LUMMIS, CYNTHIA - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH* *REP SWALWELL, ERIC - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH* *REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0561-01	4/16/2013	REVIEW OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS USED TO BUILD UTILITY-SCALE ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECTS (361506)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W LUDWIGSON, JON R		*REP LUMMIS, CYNTHIA - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
		361506 FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO DEVELOPERS OF COMMERICAL-SCALE ELECTRICITY GENERATIONPROJECTS				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD

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GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 12/2/2013

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HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
PENDING REQUESTS/MANDATES						
10-1309-02	7/28/2010	ENERGY RESEARCH PROJECTS REVIEW (361246)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W		*REP HALL, RALPH M* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
13-0945-01	8/20/2013	UPDATE 2005 REPORT ON ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS (ESPCS)	NRE	GAFFIGAN, MARK E		*REP LUMMIS, CYNTHIA - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH* *REP SWALWELL, ERIC - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH* *REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0049-01	10/25/2012	REVIEW NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA) EXPORT PROGRAM (121137)	ASM	MARTIN, BELVA M RUSSELL IV, W W		*REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
		121137 IMPLEMENTATION AND OVERSIGHT OF EXPORT CONTROLS AT NASA				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** 3/31/2014
13-0327-01	2/26/2013	REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE'S OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	FMA	DAVIS, BERYL H HUFNAGLE, JACKSON W		*REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH* *REP WILSON, FREDERICA - HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH* *REP BONAMICI, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH*
		197238 COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD
12-0615-01	3/27/2012	REVIEW OF RISK ASSESSMENTS (361489)	NRE	MORRIS, STEVE D RAYNES, DIANE B		*REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
		361489 POTENTIAL DUPLICATION IN AGENCY CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENTS				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD
13-0561-01	4/16/2013	REVIEW OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS USED TO BUILD UTILITY-SCALE ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECTS (361506)	NRE	RUSCO, FRANKLIN W LUDWIGSON, JON R		*REP LUMMIS, CYNTHIA - HSE SUB ENERGY - SCITECH* *REP BROUN, PAUL - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH*
		361506 FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO DEVELOPERS OF COMMERICAL-SCALE ELECTRICITY GENERATIONPROJECTS				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD

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HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
PENDING REQUESTS/MANDATES						
09-0540-06 ***MANDATE**	3/11/2009	FREQ:OR DUE:OR -PL 111-8 DIV. B. TITLE III-REPORT ON THE STATUS OFLARGE-SCALE NASA PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES (121136)	ASM	CHAPLAIN, CRISTINA T		*PL 111-8, OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION ACT 2009* *RECURRING MANDATE* *SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS* *SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS* *SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN SUB COMRC, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP* *SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN SUB COMRC, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP* *SEN ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D IV - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT* *SEN THUNE, JOHN - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT* *SEN CRUZ, TED - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM-SCI-TRA* *SEN NELSON, BILL - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM-SCI-TRA* *REP LOWEY, NITA M - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS* *REP ROGERS, HAROLD - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS* *REP FATTAH, CHAKA - HSE SUB COM,JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP* *REP WOLF, FRANK R - HSE SUB COM,JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP* *REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP EDWARDS, DONNA - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH* *REP PALAZZO, STEVEN - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH*

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HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0551-01 ***MANDATE**	3/26/2013	H. RPT. 112-463,PG. 63-NASA LARGE SCALE PROJECTS (DUE:NS)(121136)	ASM	CHAPLAIN, CRISTINA T OAKLEY, SHELBY S		*PL 111-8, OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION ACT 2009* *PL 113-6, SENATE EXPLANTORY STATEMENT* *SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS* *SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN COM APPROPRIATIONS* *SEN MIKULSKI, BARBARA A - SEN SUB COMRC, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP* *SEN SHELBY, RICHARD C - SEN SUB COMRC, JUST & SCIENCE-APPROP* *SEN ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D IV - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT* *SEN THUNE, JOHN - SEN COM COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORT* *SEN CRUZ, TED - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM-SCI-TRA* *SEN NELSON, BILL - SEN SUB SCIENCE & SPACE-COM-SCI-TRA* *REP LOWEY, NITA M - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS* *REP ROGERS, HAROLD - HSE COM APPROPRIATIONS* *REP FATTAH, CHAKA - HSE SUB COM,JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP* *REP WOLF, FRANK R - HSE SUB COM,JUSTICE & SCIENCE-APPROP* *REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP SMITH, LAMAR - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP EDWARDS, DONNA - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH* *REP PALAZZO, STEVEN - HSE SUB SPACE & AERONAUTICS-SCITECH*
		121136 NASA SYSTEMS				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** 3/11/2014

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GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 12/2/2013

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HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0327-01	2/26/2013	REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE'S OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	FMA	DAVIS, BERYL H HUFNAGLE, JACKSON W		*REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH* *REP WILSON, FREDERICA - HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH* *REP BONAMICI, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH*
		197238 COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES				***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD

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HSE SUB RESEARCH - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0007-01	10/3/2012	REVIEW REGULATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED ON RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES	EWIS	EMREY ARRAS, MELISSA H MASCIA, JANET L		*REP BROOKS, MO - HSE SUB RESEARCH - SCITECH*
		131253 RESEARCH UNIVERSITY REPORTING REQUIREMENT			***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD	
13-0372-01	3/5/2013	CO-REQUEST - FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED ON RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES (SEE 13-0007)	EWIS	EMREY ARRAS, MELISSA H MASCIA, JANET L		*REP BUCSHON, LARRY - HSE SUB RESEARCH - SCITECH*
		131253 RESEARCH UNIVERSITY REPORTING REQUIREMENT			***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD	

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GAO PENDING REQUESTS AND ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 12/2/2013

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HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH

CCAR#	REQUEST DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM	DIRECTOR/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	DEFERRED-START DATE	ALL SIGNERS OF REQUEST
ACTIVE REQUESTS/MANDATES						
13-0327-01	2/26/2013	REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE'S OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	FMA	DAVIS, BERYL H HUFNAGLE, JACKSON W		*REP JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE - HSE COM SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY* *REP MAFFEI, DAN - HSE SUB OVERSIGHT - SCITECH* *REP WILSON, FREDERICA - HSE SUB TECHNOLOGY - SCITECH* *REP BONAMICI, SUZANNE - HSE SUB ENVIRONMENT - SCITECH*
		197238 COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES			***ESTIMATED ISSUANCE:*** TBD	

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Due=Due Date - CT=Contingent; NS=Not Specified

Appendix

LAMAR S. SMITH, Texas
CHAIRMAN

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Texas
RANKING MEMBER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
2321 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6301
(202) 225-6371
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March 1, 2013

The Honorable Paul Ryan
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
207 Cannon House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Ryan,

Pursuant to Clause 4(f) of House Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 113th Congress and Section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, I am transmitting the Views and Estimates, including Additional and Minority Views, of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for Fiscal Year 2014.

Sincerely,

Lamar Smith
Chairman
Committee on Science, Space,
and Technology

VIEWS AND ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
FISCAL YEAR 2014

President Obama has yet to transmit his budget request for Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14) to Congress. The following Views and Estimates of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology are based on the President's last budget proposal over one year ago and vigorous oversight of the agencies and programs under the Committee's jurisdiction since that time.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is our nation's primary civilian space and aeronautics research and development agency. The agency plans and executes missions that increase our understanding of Earth, the solar system, and the universe. NASA operates the International Space Station (ISS), a fleet of satellites throughout our solar system, Mars rovers, and a small number of research aircraft. NASA undertakes activities in technology development and transfer, and education and outreach. The agency also participates in a number of interagency activities such as the Next Generation Air Transportation System with the Federal Aviation Administration, information technology development, and climate change research. With the retirement of the Space Shuttle, America currently has no domestic capability to transport our astronauts to and from the International Space Station-a strategic national capability. NASA currently pays the Russians $63 million per seat for each of our astronauts to hitch a ride.

Leadership in space exploration is a worthy goal, and by comparison, our nation spent as much on the so-called stimulus bill in 2009 as the entire NASA budget for the past 54 years. The Committee supported NASA's budget request of $17.7 billion in FY13, which is $58 million less (0.3 percent reduction) than appropriated amounts for FY12. For FY13, NASA is authorized to receive $19.9 billion, and the Committee plans to re-authorize NASA for FY2014 in the coming months. Within that topline budget, however, the Committee remains concerned with the Administration's budget priorities for certain programs and the lack of leadership in space exploration, both human and robotic. The Administration is ceding America's leadership in space exploration and instead funding more environmental-monitoring satellites and studies.

NASA's Earth Science budget request of $1.785 billion in FY2013 is over $300 million more per year than the agency spent prior to the Obama Administration taking office. The Administration's budget request cut NASA's Planetary Science budget request by $300 million in FY 2013. This prompted a senior NASA scientist and program manager with almost 33 years of experience to quit and speak out publicly against the Administration's budget proposal.

The Committee supports NASA's re-plan for the James Webb Space Telescope with a targeted launch date of fall 2018. The Administration failed to address known budget and schedule problems for several years due to the technical complexity of the project, which remains the top priority of the astronomy and astrophysics scientific community. The Committee will continue to closely oversee this program to ensure it remains on schedule and within budget.

The FY13 budget also includes increased funding for Space Technology development. The FY13 request seeks $699 million, an increase of $125.3 million or 21.8 percent above FY12 levels. The Committee generally supports technology development, but these funds are better spent in bringing NASA astronaut crew transport systems online operationally as soon as possible. American astronauts should be launched into space onboard American rockets, not Russian.

With regard to human space flight, the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 directed the Agency to prioritize development of the Space Launch System (SLS) and Multi Purpose Crew Vehicle (MPCV) to replace the Space Shuttle, which was retired in 2011. The Act also authorized NASA to continue activities related to development of a commercial crew launch system, but emphasized Congressional intent that NASA develop the SLS and MPCV as soon as possible to ensure U.S. backup access to the ISS in case commercial crew or cargo capabilities fail to materialize. NASA's budget proposes to reverse the priorities established by Congress in both authorization and appropriation legislation. NASA seeks to reduce funding for the SLS and Orion MPCV. Under this budget proposal, the SLS/MPCV system would not be operational until 2021.

The Committee finds it unacceptable for the U.S. to rely on the Russian Soyuz system. NASA needs to develop a vehicle to transport American astronauts to the International Space Station as soon as possible. While we must keep an eye on safe-

ty and strategically balance the next steps of human exploration (e.g., the Moon, near-Earth asteroids, and Mars), all other priorities are secondary to this immediate goal of space transport.

While NASA's Commercial Crew program could be the primary means of transporting American astronauts, we cannot be solely reliant on this program. The Orion MPCV, Space Launch System, and Commercial Crew programs require a program track with a sufficient budget to support the Space Station as soon as possible in preparation for the next steps of human exploration beyond Low Earth Orbit and ensure American preeminence in space. Due to a constrained budget environment, other goals-such as maintaining 2.5 commercial teams or demonstration flights beyond low-Earth orbit-need to be secondary to the goal of developing a vehicle to safely transport American astronauts to the International Space Station.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

The National Science Foundation provides over 20 percent of federal support for all basic research at U.S. colleges and universities and is second only to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in support for all academic research. It is the primary source of federal funding for non-medical basic research. NSF provides approximately 40 percent of all federal support, and serves as a catalyst for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education improvement at all levels of education. It supports the fundamental investigations that ultimately serve as the foundation for progress in nationally significant areas such as national security (especially cybersecurity), technology-driven economic growth, energy independence, health care, nanotechnology, and networking and information technology. The Committee plans to re-authorize NSF for FY2014 in the coming months.

The FY13 budget request for NSF is $7.4 billion, a 4.8 percent increase over the FY12 level. The Committee recognizes the importance of making appropriate investments in science and technology, basic research and development, and STEM education in order for the United States to remain a world leader in competitiveness and innovation. However, while we support a healthy budget for NSF, the Committee remains concerned that the Administration is diverting research and development (R&D) funds to its extreme environmental priorities rather than the merits cited earlier. For example, the NSF's contribution to the interagency US Global Change Research Program (with over $2.5 billion requested in various agencies) has increased to $333 million in FY 2013 from $205 million in FY 2008, prior to this Administration taking office. Further, NSF's Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability (SEES) budget increases to $203 million in FY 2013, and the Committee is concerned that NSF R&D on the SEES program to develop renewable energy technologies and conduct climate change research is duplicative of work at other agencies. Also, the House voted against funding the $10 million request for the NSF's Climate Change Education Program in FY13.

Further, the NSF budget request for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) is over $259 million in FY 2013, with significant, preceding annual increases. The Committee is concerned that the Administration has lost sight of the NSF's core mission in support of the physical sciences when so much funding is provided for SBE. Several recent studies conducted using the NSF's SBE funding have been of questionable value, and something our nation can ill-afford. These SBE funds are better spent on higher priority scientific endeavors that have demonstrated return on investment for the American taxpayer.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

As a non-regulatory science agency that supports American commerce, NIST conducts high-quality research and develops technical standards that keep our industries globally competitive and benefit all Americans. In FY13, the Administration requested a funding level of $857 million or a 14.1 percent increase from FY12 funding for NIST, and the House voted for a $830 million appropriation for the agency.

The Committee recognizes the need for strengthening our nation's manufacturing sector and the need for ways to improve the transfer of federally-funded manufacturing research at universities and government laboratories to the private sector. The House approved $128 million for NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership and $21 million for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology program. However, as identified during Committee hearings in the last Congress, the Administration has not been forthcoming with basic information about its proposal of $1 billion in mandatory spending for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI) to be managed by NIST. The Administration needs to be more forthcoming and transparent when proposing such costly initiatives. The Committee plans to re-authorize NIST for FY2014 in the coming months.

Department of Energy (DOE)

The Department of Energy funds a wide range of research, development, demonstration and commercial application (RDD&CA) activities. The overall FY13 budget request for DOE is $27.2 billion, which represents an $856 million increase over FY12 levels. Over $8.3 billion of this amount is within the Committee's jurisdiction. In response to the President's emphasis on the promotion of green energy as a domestic policy priority, the balance of DOE RDD&CA activities within the Committee's jurisdiction has shifted significantly toward late-stage demonstration and deployment efforts. While the Committee supports an ″all of the above″ approach to reduce the cost of all energy sources, the Department's top RDD&CA priority should be basic research and foundational science centered on domestic energy resources. Basic research serves as a long-term economic driver and provides the foundation for sustainable growth, rather than short-term, potentially expensive commercialization activities that result in the government picking winners and losers in the energy technology marketplace. Additionally, the Committee is concerned that the Administration has created multiple, duplicative RDD&CA efforts throughout DOE and other research agencies to promote the Administration's preferred ″green″ energy technologies.

The Committee recognizes the unique role the Office of Science performs in the federal government's research enterprise. The Office of Science has an established record of making crucial scientific discoveries and serves as a long-term driver of innovation and economic growth through stewardship of world-class scientific facilities that deliver revolutionary scientific breakthroughs in numerous scientific disciplines. Accordingly, the Committee believes the Office of Science should be the highest priority for DOE RDD&CA programs. However, the Committee is concerned that the Atmospheric System Research and the Climate and Earth Systems Modeling programs are duplicative of research programs at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF). Additionally, although the Committee supports Fusion Energy Sciences within the Office of Science, the program is an area of concern due to high-risk program management associated with large-scale international projects.

In addition to receiving nearly $17 billion in the 2009 stimulus bill, the budget for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) has grown significantly in recent years. The Administration's FY13 budget request of $2.3 billion for EERE represents a 29.1 percent ($527.4 million) increase from the FY12 level. The Committee has held several hearings raising concerns about the DOE's unnecessary and inappropriate involvement in competitive private markets. This involvement often results in the government picking winners and losers among competing companies and technologies rather than letting the market decide. The Committee has also held hearings about the lack of transparency associated with EERE activities. The Committee has found several examples of wasteful spending of taxpayer funds.

The Committee has expressed its longstanding concerns regarding the focus and implementation of DOE's loan guarantee program. No funds should be provided for new loan guarantees, and the Committee recommends that $170 million in unobligated funds appropriated in FY11 be rescinded.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA's FY13 budget request is $5.1 billion, an increase of $153.9 million or 3.1 percent above the FY12 level. Within that amount, over $2 billion is for the National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS), a $163.6 million or 8.7 percent increase over FY12 levels. The NESDIS budget primarily funds the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES) program.

The Committee's top priority for NOAA is rebalancing the agency's research portfolio to better predict severe weather to protect American lives and property. The Committee supports a strong research enterprise at NOAA; however, the Administration continues to direct NOAA research funding increases almost exclusively to climate rather than weather. The Administration's most recent budget request would only exacerbate the imbalance between these priorities, resulting in a climate research budget three times larger than that for weather research ($210 million vs. $70 million, respectively). This portfolio is not in sync with the needs of the American public and should be rebalanced.

The Committee is gravely concerned with the cost, potential forthcoming gap in weather satellite data, and NOAA's mismanagement of the JPSS (currently estimated total cost for JPSS weather satellites is $12.9 billion through 2028). For years, this program and its predecessor have been plagued with cost over-runs, poor management, agency infighting, technical problems and contractor mistakes. A re-

cent review found NOAA's management still to be ″dysfunctional″ and elucidated on various management problems and recommended solutions. The Committee supports full-funding for the JPSS and GOES–R weather satellites, because they are too important to fail the American public. However, the Administration needs to practice greater transparency with independent cost estimates for these programs and encourage more proactive management within NOAA and the Department of Commerce. The Committee has been conducting on-going oversight of these programs.

The Committee generally supports the overall National Weather Service (NWS) budget request of $972.2 million in FY13, a modest decrease from FY12. However, the Committee is concerned about the Administration's proposal to eliminate the NOAA Profiler Network, which monitors for tornados and other weather phenomena. This small but important program should be restored using funds designated for climate research. Within the climate research program, the Committee supports the National Integrated Drought Information System, a vital research program for communicating drought information to the states.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Science and Technology (S&T) account at EPA is $807.3 million in FY 2013 (a 17 percent increase) and $576.6 million covers research and development activities at the Agency's Office of Research and Development.

The Administration's ambitious regulatory agenda is dependent on objective, transparent scientific and technical information. Unfortunately, Committee oversight efforts have identified numerous instances in which such information was distorted, withheld from peer review scientific scrutiny, and selectively used to advance a pre-determined agenda. As a result of EPA's advocacy-driven scientific activities and the lack of transparency in major environmental research funded by the Agency, the Committee sees fundamental reforms and adherence to the Administration's Scientific Integrity Policy as a prerequisite to funding this research.

Numerous problems with the Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) have been highlighted by the National Academy of Sciences, the Government Accountability Office, and in testimony before the Committee. In light of these problems, the Committee recommends that resources be directed to ensure that all ongoing assessments adhere to more rigorous peer review, the requirements outlined in the conference report of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012, and the recommendations in chapter seven of the National Academy of Sciences' Review of EPA's Draft IRIS Assessment of Formaldehyde.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The FY13 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate (DHS S&T) is $831.5 million, an increase of $163.5 million or 24.5 percent from the FY12 level. The FY13 budget for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is $328 million, a $38 million or 11.6 percent increase from the FY12 level.

The Committee recognizes the important role that research and development plays in supporting DHS's mission, and believes that the S&T Directorate should be provided with the resources it needs to keep our nation safe and our borders secure. However, in a constrained fiscal environment, it is essential that DHS gets the most out of each and every scarce dollar by providing tangible results that further the Department's mission, and coordinating with other agencies to maximize efficiencies.

Department of Transportation

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology

The FY 2013 budget request for the research activities currently managed by the Research and Technology Administration (RITA) is $13.7 million. The Committee remains concerned that RITA and other DOT research is overly focused on ambiguous research topics at the expense of technical improvements to highway safety, infrastructure, and congestion.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) – Research, Development and Technology

The Administration's FY13 budget request provides a total of $354 million for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) research and development activities, a 16 percent decrease compared to the FY12 request. The Committee recognizes the importance of the FAA's practical research program for aviation safety.

Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST)

The FY13 budget request for the Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST) (operations) is $16.7 million. AST is responsible for licensing and regulating commercial space launches and reentries to ensure compliance with standards designed to protect public safety. The Committee intends to conduct necessary and appropriate oversight of AST in re-authorizing its activities.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The FY13 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate (DHS S&T) is $831.5 million, an increase of $163.5 million or 24.5 percent from the FY12 level. The FY13 budget for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is $328 million, a $38 million or 11.6 percent increase from the FY12 level.

The Committee recognizes the important role that research and development plays in supporting DHS's mission, and believes that the S&T Directorate should be provided with the resources it needs to keep our nation safe and our borders secure. However, in a constrained fiscal environment, it is essential that DHS gets the most out of each and every scarce dollar by providing tangible results that further the Department's mission, and coordinating with other agencies to maximize efficiencies.

Department of Transportation

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology

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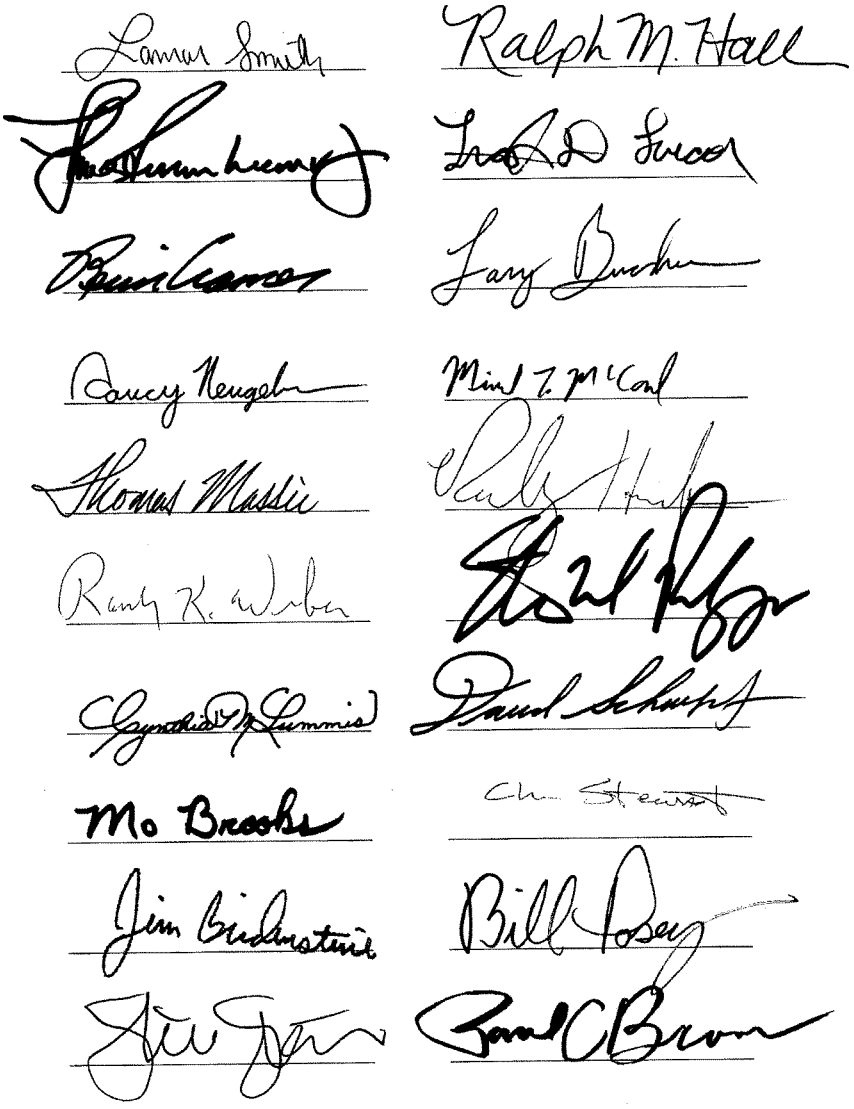

Lamar Smith

Ralph M. Hall

James Sensenbrenner

Frank Lucas

Kevin Cramer

Larry Bucshon

Randy Neugebauer

Michael McCaul

Thomas Massie

Randy Hultgren

Randy Weber

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Cynthia Lummis

David Schweikert

Mo Brooks

Chris Stewart

Jim Bridenstine

Bill Posey

Steve Stockman

Paul Broun

Rep. Randy Hultgren – Illinois 14th Congressional District
Additional Views and Estimates for the Science, Space and Technology Committee

As the largest federal funding source for the physical sciences, the Department of Energy Office of Science plays a critical role supporting discovery science. In that leadership role, it is important that the programs within the Office of Science carry out a balanced portfolio of research to underpin the nation's scientific enterprise and technology innovation. In fields such as High Energy Physics, which is international in scope, the United States must continue to play a vital role and contribute to existing partnerships while building exciting experiments at our national laboratories, such as the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois. The High Energy Physics international collaborations build large and complex scientific experiments, and with the outlook for constrained federal budgets, the United States should promote stronger ties with international partners to promote scientific diplomacy, secure contributions to these significant scientific projects, enhance opportunities to train our next generation of young scientists, and incubate new high-tech industries.

RANDY HULTGREN
Member of Congress

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SCIENCE, SPACE, AND
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SPACE SUBCOMMITTEE
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ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Additional Views and Estimates

Congressman Mo Brooks

Committee on Science, Space and Technology

Fiscal Year 2014

Mo Brooks
3/1/13

National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

The Space Launch System (SLS) and Orion Multipurpose Crew Vehicle (MPCV) are crucial to maintaining America's preeminence in space. The retirement of the Space Shuttle program has placed our nation at a critical juncture. If we are to maintain our leadership in space, we must make the necessary investments in human space exploration. The SLS offers game-changing possibilities for economic vitality in space and on Earth, safely transporting humans to unexplored regions in search of knowledge and enabling cutting-edge missions that will rewrite scientific texts and spur technological advances.

Affordability:

The SLS is being designed from the outset to live within austere budgets to enable its first flight test in 2017. Based on the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 13 budget request, NASA will spend approximately $1.4 Billion per year from FY13 – 17 on the SLS. To assure affordability, NASA is utilizing a low risk technological approach, which leverages existing propulsion systems and contracts to get started while using a parallel, competitive process to select an even lower cost booster system/contractor for later missions. The SLS is further reducing costs by scaling back the number of management processes used to control the vehicle configuration, allowing correct decisions to be made more quickly. In addition, the number of formal contractor paper deliverables are being significantly reduced with fewer being required to be approved in advance by the Government. Additional savings are being realized on production costs by accepting electronic documents in the contractor's preferred format. The result is that the world's largest launch system is being developed for roughly the same annual budget as NASA had planned for the canceled Ares I crew launch vehicle – which was only capable of 25 metric tons (mT) to orbit.

Strategic Asset:

Seeking lower cost and sparking innovation is and always has been a hallmark of our country, and supporting more ways to safely lower the cost of accessing space should be a national priority. Today, more nations are pursuing human spaceflight programs, and these programs are not viewed as commercial commodities but rather important strategic objectives. The Space Launch System is a critical component of our civil space program and is a crucial national asset. It will provide a means of accessing space and provide the necessary bridge beyond Low Earth Orbit to maintain our leadership in civil spaceflight. Let us not look to other nations, such as China, to take the lead in the human exploration and scientific discoveries that have inspired generations of people across the globe. America is and should remain the leader in space exploration.

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Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific
SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
(VICE CHAIRMAN)
Subcommittee on Space
Subcommittee on Environment

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

ADDITIONAL VIEWS
OF HON. DANA ROHRABACHER
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET

Although I strongly agree with much of the Committee's Views and Estimates, there is one specific area on which I wish to state a different view, as I have done for the past few years.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
We have not yet received a budget request from the President for Fiscal Year 2014, and the previous request did not contain any real budget planning for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Commercial Crew remains our most critical near-term civil space goal. We currently rely on the Russians, who have been good partners, but the Soyuz provides the tremendous risk of a single point of failure. We must create redundancy and enable NASA to certify multiple, independent, sustainable systems that can bring people safely to orbit and return them to Earth. In addition, the price the Russians are charging us continues to rise.

Calls to maintain the Commercial Crew funding at previous year's levels fail to take into account the planned funding profile for this program. Every year that we underfund this program we make it more difficult and more costly for NASA to certify the safety of these systems for America's astronauts. I know that some of my colleagues are skeptical of the ability of these commercial crew companies to meet the requirements of this program, but NASA's technical experts are not.

Our Exploration program continues to be problematic, in that the funding is inadequate to the mission. The plan didn't fit under the funding level anticipated by the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-267), and now that we have considerably less to work with we refuse to acknowledge reality. The single most important message of the Augustine Commission was that you cannot succeed when your mission does not match your funding.

We continue to hear that the SLS/MPCV system will serve as a back-up for Earth-to-orbit transportation in the unlikely event that none of the other systems in development are successful. Last year's request for this "back-up system" was more than 300% of the appropriated level of the primary system. By acting on this type of faulty logic, we have created a national debt as large as our GDP and still our nation refuses to take its foot off the deficit spending accelerator. SLS is unaffordable, and with relatively modest

expenditures on specific technology development, we do not need a heavy lift vehicle of that class to explore the Moon, Mars, or near-Earth asteroids.

NASA's Space Technology development is a critical area to current and future missions. New technologies are what drives new jobs and creates new industries. Technology should be funded at a level sufficient to accomplish our top development priorities sooner rather than later.

For FY 2013, NASA requested nearly $1.8 billion for their Earth Science programs. These programs should not be located at NASA, whose core and unique mission is exploring space.

Minority Views and Estimates of the Democratic Caucus of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for Submission to the Budget Committee

March 1, 2013

The Budget Resolution that these Views and Estimates are intended to inform is being developed even while the federal government is operating under a Continuing Resolution that expires on March 27, a damaging sequestration is scheduled to commence on March 1st that will lead to significant cuts in funding and increased instability at our R&D agencies, and the FY 2014 President's budget request has been delayed until mid-March due to the need to address the impacts of the fiscal legislation that was enacted at the end of last year. In such an environment, it is meaningless to attempt to engage in a detailed discussion of funding levels for specific programs as has been done in prior Views and Estimates.

Unfortunately, that is precisely what the Majority's Views and Estimates do. In doing so, the Majority's Views and Estimates completely ignore the sequester which takes effect on March 1, and instead provide a litany of complaints about the President's FY *2013* budget request, which was delivered to Congress over a year ago. These Views and Estimates ignore the actual current budget situation, and continue a tired line of partisan attack which does nothing to address the challenges our nation faces.

We believe that it is important for Congress to focus on the positive outcomes we should seek from our federal budgetary expenditures, and the implications of the alternative budgetary paths that Congress might embrace. As we have said in past Democratic submissions to the Budget Committee, we believe that the choice facing our nation is a critical one. We can either focus on the need for job creation and improved quality of life now and in the future and make the investments in R&D and innovation that will keep us economically strong and competitive—or we can let arbitrary budgetary targets lead us into ill-advised and short-sighted cuts to America's science and technology enterprise and the STEM education activities that support it. The latter path will inevitably result in a future of diminished expectations that is antithetical to our vision for the America we hope to leave to our children and grandchildren. The nation's R&D agencies have a long and productive history of investing in activities that returned significant economic and societal benefits to the American people. There is no reason to doubt that future investments will *continue* to deliver significant benefits if we have the foresight to maintain our commitment to fostering R&D and STEM education.

As the Budget Committee works to craft its Budget Resolution, we urge its Members to avoid making short-sighted cuts that will undermine our shared objective of a strong American economy and healthy society. Instead, we would urge that the Budget Resolution maintain at least the historical levels of federal investment in R&D and STEM education, whether in basic

research, energy technology innovation, aeronautics and space exploration, manufacturing, climate science, or any of the other important elements of our nation's R&D and innovation enterprise. If we shortchange those accounts in an attempt to cut a few more dollars from the deficit over the short-term, the reality is that we will wind up shortchanging our future economy and quality of life.

Finally, we would urge that the Budget Resolution undo the extremely damaging cuts to critical programs and activities that will result from sequestration. While the damage will be government-wide, we would note just a few of the negative impacts on agencies and initiatives under the Science, Space, and Technology Committee's jurisdiction that are likely to occur:

- Significant compromising of NOAA's ability to warn Americans about dangerous weather events such as hurricanes and tornados.
- Costly delays to the development of urgently needed next generation weather satellites
- Stopping of ongoing R&D at the Department of Homeland Security in such critical areas as cybersecurity technologies, bio-threat countermeasures, aviation security, and projects to support first responders
- Multi-year delays in the delivery of critical upgrades to the Nation's air traffic management systems
- Elimination of EPA research to better understand health effects of air pollutants on susceptible and vulnerable populations
- Thousands of job losses involving the highly skilled scientists, engineers, technicians, and support personnel and contractors at DOE national laboratories and at universities
- Elimination of nearly 1,000 NSF research grants in FY 2013
- Stopping of ongoing work through NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers to help America's small manufacturers innovate and grow their businesses

Letters from agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction outlining the impacts of sequestration are attached to these Views and Estimates.

We do not believe it is the national interest to pursue budgetary policies that would result in the actions listed above. We can and should do better, and we look forward to working with our colleagues in the Majority to craft responsible policies that will benefit our great nation.

Attached Letters from Agencies under the Committees Jurisdiction

- Department of Commerce
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- National Science Foundation

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

February 8, 2013

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

Thank you for your letter of January 18, 2013, requesting information on impacts of sequestration. As you know, unless Congress acts to amend current law, the President is required to issue a sequestration order on March 1, 2013, canceling approximately $85 billion in budgetary resources across the Federal Government, of which $551 million is from the Department of Commerce (Department).

Sequestration would have both short-term and long-term impacts on the Department's ability to deliver on critical parts of our mission and would have a sizable economic cost for the Nation. All bureaus would see impacts to their missions as they implement hiring freezes, curtail or cancel training, and halt critical program investments needed to strengthen performance and improve efficient use of taxpayer dollars. All of these would have a harmful impact on our Department's ability to deliver services to America's businesses and keep our economy moving forward on the path of recovery. The Department is working hard to provide services in a cost-efficient and service-positive manner. We take our trust of taxpayer dollars seriously. As you have requested, I am providing you with some specific impacts to the Department below.

The Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) would see significant impacts. Communities across the country rely on NOAA every single day to preserve property, protect lives, prepare for extreme weather events, adapt to a changing world, and to enhance economic prosperity. NOAA's central mission of science, service, and stewardship touches the lives of every American and these cuts would negatively impact the ability for NOAA to effectively provide the products and services communities have come to rely upon.

As with all our agencies, these impacts are not abstract. They directly affect NOAA employees and partners throughout the country: up to 2,600 NOAA employees would have to be furloughed, approximately 2,700 positions would not be filled, and the number of contractors would have to be reduced by about 1,400. If sequestration is enacted, NOAA will face the loss of highly trained technical staff and partners. As a result, the government runs the risk of significantly increasing forecast error and, the government's ability to warn Americans across the country about high impact weather events, such as hurricanes and tornadoes, will be compromised.

Forced reductions in funding for fishery stock assessments, at-sea observers, and support for the regional fishery management councils jeopardize NOAA's ability to open fisheries that are economically important to our coastal communities, such as ground fish in New England and along the West Coast, Red Snapper in the Gulf, and the Nation's largest fisheries in Alaska. In addition, with these reductions in data and support for scientific analysis, NOAA will be forced to manage fisheries throughout the Nation more conservatively, which could mean smaller quotas and earlier closures as protections against overfishing. The economic impacts of these measures are unknowable at this point, but could be significant.

Significant and costly impacts to NOAA's satellites and other observational programs are also certain. For example, sequestration will result in a 2-3 year launch delay for the first two next-generation geostationary weather satellites (currently planned to launch in 2015 and 2017), which track severe weather events such as hurricanes and tornadoes. This delay would increase the risk of a gap in satellite coverage and diminish the quality of weather forecasts and warnings. Sequestration will also reduce the number of flight hours for NOAA aircraft, which serve important missions such as hurricane reconnaissance and coastal surveying. NOAA will also need to curtail maintenance and operations of weather systems such as NEXRAD (the national radar network) and the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (used by local weather forecast offices to process and monitor weather data), which could lead to longer service outages or reduced data availability for forecasters.

Marine transportation contributes $1 trillion and 13 million jobs to the American economy. NOAA provides nautical charts and real time observations, such as tides and water levels, to prevent ship groundings and supports the movement of commerce by sea and through the Great Lakes. Under sequestration, navigational safety, and therefore commerce, would be hampered due to reduced surveying, charting, geospatial and observing services.

All told, there would be significant impacts in NOAA's ability to meet its mission to preserve Americans' property, protect lives, prepare for extreme weather events, adapt to a changing world, and to enhance economic prosperity. It is unclear that future years of investment will be able to undo some of the damage—especially to the economics of America's fisheries and to our weather preparedness.

Sequestration would have to cut a total of $46 million from the Department's Census Bureau. The Census Bureau will be forced to significantly cut contract dollars and not fill hundreds of vacancies, pushing back research and testing for the 2020 Decennial Census as well as seriously delaying the release of critical economic and demographic data needed for this calendar year.

The last benchmark of economic statistics supporting America's assessment of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other key economic indicators was taken in 2007, prior to the recession. If the sequestration cuts move forward, the Census Bureau will be forced to impose a six-month delay in releasing vital statistics for these indicators, putting at risk our ability to take accurate stock of current economic conditions and well-being and potentially impacting policy making and economic decisions in the private sector.

Furthermore, delays in developmental work for the 2020 Decennial Census will increase the risk that the Census Bureau will not be ready to make major departures from past operational designs that are intended to save money without diminishing quality. The Census Bureau has committed to executing a Census that would cost less per household in real dollars. Cuts now are virtually guaranteed to force the Census Bureau to ask for larger investments later, putting at risk that goal of achieving more significant savings.

Cuts to the Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA) would hinder the bureau's ability to leverage private sector resources to support projects that would spur local job creation. The sequester would likely result in more than 1,000 fewer jobs than expected to be created, and more than $47 million in private sector investment is likely to be left untapped. In addition, EDA would be forced to impose administrative furloughs of roughly 6.5 days for each of its employees. These cuts would limit EDA's ability to be a strong partner to states and local communities in helping our country rebound from one of the worst recessions since the Great Depression.

The cuts at the Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) would largely fall on grants, contracts, equipment procurements, deferment of open positions, and cuts in the repair and maintenance of NIST facilities that will negatively impact NIST's ability to keep them in acceptable working condition. While cutting in these areas will enable NIST to maintain its core scientific workforce, the forced reductions would negatively impact NIST's ability to deliver on its mission in other ways. For example, the elimination of some contracts and grants within the Scientific and Technical Research and Services would result in the elimination of at least 100 research associates at NIST who are important for the support of scientific research activities. The proposed cuts will also result in delayed or canceled equipment purchases needed to support work in critical areas such as advanced materials, advanced manufacturing, and alternative energy. In addition, if the sequestration moves forward, NIST will be forced to end work it is currently doing through the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Center system to help America's small manufacturers innovate their business practices, make cost-effective improvements to their businesses, develop market growth strategies both at home and abroad, streamline their supply chains, and determine which technology investments make sense for their future. At a time when America's small and medium sized enterprises need help the most, programs like MEP warrant strong support. NIST will also be forced to delay efforts to help return small manufacturing enterprises back to the United States from offshore locations.

An important component of the Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) national security mission is to engage directly with end-users of sensitive controlled commodities and determine whether these items are being used in accordance with license conditions. If sequestration moves forward, BIS will be forced to significantly cut travel specifically in support of these checks, which will hinder BIS's ability to pursue some known threats to our national security.

The Department's International Trade Administration (ITA) would be forced, under sequestration, to reduce its support for America's exporters, trimming assistance to U.S. businesses looking to increase their exports and expand operations into foreign markets by nearly $15 million. In addition, ITA will not be able to place staffers in critical international growth markets, where there is a clear business opportunity for many American businesses to increase their sales and create jobs at home. These staff would have been part of a key program working to promote and facilitate global investment into the United States, supporting thousands of new jobs through foreign direct investment. Furthermore, federal trade enforcement, compliance, and market access activities would be cut by nearly $7 million, leading to fewer actions by the Federal Government to reduce trade barriers and ensure compliance with trade laws and agreements.

Sequestration will also force a cut of $4.9 million from the Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). BEA will have to terminate work on key programs that help businesses and communities better understand GDP, foreign direct investment, and the impact of changes to economic activity within a specific regional economy (e.g., the economic impact related to Sandy).

Once again, thank you for your support of the Department, and we are happy to answer any specific questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Rebecca M. Blank

Rebecca M. Blank

Secretary

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528

Homeland Security

January 31, 2013

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-6025

Dear Chairwoman Mikulski:

Thank you for your letter regarding the potential impacts of the March 1st sequestration. I share your deep concerns about the effects this unprecedented budget reduction to Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 funding will have on the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), its missions, and our Nation's security and economy.

Reductions mandated by sequestration would undermine the significant progress the Department has made over the past ten years and would negatively affect our ability to carry out our vital missions. Sequestration would roll back border security, increase wait times at our Nation's land ports of entry and airports, affect aviation and maritime safety and security, leave critical infrastructure vulnerable to attacks, hamper disaster response time and our Surge Force capabilities, and significantly scale back cyber security infrastructure protections that have been developed in recent years. In addition, sequestration would necessitate furloughs of up to 14 days for a significant portion of our frontline law enforcement personnel, and could potentially result in reductions in force at the Department. The following provides specific examples of the potential impacts of Sequestration on the Department:

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) would not be able to maintain current staffing levels of Border Patrol Agents and CBP Officers as mandated by Congress. Funding and staffing reductions will increase wait times at airports, affect security between land ports of entry, affect CBP's ability to collect revenue owed to the Federal Government, and slow screening and entry programs for those traveling into the United States.

- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) would not be able to sustain current detention and removal operations or maintain the 34,000 detention beds mandated by Congress. This would significantly roll back progress that resulted in record-high removals of illegal criminal aliens this past year, and would reduce ICE Homeland Security Investigations' activities, including human smuggling, counter-proliferation, and commercial trade fraud investigations.

- The Transportation Security Administration would reduce its frontline workforce, which would substantially increase passenger wait times at airport security checkpoints.

- The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) would have to curtail air and surface operations by nearly twenty-five percent, adversely affecting maritime safety and security across nearly all missions areas. A reduction of this magnitude will substantially reduce drug interdiction, migrant interdiction, fisheries law enforcement, aids to navigation, and other law enforcement operations as well as the safe flow of commerce along U.S. waterways.

- Furloughs and reductions in overtime would adversely affect the availability of the U.S. Secret Service workforce, and hinder ongoing criminal investigations.

- Reductions in funding for operations, maintenance and analytical contracts supporting the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) would impact our ability to detect and analyze emerging cyber threats and protect civilian federal computer networks.

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Relief Fund would be reduced by over a billion dollars, with an impact on survivors recovering from future severe weather events, and affecting the economic recoveries of local economies in those regions. State and local homeland security grants funding would also be reduced, potentially leading to layoffs of emergency personnel and first responders.

- The Science and Technology Directorate would have to stop ongoing research and development including: countermeasures for bio-threats, improvements to aviation security and cyber security technologies, and projects that support first responders.

- The Department would be unable to move forward with necessary management integration efforts such as modernizing critical financial systems. This would hinder the Department's ability to provide accurate and timely financial reporting, facilitate clean audit opinions, address systems security issues and remediate financial control and financial system weaknesses.

Hurricane Sandy, recent threats surrounding aviation and the continued threat of homegrown terrorism demonstrate how we must remain vigilant and prepared. Threats from terrorism and response and recovery efforts associated with natural disasters will not diminish because of budget cuts to DHS. Even in this current fiscal climate, we do not have the luxury of making significant reductions to our capabilities without placing our Nation at risk. Rather, we must continue to prepare for, respond to, and recover from evolving threats and disasters – and we require sufficient resources to sustain and adapt our capabilities accordingly. We simply cannot absorb the additional reduction posed by Sequestration without significantly negatively affecting frontline operations and our Nation's previous investments in the homeland security enterprise.

The Department appreciates the strong support it has received from Congress over the past 10 years. As we approach March 1, I urge Congress to act to prevent Sequestration and ensure that DHS can continue to meet evolving threats and maintain the security of our Nation and citizens. Should you have any questions or concerns at any time, please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 282-8203.

Yours very truly,

Janet Napolitano

The Secretary of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

February 1, 2013

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Chairwoman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impacts of potential across-the-board spending cuts, otherwise known as "sequestration," facing government agencies on March 1, 2013. I share your concern for the government's, and specifically for the Department of Energy's (DOE or the Department), ability in the face of such cuts to make the investments needed to grow our economy through basic scientific research and advances in clean energy technology, secure our Nation through the stewardship of our nuclear stockpile, and meet our obligations to clean up the environmental legacy of the Cold War.

Sequestration would affect thousands of jobs among Federal, contractor, and grant awardee personnel, affecting these people individually and reducing the Department's ability to serve the American people. The cuts would come five months into the fiscal year (FY), forcing the Department to absorb the spending reduction in a seven-month period. While the Department has assiduously followed the direction of Congress and operated at prescribed levels during the current Continuing Resolution, such reductions would be difficult to absorb while continuing to sustain the same level of progress on our mission.

The effects of sequestration are particularly damaging because, by law, they apply equally to each program, project, and activity within an account, thereby severely constraining our ability to prioritize and make tradeoffs among activities under reduced funding scenarios. Being able to focus and prioritize funds and effort in a reduced funding environment is critical to maintaining the human and physical capital needed to accomplish our mission; the way sequestration must be implemented withholds this essential discretion from my staff and me.

Per your request, I am providing a description of the impacts that sequestration would have on the Department of Energy's operations, infrastructure, and critical initiatives.

Basic Scientific Research
DOE's Office of Science is the largest supporter of the physical sciences in the United States and the operator of 10 world-class national laboratories. Funding cuts to DOE's basic science mission would be severe. First, operations at numerous facilities would be curtailed, potentially impacting more than 25,000 researchers and operations personnel

who rely on these facilities to make advances both in basic science and in developing advanced commercial technologies. Second, sequestration would cause schedule delays and increased costs for new construction of user facilities throughout the Office of Science that are poised to contribute significantly to many areas of our understanding of nature. Finally, research grants would need to be reduced both in number and size affecting researchers at our national laboratories and at universities around the country; the pipeline of support for graduate student and post-graduate research fellowships would be constricted in a way that hurts our long-term economic and technological competitiveness.

Clean Energy Technology

The Department of Energy works across energy sectors to reduce the cost and speed the adoption of clean energy technologies. These efforts range from cost-competitive high-efficiency solar installations to carbon capture and storage to next generation biofuels and high-efficiency vehicle technologies. Under sequestration, funding reductions would decelerate the Nation's transition into a clean energy economy, and could weaken efforts to become more energy independent and energy secure, while spurring overall economic growth. For example, a reduction in funding would slow down the significant advances made in making solar energy cost-competitive with conventional forms of electricity generation, as well as cut funding for solar industry job training that is targeted at military veterans and provided to 261 community colleges. It would also hinder U.S. innovation as global markets for solar energy continue to grow rapidly and become more competitive. In addition, a cut to the Department's Vehicle Technologies Program would delay the program's efforts to leapfrog the current technologies in critical areas of advanced vehicles, batteries, and lightweight materials, slowing American development of cleaner and more efficient vehicles as affordable as today's vehicles. Reducing the cost of manufacturing these clean energy technologies is a key goal of the Administration's efforts and sequestration would negatively impact our Advanced Manufacturing program by delaying initiation of 2-3 industrial research and development project co-investments for at least a year or requiring shutting down a Manufacturing Demonstration Facility for 6-8 months.

Further, the Department of Energy provides assistance to low-income families by making their homes more energy efficient through funding provided to States, territories, and tribes. Funding reductions under sequestration will reduce by more than a thousand the number of homes that would be weatherized in FY 2013 and could result in the unemployment of 1,200 skilled weatherization professionals. Reductions of the magnitude associated with sequestration likely would also threaten the ongoing viability of some State programs delivering these home efficiency upgrades, closing the associated training centers, with a concurrent loss of professional retrofit certification capability.

In just four years Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E) projects have achieved significant technical breakthroughs, including doubling the energy density of lithium batteries, dramatically shrinking the size and increasing the capacity of high-power transistors, and engineering microbes that can turn hydrogen and carbon dioxide into transportation fuel. Reduced funding in the clean energy area would scale back the

Department's ability to spur such accomplishments, slowing progress toward a transformed, 21st Century energy sector.

The Department works to improve the security and reliability of the Nation's electrical grid by working with utilities and transmission and distribution companies to reduce risk of impacts from natural disasters, cyber attacks, and other human-generated events. Reduced funding would scale back these efforts, including research to detect and mitigate cyber attacks and monitoring of space weather events through deployment of technology and facilitating information sharing within the electricity sector on best practices for protection and/or mitigation when such solar flares occur.

National Security

DOE plays a critical national security role in developing and maintaining the Nation's nuclear deterrent, securing nuclear materials around the world, supporting the Navy's nuclear propulsion systems for its fleet, and conducting intelligence and counterintelligence activities. Cuts under sequestration would total $900 million and result in degradation of critical capabilities in this area. In the area of our nuclear weapons stockpile, critical efforts to refurbish and extend the life of several weapons systems would be delayed, leading to increased costs and impacts to deployment and readiness in the future. Our security posture at sites and facilities would be eroded due to project deferrals and workforce reassignments. Further, these cuts would degrade the internal oversight function of DOE nuclear facilities and reduce the depth and frequency of audits and evaluations needed to ensure ongoing robust security operations.

Among the impacts to the Nation's nuclear nonproliferation capability, reduced funding would cause delays and increased costs to efforts to secure and convert surplus nuclear materials around the world. Finally, work utilizing special nuclear materials would be impacted, affecting nonproliferation and emergency response training, and spent fuel stabilization activities.

In the Naval Reactors program, sequestration would risk Naval Reactors' responsiveness to operational fleet support issues, and it would delay the design and development effort of the OHIO-Class Replacement nuclear reactor. It also would delay the refueling of a training reactor New York that trains Navy personnel in reactor operations, thereby reducing the number of qualified sailors trained to operate reactor plants on submarines and aircraft carriers. In addition, cuts would delay by one year an essential facility in Idaho for handling spent fuel from Navy vessels.

Environmental Cleanup

The Department of Energy runs one of the largest environmental cleanup and remediation programs in the world in addressing the legacy of Cold War nuclear weapons production at sites around the country. Sequestration would curtail this progress, delaying work on our highest risks at sites in Washington state, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Idaho. In addition, the Department is in legally binding agreements with state and Federal regulators to make progress in addressing environmental contamination, and funding reductions would put numerous enforceable environmental compliance milestones at risk,

calling into question the Federal government's commitment to protect human health and the environment.

As these examples demonstrate, sequestration would impact both the economic and national security of this country, and I appreciate your leadership in avoiding such cuts. I look forward to working with you and other members of Congress on behalf of the Administration in this area to avoid these impacts in a responsible and well-considered manner.

Sincerely,

Steven Chu

cc: The Honorable Richard Shelby
Ranking Member, Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Chairman, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee

The Honorable Lamar Alexander
Ranking Member, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

February 11, 2013

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Chairwoman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairwoman Mikulski:

This letter responds to your letter of January 18 requesting information on the impact that across-the-board spending cuts would have on the U.S. Department of Transportation's discretionary programs in the event of sequestration. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to share my views.

Sequestration will require indiscriminate spending reductions to be taken equally among the affected accounts, programs, projects, and activities within each account, severely restricting our ability to manage such large funding reductions. This will have serious impacts on transportation services that are critical to the traveling public. I am very concerned about this possibility and agree with you that the American people should be fully informed of the consequences that will occur unless sequestration is averted.

If a sequestration order is issued on March 1, 2013, the Department of Transportation will be cut by nearly a billion dollars, affecting dozens of our programs. Some of our Operating Administrations will need to restrict staffing and prioritize safety activities, which means delivery of our many grant programs may face unneeded delays. The Federal Transit Administration, the Pipelines and Hazardous Materials Administration, and the Maritime Administration are among those that will be affected.

But perhaps the most serious result of this action would be the immediate impacts on the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Sequestration would require the FAA to undergo a funding cut of more than $600 million. This action would force the FAA to undergo an immediate retrenchment of core functions by reducing operating costs, and eliminating or reducing services to various segments of the flying community.

Given the magnitude of this reduction, it will be impossible to avoid significant employee furloughs and reductions in contracted services. On average, this means a vast majority of the FAA's nearly 47,000 employees will be furloughed for approximately one day per pay period until the end of the fiscal year in September, with a maximum of two days per pay period. This number could be lower for any individual employee depending on specific staffing needs, operational requirements, and negotiated collective bargaining agreements. Any furloughs would only occur after appropriate employee notification and in accordance with applicable

collective bargaining agreements. The furlough of a large number of air traffic controllers and technicians will require a reduction in air traffic to a level that can be safely managed by the remaining staff. The result will be felt across the country, as the volume of travel must be decreased. Sequestration could slow air traffic levels in major cities, which will result in delays and disruptions across the country during the critical summer travel season.

Aviation safety employees also would experience significant furloughs that will affect airlines, aviation manufacturers, and individual pilots, all of which need FAA safety approvals and certifications. While the Agency will continue to address identified safety risks, a slowed certification and approval process due to furloughs could negatively affect all segments of the aviation industry including those who travel by air.

NextGen investments may be completed, but investments in advanced technologies and new tools will need to be postponed indefinitely. As a result, the delivery of some critical NextGen systems could be delayed for years to come.

All of this means a less efficient and less convenient air travel service for the American travelling public, as well as impacts to our economy. Civil aviation contributes 10 million jobs and $1.3 trillion annually to the U.S. economy and sequestration places this contribution in jeopardy.

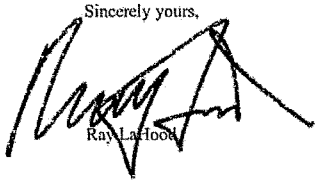
I want to assure you, however, that our highest priority is to keep the aviation system safe even if it means disruptions and delays in service.

It is also important to note that some of our transportation programs will not be impacted. Under the Budget Control Act of 2011, our Trust-funded highway programs, motor carrier safety programs, vehicle safety programs, transit formula and bus grants, and airport grants programs are exempt from sequestration. These transportation programs would continue to operate at current funding levels.

We also need to consider the longer term consequences of sequestration on the delivery of Federal programs into FY 2014 and beyond. Should sequestration occur, we will need to make difficult choices about which services to continue, which services to drastically reduce, and which services to completely eliminate over the coming years. Our programs cannot be sustained indefinitely by one-time fixes and furloughs. Our choices should ensure these programs are positioned to continue in the future and provide the American people with services they can rely on, by passing balanced deficit reduction and avoiding sequestration.

Thank you again for the opportunity to share my views on this important matter.

Sincerely yours,



Ray LaHood

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

THE ADMINISTRATOR

FEB 0 6 2013

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Chairwoman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

I am responding to your letter dated January 22, 2013, requesting information about the impact that sequestration will have on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ability to protect the nation's environment and public health. As stewards of taxpayers' dollars, we have set priorities, made tough choices and managed our budget carefully. Sequestration, however, will force us to make cuts we believe will directly undercut our congressionally-mandated mission of ensuring Americans have clean air, clean water and clean land. I am enclosing our preliminary assessment of some of the impacts of sequestration, should it be implemented. Our assessment highlights a number of immediate impacts to programs, people and services.

Should you have any questions about the information included, please have your staff contact Ed Walsh of my staff at (202) 564-4594.

Sincerely,

Lisa P. Jackson

Enclosure

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
4201 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22230
February 4, 2013

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairwoman Mikulski:

This letter is in reply to your request for information regarding the impact of a possible sequester on the National Science Foundation's (NSF) operations and activities.

At NSF, the central focus of our planning efforts will be predicated on the following set of core principles:

- First and foremost, protect commitments to NSF's core mission and maintain existing awards
- Protect the NSF workforce
- Protect STEM human capital development

By adhering to these principles and the government-wide guidance provided in OMB memorandum M-13-03, "Planning for Uncertainty with Respect to Fiscal Year 2013 Budgetary Resources," the Foundation will best accommodate the possible sequestration reductions in ways that minimize the impact on our mission, both short- and long-term.

We do know, however, that the required levels of cuts to our programmatic investments would cause a reduction of nearly 1,000 research grants, impacting nearly 12,000 people supported by NSF, including professors, K-12 teachers, graduate students, undergraduates, K-12 students, and technicians.

Vital investments in basic research, leading edge technology, and STEM education would be jeopardized. Impacted areas could include:

- NSF-wide emphasis on sustainability, including vital investments in clean energy research;
- Major investments critical to job creation and competitiveness, such as advanced manufacturing and innovation;
- Advances in cybersecurity aimed at protecting the Nation's critical information technology;
- Pathbreaking efforts to improve pre-college and undergraduate education, including new investments to transform undergraduate science courses.

Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction funding at $160 million or less in FY 2013 will result in the termination of approximately $35 million in contracts and agreements to industry for work in progress on major facilities for environmental and oceanographic research. This would directly lead to layoffs of dozens of direct scientific and technical staff, with larger impacts at supplier companies. In addition, out year costs of these projects would increase by tens of millions because of delays in the construction schedule.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with this look at possible impacts of a sequester on the Foundation. Please let me know if you have any additional questions, and as always, thank you for your strong support of the Foundation.

Sincerely,

Subra Suresh
Director

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

Air Programs

ENERGY STAR

- ENERGY STAR is relied upon by millions of Americans and thousands of companies to save money and protect the environment through energy efficient products and practices.
  - Results are already adding up. Americans, with the help of ENERGY STAR, prevented 210 million metric tons of GHG emissions1 in 2011 alone— equivalent to the annual emissions from 41 million vehicles—and reduced their utility bills by $23 billion.
- Under sequestration, there would be three specific impacts that could jeopardize, delay or impair further progress: (1) EPA's ability to keep ENERGY STAR product specifications up to date across more than 65 categories would slow down, including electronics, appliances and home heating and cooling systems; (2) EPA would have to reduce the number of energy-intensive industrial sectors it works with to develop energy performance indicators and Energy Efficiency Guides; and (3) EPA would reduce support for our Portfolio Manager, both the planned upgrade and our ability to support its users, including the approximately 10 major cities and states as well as the federal government, which use the tool in emissions and energy disclosure and benchmarking policies.

Vehicle Certification

- Before new vehicles can be sold in the United States, EPA must first certify that they are in compliance with emissions standards.
- Sequestration would harm EPA's ability to confirm in a timely manner that manufacturers are complying with all vehicle emission standards and creates the risk that some manufacturers would be delayed in their ability to certify their products. Without this certification, they would be unable to sell these products in the United States, thus depriving car-buyers access to the latest vehicles and potentially harming vehicle sales and the economy.

State Air Monitors

- Air quality monitoring is vital to the protection of public health from harmful air pollution.
- Sequestration would reduce the funding EPA provides states to monitor air quality, likely forcing the shutdown of some critical air monitoring sites. Lost monitoring for high priority pollutants such as ozone and fine particles would impact the collection of data necessary for determining whether areas of the country meet, or do not meet, the Clean Air Act's health-based standards.
- Sequestration would force the Agency to eliminate or significantly reduce essential air quality data systems like AIRNow, a popular air quality reporting and forecasting system. Americans that have or care for individuals with respiratory and cardiac health issues rely on AIRNow for information about when to take action to avoid health impacts from air pollution. The Agency would eliminate upgrades for the Emission Inventory and Air Quality Systems – the Agency would only fund operations for these systems. These systems store and process air quality monitoring and emissions data from across the nation that informs EPA, state, tribal, and local air agencies' decisions on steps needed to improve air quality. Without this monitoring data, future improvements in air quality would be hampered or delayed.

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

Enforcement and Compliance Programs

Civil and Criminal Enforcement

Americans expect their government to protect them from violations of the nation's environmental laws that could harm their families and impact the safety and prosperity of their communities. Sequestration's reduction to EPA's enforcement budget would:

- Reduce EPA's ability to monitor compliance with environmental laws – as fewer environmental cops are on the "beat" to enforce environmental laws (note implementation of the sequester could result in 1,000 fewer inspections in FY 2013.)
- Limit EPA's capacity to identify toxic air emissions, water discharges, and other sources of pollution that directly affect public health and the environment.

National Environmental Policy Act

- EPA's comments on environmental reviews are required by law and help to ensure that federal agencies understand the potential environmental impacts and have considered alternatives to proposed projects on federal lands. Sequestration would reduce support for environmental reviews and could slow the approval of transportation and energy related projects.

Superfund Enforcement

Superfund enforcement ensures that responsible parties pay for necessary and often costly cleanups at the nation's most polluted sites. Sequestration would cut work to press responsible parties to clean up contaminated sites in communities and restore clean up funds for use at other sites – putting the costs back on the American public. (note: estimated $100 million loss in clean-up commitments and cost reimbursements to the government).

Tribal Programs

EPA tribal funding supports environmental protection for 566 tribes on 70 million acres of tribal lands. This funding includes the most significant grant resources to help tribal governments build the core capacity necessary to protect public health and the environment. Funds are used to support staffing of environmental directors and technicians to implement environmental projects, including safe drinking water programs and development of solid waste management plans. Reduced funds under sequestration would directly impact some of the country's most economically disadvantaged communities, resulting in loss of employment, and hindering tribal governments' ability to ensure clean air and clean and safe water.

Research and Development Programs

Air, Climate and Energy

- Under sequestration, cuts to EPA climate research would limit the ability of local, state and the federal government to help communities adapt to and prepare for certain effects of climate change, such as severe weather events. Without information provided by climate research, local

governments would not know how climate change would affect water quality, and therefore would be unable to develop adaptation strategies to maintain protection of water quality as the climate changes.

- Implementation of the sequester would eliminate research to increase our understanding of exposures and health effects of air pollutants on susceptible and vulnerable populations, such as asthmatics, the growing aging population, and individuals living near air pollution sources which would impact the development of national air quality standards as required by the Clean Air Act.

Chemical Safety for Sustainability

- Under sequestration, the reduction in funding would impede EPA's ability to assess and understand the effect of nanomaterials on human health and dispose of rare earth materials used in electronics, thereby limiting innovation and manufacturing opportunities with these materials in the US. The reduction in funding for endocrine disrupting chemicals research would limit our nation's ability to determine where and how susceptible people are exposed to endocrine disrupting chemicals, and to understand how these toxic exposures impact their health and welfare. Limiting the use of advanced chemical evaluation approaches recommended by the National Academy of Sciences would impair the ability of business, states and EPA to make decisions on both the safety of existing industrial chemicals, as well as on the development and use of safer chemicals.

Sustainable & Healthy Communities

- Under sequestration EPA would reduce the number of undergraduate and graduate fellowships (STAR and GRO) by approximately 45, thus eliminating any new fellowships. The Fellowship program, one of the most successful fellowship programs in government, is educating the next generation of environmental scientists, which is critical to a strong and competitive economy.
- Reductions under Sequestration would discontinue funding for two joint EPA/National Institutes of Health Centers of Excellence for Children's Health Research. These centers are providing a greater understanding of how the environment impacts today's most pressing children's health challenges, including asthma, autism, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), neurodevelopmental deficits, childhood leukemia, diabetes, and obesity. Eliminating funding would negatively impact graduate students and faculty who would have to look for new funding to keep their research going and ultimately slow down the pace of scientific research in these important areas. Research in these areas translates to improved public health.
- EPA research and grants to academic institutions for studies to understand human health disparities at the community-level would both be severely curtailed by reductions under sequestration. This would be especially significant to disproportionately affected communities across the US. Important research would be stopped mid-stream and graduate students would be without expected funding. This would delay scientific research in these fields, which are important to advancing public health.

Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

- Under sequestration Reductions to green infrastructure (GI) research would slow the Agency's ability to provide GI best-management practices to municipalities dealing with costly stormwater enforcement actions. Other benefits of GI, such as wildlife habitat, flood and erosion control, recreational opportunities, jobs and increased property values, would also be lost.
- Sequestration would cut research to find cleaner and cheaper solutions to help states and cities address the nation's crumbling water infrastructure that is contaminating clean drinking water and

causing substantial loss of valuable quantities of water.

Human Health Risk Assessment

- Reductions under sequestration would result in the significant delay of crucial Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) human health related assessments (e.g. arsenic, styrene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene and manganese) that would limit the ability of EPA and states to make decisions to protect people's health.
- Sequestration reductions delaying the delivery of four major Integrated Science Assessments would limit the ability of EPA to make decisions that would protect people from certain air pollutants.

Homeland Security Research

- Sequestration would stall development of approaches to manage waste from radiological contaminants following a terrorist attack or a nuclear accident. Opportunities to learn lessons from the Japanese Fukushima Disaster would be lost.
- Under sequestration, reductions in practical research on preparedness following disasters would inhibit the development of techniques and procedures for communities to prepare for and recover from natural disasters and industrial accidents (e.g., Deepwater Horizon, Superstorm Sandy). This would lead to longer recovery times and higher costs at the local, state, and national levels.

Water Programs

State Revolving Fund Program (SRFs):

- Under sequestration, cuts to Clean Water and Drinking Water SRFs would deprive communities from access to funding to build or repair decaying water and wastewater infrastructure that provides safe drinking water and removes and treats sewage.

Water Program State Implementation Grants:

- Reductions under sequestration would impact states' ability to meet drinking water public health standards and to reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus pollution that contaminate drinking water supplies, cause toxic algae blooms, and deprive waters of oxygen that fish need to survive. This reduction would result in the elimination of more than 100 water quality protection and restoration projects throughout the United States. Examples of specific projects that would be impacted include but are not limited to:
  - Assisting small and/or disadvantaged public drinking water systems that need assistance to improve the safety of the drinking water delivered to communities.
  - Protecting children from harmful exposure to lead in drinking water by revising the Lead and Copper Rule
  - Protecting public health from cancer-causing Volatile Organic Compounds in drinking water

EPA's Water Program Implementation:

- Reductions under sequestration would limit assistance provided to states and tribes to ensure safe and clean water, including protecting children from exposure to lead in drinking water; protecting rivers and streams from industrial and municipal pollution discharges, identifying and developing

cleanup plans for polluted waterways, and developing science to support human health and aquatic life.

Superstorm Sandy Appropriation:

- Sequestration would reduce funding available to enhance resiliency and reduce flood damage risk and vulnerability at treatment works in communities impacted by Superstorm Sandy.

Community Protection Reduced

The Agency's cleanup programs protect communities from the risks posed by hazardous waste sites and releases and returns formally contaminated properties to beneficial use.

- The Superfund Remedial program would be unable to fund an estimated 3-5 new construction projects to protect the American public at Superfund National Priority List sites due to constrained funding from the sequestration.
- Under sequestration, the Agency may have to stop work at one or more ongoing Superfund Remedial construction projects. Stopping any ongoing work would increase costs in the long run (due to contract termination penalties and the need to demobilize and re-mobilize construction contractors).
- The sequestration would reduce funding available for other parts of the Superfund Remedial program as well. Critical steps leading up to construction would be curtailed.
- Cuts to the Brownfield Program's budget under sequestration would limit the Agency's ability to provide cleanup, job training, and technical assistance to brownfield communities. The Program leverages nearly $17 dollars of private and public sector funding for every dollar expended by the Brownfields program to clean up sites and help revitalize communities and support economic development.
- Under sequestration, funding cuts would reduce Risk Management Plan (RMP) Program inspections and prevention activities. Both high-risk and non high-risk RMP facility inspections would be reduced by approximately 26 inspections per year, from 500 to 474. Of the reduced inspections, approximately 8 would be from high risk facilities and the RMP inspector training program would be reduced.
- Cuts to the Oil Spill program under sequestration would reduce protection of US waters from oil spills by reducing inspection and prevention activities. The largest program impact of an oil budget reduction would be on inspections at regulated facilities. EPA currently conducts approximately 840 inspections per year at SPCC-regulated facilities (which represents 0.13 % of the total universe of 640,000) and 290 FRP inspections/ unannounced exercises (about 6.5% of the universe of 4,400). EPA would reduce approximately 37 FRP inspections in FY 2013 and limit the development of a third party audit program for SPCC facilities, which may lead to a decrease in compliance with environmental and health regulations.

EPA / State Cleanup and Waste Program Cuts

- Under sequestration state cleanup program funding would be cut reducing site assessments.
- Cuts in Leaking Underground Storage Tank state grants under sequestration would result in nearly 290 fewer cleanups completed at contaminated sites, limiting further reductions to the backlog of sites awaiting cleanup. It would reduce the number of sites and acres ready for reuse or continued

Potential Impacts of Sequestration

use, and therefore, fewer communities would receive the redevelopment benefit of cleaning up LUST sites.

- Under sequestration, cuts in state grants would result in approximately 2,600 fewer inspections, and would limit the States' ability to meet the statutory mandatory 3-year inspection requirement. Decreased frequency of inspections may lead to a decline in compliance rates and could result in more UST releases.
- Since 75% of state clean up grants and 80% of state prevention grants support state staff, these cuts under sequestration could lead to the loss of state jobs.
- Under sequestration, cuts to the Brownfield Program would reduce funds to states and tribes for the development of voluntary response programs.
- A cut of $2.5 million to CERCLA 128(a) State and Tribal response program Brownfields categorical grants program under sequestration would reduce the ability to fund new grantees (7 tribal grantees) without further reducing the allocations of existing grantees, and would decrease the number of properties that could be overseen by Voluntary Cleanup Programs by nearly 600.
- Cuts under sequestration would delay work on a three-year project to develop a fee-based system for managing hazardous waste transport (e-Manifest) that would produce the estimated $77 million to $126 million in annual projected savings to industry and the states.
- Sequestration cuts would reduce funding for maintenance to the only national system for tracking state and federal RCRA permitting and corrective action. RCRA Info is vital to the U.S. economy since it enables states to prioritize and implement their hazardous waste programs by tracking facility activities regarding the handling hazardous waste (generators, or treatment, storage, or disposal facilities).

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Office of the Administrator
Washington, DC 20546-0001

February 5, 2013

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
Chairwoman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairwoman:

This is in response to your letter of January 18, 2013, requesting information about the potential impacts of the March 1, 2013, sequestration on NASA. Our response articulates impacts of sequestration relative to the President's FY 2013 budget request for NASA of $17.711.4 million in direct discretionary funding. NASA estimates that a March 1 sequester applied to the annualized levels in the current FY 2013 Continuing Appropriations Resolution (Section 101, P. L. 112-175) would reduce the total NASA funding level to $16.984.7 million in direct discretionary funding, or $726.7 million less than the President's FY 2013 budget request, and $894.1 million less than the annualized levels in the current FY 2013 Continuing Appropriations Resolution.

Overall, for purposes of this assessment, the Agency assumed that the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution, with all of its terms and conditions, would be extended from March 27 to September 30, 2013, and that the sequester would cancel 5.0 percent of the full-year amount, which would be the equivalent of roughly a 9 percent reduction over the remaining seven months of the fiscal year. NASA's assessment of the impacts of a March 1 sequester is presented in the enclosure.

I would be pleased to discuss this information with you in greater detail if you wish.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Bolden, Jr.
Administrator

Enclosure

Enclosure

Impacts of March 1, 2013, Sequester on FY 2013 President's Budget Request for NASA

Science (President budget request: $4,911.2 million; -$51.1 million sequester impact to FY 2013 budget request)

Sequestration would reduce Science by $51.1 million below the FY 2013 budget request, which would cause NASA to have to take such steps as:

- Reducing funding for new Explorer and Earth Venture Class mission selections by 10 to 15 percent, resulting in lower funding levels for new activities and causing minor launch delays, and

- Reducing funding available for competed research (e.g., "research and analysis") projects by about 2 percent, resulting in about a 5 percent reduction in new awards to support labor/jobs at universities, businesses, and other research entities distributed around the nation this year. Ongoing projects started with awards made prior to this fiscal year would not be affected.

Aeronautics (President budget request: $551.5 million; -$7.3 million sequester impact to FY 2013 budget request)

Sequestration would reduce Aeronautics by $7.3 million below the FY 2013 budget request. The Aeronautics Mission Directorate would need to take cuts to areas such as funding for facilities maintenance and support; air traffic management concept development; systems analysis conducted with the Joint Planning and Development Office; research into safety for vehicle and systems technologies; and research into civil tilt-rotor technologies. These reductions would decrease or delay NASA's ability to develop technologies necessary to enable next generation air traffic management and to ensure needed safety levels. The reductions would also negatively impact NASA's ability to maintain and operate national asset level test facilities to support the related R&D efforts, and would lead to cancellations of ongoing partnerships.

Space Technology (President's budget request: $699.0 million; -$149.4 million sequester impact to FY 2013 budget request)

Sequestration would reduce Space Technology by $149.4 million below the FY 2013 budget request. At that funding level, the Space Technology Mission Directorate cannot maintain its technology portfolio as several projects underway require increased funding in FY 2013 to proceed. Thus NASA would likely have to cancel one of these projects or be able to offer no new awards for programs that vary in scope from research grants, to public-private

partnerships, to in-space demonstrations during FY 2013. NASA would also consider the following:

- Canceling 6 technology development projects, including work in deep space optical communications, advanced radiation protection, nuclear systems, deployable aeroshell concepts, hypersonic inflatable Earth reentry test, and autonomous systems. In addition, the program would consider delaying an additional 9 projects.

- Canceling several flight demonstration projects in development, including the Deep Space Atomic Clock, Cryogenic Propellant Storage and Transfer and the Materials on International Space Station Experiment-X projects.

- Elimination or de-scoping of annual solicitations for Space Technology Research Grants (STRG), NASA Innovative Advanced Concept (NIAC), and the Small Spacecraft Technology (SST) Program.

- Reduction in the number of Flight Opportunity program flights and payloads that could be flown in FY 2013 and beyond.

- Elimination of Centennial Challenges funding to perform new prizes.

Exploration (President's budget request: $3,932.8 million; -$332.2 million sequester impact to the FY 2013 budget request)[1]

Sequestration would reduce Commercial Space Flight funding by $441.6 million below the FY 2013 budget request. After sequestration, NASA would not be able to fund milestones planned to be allocated in the fourth quarter of FY 2013 for Commercial Crew Integrated Capability (CCiCap) such as the SpaceX Inflight Abort Test Review, the Boeing Orbital Maneuvering and Attitude Control Engine Development Test, and the Sierra Nevada Corporation Integrated System Safety Analysis Review #2. Overall availability of commercial crew transportation services would be significantly delayed, thereby extending our reliance on foreign providers for crew transportation to the International Space Station.

The sequester would also reduce Exploration Research and Development funding by $45.5 million below the FY 2013 budget request. For Advanced Exploration Systems, the sequester would delay procurement of critical capabilities required for the next phase of Human Space Exploration. In the Human Research Program (HRP), national research solicitations/selections would be canceled, with the largest impact likely being at the Johnson Space Center. Additionally, reduced resources for the HRP would likely result in reduced funding to the National Space Biomedical Research Institute and delay NASA Space Radiation Laboratory upgrades.

Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (CECR) (President's budget request: $619.2 million; -$251.7 million sequester impact from FY 2013 budget request)[ii]

For the Construction of Facilities (CoF) program, the $227.8 million sequester impact would adversely impact the infrastructure needed for NASA's Space Launch System (SLS), Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle, Launch Services, Rocket Propulsion Test, 21st Century Launch Complex, Commercial Crew and Cargo, and Space Communications and Navigation (SCaN) programs.

- Sequestration would leave NASA with almost no funds for Programmatic CoF.
- Sequestration would cancel many institutional construction projects that would repair, refurbish, or replace critical infrastructure that supports NASA's mission. These projects are required to repair NASA's rapidly deteriorating infrastructure in order to protect NASA employees and meet Mission requirements. For Institutional CoF, projects are likely to be cancelled at the following locations:
  - Glenn Research Center
  - Goddard Space Flight Center/ Wallops Flight Facility
  - Jet Propulsion Laboratory
  - Johnson Space Center
  - Kennedy Space Center
  - Langley Research Center
  - Marshall Space Flight Center

For the Environmental Compliance and Restoration program, the $23.9 million sequester impact would result in numerous delays to projects requiring re-negotiation of agreed upon compliance dates, with the potential for the imposition of fines for non-compliance. The most pronounced impacts would likely occur at the Santa Susana Field Lab, Kennedy Space Center, and White Sands Test Facility.

Office of the Inspector General (President's budget request: $37.0 million; -$0.4 million sequester impact from FY 2013 budget request)

Sequestration would reduce the Office of Inspector General by $0.4 million, which would reduce future hiring and mean that some critical positions are not back-filled. These impacts would likely result in fewer audits and investigations.

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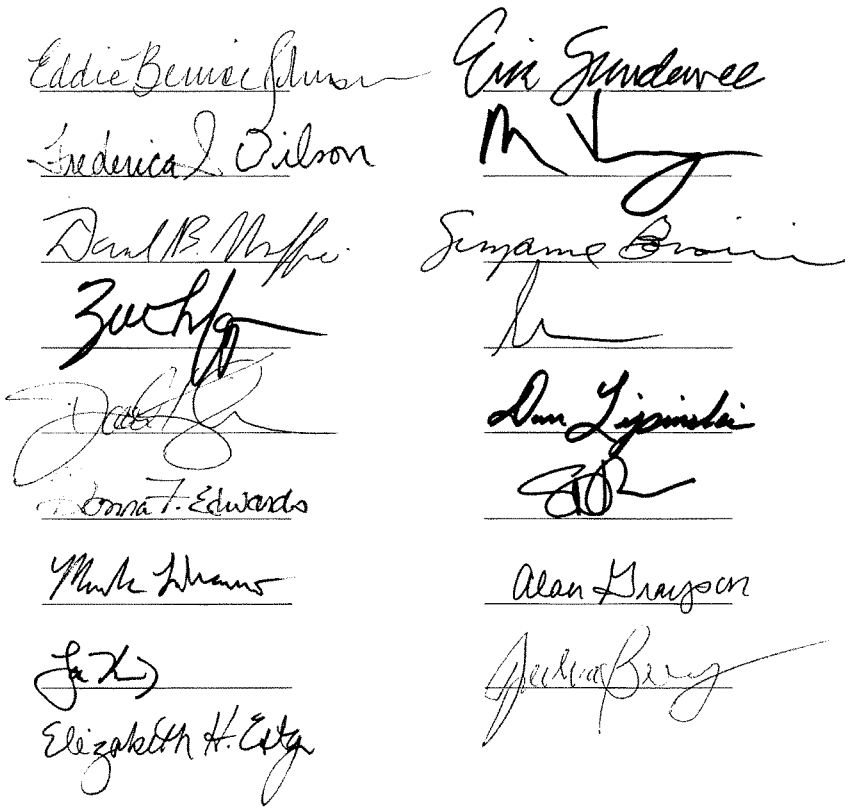
[i] The Agency is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution operating plan under which $53 million was transferred from the Exploration account to the Space Operations account ($3 million) and the Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration account ($50 million). The effect of $53 million in transfers from Exploration to other accounts under the Agency's CR operating plan is not included in this description.

[ii] The effect of a $50 million transfer from Exploration to CECR Exploration CoF is not included in this description.

**Minority Views of the Democratic Caucus of the
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
For Submission to the Budget Committee**



Minority Views of the Democratic Caucus of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology For Submission to the Budget Committee

Eddie Bernice Johnson
Frederica Wilson
Dan Maffei
Zoe Lofgren
Derek Kilmer
Donna F. Edwards
Mark Takano
Joe Kennedy III
Elizabeth Esty
Eric Swalwell
Marc Veasey
Suzanne Bonamici
Ami Bera
Dan Lipinski
Scott Peters
Alan Grayson
Julia Brownley

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

March 1, 2013

Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson, Ranking Member
U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
394 Ford House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Ranking Member Johnson,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit additional views and estimates. We would like to submit an additional views and estimates submission for the Committee's Minority Views and Estimates to the Budget Committee:

Additional Views and Estimates
Representatives Zoe Lofgren and Eric Swalwell
House Committee on Science, Space and Technology

In addition to supporting the Minority Views and Estimates, which recognize the adverse effects that sequestration and short-sighted cuts will have on American research and development and education, I would like to draw particular attention to ongoing basic science and fusion research. This is critical science. Fusion research is necessary for national security through nuclear stockpile stewardship, it addresses fundamental questions in physics, and there is strong evidence that fusion can be a clean, safe, almost inexhaustible energy supply in the foreseeable future. However, this will not happen without concerted and consistent research. The Department of Energy funds several major fusion projects, which require consistent support for the success of the research being undertaken.

A National Research Council panel of experts just released the results of a two-year study on the prospects of Inertial Fusion Energy (IFE). They found "substantial scientific and technical progress" being made, and that "the potential benefits… provide a compelling rationale for establishing IFE R&D as a part of the long-term US energy R&D portfolio." In particular they cited the National Ignition Facility (NIF) at Lawrence Livermore National Lab as the critical facility for advancing IFE to the next level of research. The Budget Resolution being developed should recognize the importance of continuing strong support for fusion research and for NIF to maintain America's leadership over our global competitors in this important endeavor to speed the arrival of usable fusion energy.

Sincerely,

Zoe Lofgren
Member of Congress

Eric Swalwell
Member of Congress

HISTORY OF APPOINTMENTS
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOR THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTEEN CONGRESS

January 3, 2013—H. Res. 6

*Lamar S. Smith, Texas,*named Chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

January 3, 2013—H. Res. 7

Eddie Bernice Johnson, Texas, named Ranking Member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

January 4, 2013—H. Res. 17

Republican Members appointed to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

Dana Rohrabacher, Ralph M. Hall, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., Frank D. Lucas, Randy Neugebauer, Michael T. McCaul, Paul C. Broun, Steven M. Palazzo, Mo Brooks, Andy Harris, Randy Hultgren, Larry Bucshon, Steve Stockman, Bill Posey, Cynthia Lummis, David Schweikert, Thomas Massie, Kevin Cramer, Jim Bridenstein, Randy Weber, Chris Stewart.

January 14, 2011—H. Res. 22

Democratic Members assigned to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Zoe Lofgren, Daniel Lipinski, Donna F. Edwards, Frederica S. Wilson, Suzanne Bonamici, Eric Swalwell, Dan Maffei, Alan Grayson, Joseph Kennedy III, Scott Peters, Derek Kilmer, Ami Bera, Elizabeth Esty, Marc Veasey, Julia Brownley, Mark Takano.

February 25, 2013

Mr. Harris resigned from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

April 16, 2013—H. Res. 163

Ms. Kelly appointed to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

June 12, 2013—H. Res. 257

Mr. Collins, New York, appointed to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

December 11, 2013

Mr. Stewart, Utah, resigned from the Committee on Science, Space and Technology.

SUBCOMMITTEE SELECTION

January 23, 2013—Republican Subcommittee Assignments

ENERGY:

Cynthia Lummis (Chair), Ralph M. Hall, Frank D. Lucas, Randy Neugebauer, Michael T. McCaul, Randy Hultgren, Thomas Massie, Kevin Cramer, Randy Weber, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

ENVIRONMENT:

Andy Harris (Chair), F. James Sensenbrenner, Dana Rohrabacher, Randy Neugebauer, Paul C. Broun, Randy Weber, Chris Stewart, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

OVERSIGHT:

Paul C. Broun (Chair), F. James Sensenbrenner, Bill Posey, David Schweikert, Kevin Cramer, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

RESEARCH:

Larry Bushon (Research), Steven M. Palazzo, Mo Brooks, Steve Stockman, Cynthia Lummis, Jim Bridenstine, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

SPACE:

Steven M. Palazzo (Chair), Ralph M. Hall, Dana Rohrabacher, Frank D. Lucas, Michael T. Mccaul, Mo Brooks, Larry Bushon, Steve Stockman, Bill Posey, David Schweikert, Jim Bridenstine, Chris Stewart, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

TECHNOLOGY:

Thomas Massie (Chair), Andy Harris, Randy Hultgren, David Schweikert, Jim Bridenstine, Lamar S. Smith (Ex Officio)

January 23, 2013—Democrat Subcommittee Assignments

ENERGY:

Eric Swalwell (Ranking Member), Alan Grayson, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Marc Veasey, Mark Takano, Zoe Lofgren, Daniel Lipinski, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)Environment

Suzanne Bonamici (Ranking Member), Julia Brownley, Donna F. Edwards, Mark Takano, Alan Grayson, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

OVERSIGHT:

Dan Maffei (Ranking Member), Eric Swalwell, Scott Peters, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

RESEARCH:

Daniel Lipinski (Ranking Member), Zoe Lofgren, Ami Bera, Elizabeth Esty, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

SPACE:

Donna F. Edwards (Ranking Member), Suzanne Bonamici, Dan Maffei, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Derek Kilmer, Ami Bera, Marc Veasey, Julia Brownley, Frederica Wilson, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

TECHNOLOGY:

Frederica Wilson (Ranking Member), Scott Peters, Derek Kilmer, Eddie Bernice Johnson (Ex Officio)

MARCH 5, 2013:

Mr. Stewart named Chairman of Subcommittee on Environment.

JUNE 18, 2013:

Committee Rule 6(b) was amended to merge Subcommittee on Research and Subcommittee on Technology. Amended Republican subcommittee roster approved. Mr. Bridenstine was assigned to the Subcommittee on Environment. *Mr. Bucshon (Chairman), Mr. Palazzo, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Hultgren, Mr. Stockman, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Schweikert, Mr. Massie, Mr. Bridenstine, Mr. Collins, Mr. Smith (Ex Officio) were assigned to Subcommittee on Research and Technology. Amended Democrat subcommittee roster approved. Mr. Lipinski (Ranking Member), Ms. Wilson, Ms. Lofgren, Mr. Peters, Mr. Bera, Mr. Kilmer, Ms. Esty, Ms. Kelly, Ms. Johnson (Ex Officio)* were assigned to Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS

RULE I. GENERAL

(a) RULES OF THE HOUSE.—The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and its Subcommittees with the specific additions thereto contained in these rules.

(b) MOTION TO RECESS.—A motion to recess from day to day, or a motion to recess subject to the call of the chair (within 24 hours), or a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, is a non-debatable motion of privilege in the Committee.

(c) PROPOSED REPORTS.—A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days).

(d) SUBCOMMITTEES.—Each Subcommittee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable. Written rules adopted by the Committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each Subcommittee of the Committee. [See House Rule XI 1(a)].

(e) COMMITTEE RULES.—The Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Chairman of the Committee (hereafter in these rules referred to as the "Chairman") is elected in each oddnumbered year. [See House Rule XI 2 (a)(2)].

(f) OTHER PROCEDURES.—The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee, may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out these rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee.

(g) USE OF HEARING ROOMS.—In consultation with the Ranking Member, the Chair of the Committee shall establish guidelines for the use of Committee hearing rooms.

Rule II. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) REGULAR MEETINGS.—The regular meeting day of the Committee for the conduct of its business shall be on the first Thursday of each month, if the House is in session. If the House is not in session on that day, then the Committee shall meet on the next Thursday of such month on which the House is in session, or at another practicable time as determined by the Chairman.

(1) A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need for the meeting.

(2) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary and in accordance with the notice requirements contained in these rules, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. [See House Rule XI 2(c)(1)]

(b) BILLS AND SUBJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED.—At least 3 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session) before each scheduled Committee or Subcommittee meeting, each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be furnished a list of the bills and subjects to be considered and/or acted upon at the meeting. Bills or subjects not listed shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or Subcommittee.

(1) In an emergency that does not reasonably allow for 3 days' notice, the Chairman of the Committee or Chairperson of a Subcommittee (hereafter in these rules the term "Chair" shall refer to both the Chairman of the Full Committee and each Subcommittee Chairperson) may waive the 3-day notice requirement with the concurrence of the Ranking Member.

(c) TEXT OF LEGISLATION, AMENDMENTS, AND MOTIONS.—

(1) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a Committee or Subcommittee meeting for the markup of legislation, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, the text of such legislation shall be made publicly available in electronic form.

(2) To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to a measure or matter shall be submitted in writing or electronically to the designee of both the Chair and Ranking Member at least 24 hours prior to the consideration of the measure or matter. The Chair may exercise discretion to give priority to amendments submitted in advance.

(3) Every motion made to the Committee or Subcommittee and entertained by the Chair shall be reduced to writing upon demand of any Member, and a copy made available to each Member present.

(d) OPEN MEETINGS.—Committee and Subcommittee meetings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(e) QUORUM FOR TAKING ACTION.—For purposes of taking any action at a meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee thereof, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of not less than one-third of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee, except that a full majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for purposes of reporting a measure or recommendation from the Committee or Subcommittee, closing a meeting to the public, or authorizing the issuance of a subpoena.

(f) POSTPONEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) The Chair may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment. The Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice.

(2) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(g) TIME FOR STATEMENTS AND DEBATE.—

(1) Insofar as is practicable, the Chair, after consultation with the Ranking Member, shall limit the total time of opening statements by Members at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting to no more than ten minutes, the time to be divided equally between the Chair and Ranking Member.

(2) The time any one Member may address the Committee or Subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee will be limited to five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chair. This time limit may be waived by the Chair pursuant to unanimous consent.

(h) REQUESTS FOR RECORDED VOTE.—A record vote of the Members may be had at the request of three or more Members or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

(i) TRANSCRIPTS.—Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee. Transcripts shall be included as part of the legislative report unless waived by the Chairman of the Committee.

(j) MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE.—Without further action of the Committee, the Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

(k) PRIVATE BILLS.—No private bill will be scheduled by the Chair if there are two or more Members who object to its consideration.

Rule III. HEARINGS

(a) NOTICE OF HEARINGS.—

(1) The Chair shall publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by a Committee or Subcommittee on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or Subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(2) The Chair shall publicly announce a list of witnesses to testify at a hearing as soon as a complete list of witnesses, including those to be called by the minority, is compiled. When practicable, the Chair and the Ranking Member will seek to have a complete list of witnesses compiled at or as soon as practicable after the time that the hearing is publicly announced.

(b) OPENING STATEMENTS.—Insofar as is practicable, the Chair, after consultation with the Ranking Member, shall limit the total time of opening statements by Members to no more than ten minutes, the time to be divided equally between the Chair and Ranking Member.

(c) WITNESSES.—

(1) Insofar as is practicable, no later than 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance, each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file in printed copy and in electronic form a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and a curriculum vitae.

(2) Each witness shall limit his or her presentation to a five minute summary, provided that additional time may be granted by the Chair when appropriate.

(3) The Chair, or any Member of the Committee or Subcommittee designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee. [See House Rule XI 2(m)(2)]

(4) Whenever any hearing is conducted by the Committee or Subcommittee on any measure or matter, the minority Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair by a majority of them before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. [See House Rule XI 2(j)(1)]

(5) In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness. Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

(d) OPEN HEARINGS.—Committee and Subcommittee hearings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(e) QUORUM FOR HEARINGS.—For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence before the Committee or any Subcommittee, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of two Members, which shall consist of one Member of the majority and one Member of the minority party unless no Member of the minority party is in attendance 15 minutes after the starting time listed on the notice of hearing, at which time two members of the majority party may constitute a quorum.

(f) QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES.—

(1) The right to interrogate a witness before the Committee and Subcommittees shall alternate between Majority and Minority Members of the Committee or Subcommittee. Each Member shall be limited to five minutes in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each Member present who wishes to be recognized has been recognized once for that purpose. No Member may be recognized for a second period of in-

terrogation until each Member present has been recognized at least once.

(2) Notwithstanding clause 1, upon a motion the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Member, may:

(ii) Designate an equal number of Members of the Committee or Subcommittee from each party to question a witness for a period of time equally divided between the majority party and the minority party, not to exceed one hour in the aggregate; or

(ii) Designate staff from each party to question a witness for equal specific periods that do not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(iii) Members of the Committee or Subcommittee have two weeks from the date of a hearing to submit additional questions in writing for the record to be answered by witnesses who have appeared in person. The letters of transmittal and any responses thereto shall be printed in the hearing record.

(g) PUBLICATION OF TRANSCRIPTS.—The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee and Subcommittees, when it is decided they will be printed, shall be published in substantially verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Individuals, including Members of Congress, whose comments are to be published as part of a Committee document shall be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the transcription in advance of publication. Any requests by those Members, staff or witnesses to correct any errors other than errors in the transcript, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Prior to approval by the Chairman of hearings conducted jointly with another congressional Committee, a memorandum of understanding shall be prepared which incorporates an agreement for the publication of the transcript.

Rule IV. REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

(a) FILING OF REPORT.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the Committee and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote. To the maximum extent practicable, the written report of the Committee on such measures shall be made available to the Committee membership for review at least 24 hours in advance of filing. [House Rule XIII 2(b)(1)].

(2) The report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by the majority of the Members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the Clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman notice of the filing of that request. [House Rule XIII 2(b)(2)].

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—

(1) The report of the Committee on a measure or matter that has been approved by the Committee shall include the matters required by clauses 2(c) and 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

(2) Clause 2(I) of House Rule XI pertaining to supplemental, minority, and additional views is hereby incorporated by reference.

(c) IMMEDIATE PRINTING AND SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS. THIS RULE DOES NOT PRECLUDE.—

(1) The immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless a timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this Rule; or

(2) The filing by the Committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee upon that measure or matter.

(d) REPORT LANGUAGE ON USE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES.—No legislative report filed by the Committee on any measure or matter reported by

the Committee shall contain language which has the effect of specifying the use of federal resources more explicitly (inclusively or exclusively) than that specified in the measure or matter as ordered reported, unless such language has been approved by the Committee during a meeting or otherwise in writing by a majority of the Members.

(e) OTHER COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS.—

(1) *House Reports.*

(i) Any document published by the Committee as a House Report, other than a report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee, shall be approved by the Committee at a meeting, and Members shall have the same opportunity to submit views as provided for in Rule IV(b).

(ii) Not later than January 2nd of each year, the Committee shall submit to the House an annual report on the activities of the Committee.

(iii) After an adjournment sine die of a regular session of a Congress or after December 15th, whichever occurs first, the Chairman may file the annual Activity Report for that Congress with the Clerk of the House at any time and without the approval of the Committee, provided that a copy of the report has been available to each Member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days and that the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a Member of the Committee. [See House Rule XI 1(d)]

(2) *Other Documents.*

(i) Subject to paragraphs (ii) and (iii), the Chairman may approve the publication of any document as a Committee print which in the Chairman's discretion he determines to be useful for the information of the Committee.

(ii) Any document to be published as a Committee print that purports to express the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or any of its Subcommittees, other than a report of the Committee on a measure that has been approved by the Committee, must be approved by the Committee or its Subcommittees, as applicable, in a meeting or otherwise in writing by a majority of the Members, and such Members shall have the right to submit supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion in the print within at least 48 hours after such approval.

(iii) Any document to be published as a Committee print, other than a document described in subsection (ii) of this Rule, shall:

(a) include on its cover the following statement: "This document has been printed for informational purposes only and does not represent either findings or recommendations adopted by this Committee;" and

(b) not be published following the sine die adjournment of a Congress, unless approved by the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee.

(iv) A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by the Committee and one or more other Committees may be filed jointly, provided that each of the Committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report. [House Rule XI 1(b)(2)].

(v) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, an investigative or oversight report approved by the Committee may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that if a Member gives notice at the time of approval of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than seven calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report. [House Rule XI 1(b)(4)]

Rule V. BROADCASTING

(a) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, the proceedings shall be open to coverage by audio and visual means, except as provided in Rule XI4(f)(2) of the House of Representatives.

(b) To the maximum extent practicable the audio and video coverage shall be in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings.

(c) Operation and use of any Committee internet broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House.

(d) To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall maintain the recordings of the coverage of such hearings or meetings in a manner easily accessible to the public.

(e) The Chair may not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(f) Radio and television tapes, television films, and internet recordings of any Committee hearings or meetings that are open to the public may not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(g) It is, further, the intent of this rule that the general conduct of each meeting or hearing covered under authority of this rule by audio or visual means, and the personal behavior of the Committee Members and staff, other government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the meeting or hearing, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations, and may not be such as to:

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the meeting or hearing or the activities of Committee Members in connection with that meeting or hearing or in connection with the general work of the Committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the Committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner or bring the House, the Committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner into disrepute.

(h) The coverage of Committee meetings and hearings by audio and visual means shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this rule.

(1) The following shall apply to coverage of Committee meetings or hearings by audio or visual means:

(i) If audio or visual coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(ii) The allocation among the television media of the positions or the number of television cameras permitted by the Chair in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(iii) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between a witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the Committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(iv) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but may not be placed in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(v) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media may not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee is in session.

(vi) Floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashguns may not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that approved television media may install additional lighting in a hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in a hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of a hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

(vii) If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Chair for coverage of a hearing or meeting by still photog-

raphy, that coverage shall be permitted on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(viii) Photographers may not position themselves between the witness table and the members of the Committee at any time during the course of a hearing or meeting.

(ix) Photographers may not place themselves in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(x) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(xi) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(xii) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner. [House Rule XI(4)]

Rule VI. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) FULL COMMITTEE JURISDICTION.—The full Committee shall have jurisdiction over such matters as determined by the Chairman.

(b) SUBCOMMITTEES AND JURISDICTION.—There shall be six standing Subcommittees of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, with jurisdictions as follows:

The Subcommittee on Energy shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to energy research, development, and demonstration projects therefor; commercial application of energy technology; Department of Energy research, development, and demonstration programs; Department of Energy laboratories; Department of Energy science activities; energy supply activities; nuclear, solar, and renewable energy, and other advanced energy technologies; uranium supply and enrichment, and Department of Energy waste management; fossil energy research and development; clean coal technology; energy conservation research and development, including building performance, alternate fuels, distributed power systems, and industrial process improvements; pipeline research, development, and demonstration projects; energy standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Environment shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to environmental research; Environmental Protection Agency research and development; environmental standards; climate change research and development; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including all activities related to weather, weather services, climate, the atmosphere, marine fisheries, and oceanic research; risk assessment activities; scientific issues related to environmental policy, including climate change; remote sensing data related to climate change at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); earth science activities conducted by the NASA; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Research and Technology shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to science policy and science education; the Office of Science and Technology Policy; all scientific research, and scientific and engineering resources (including human resources); all matters relating to science, technology, engineering and mathematics education; intergovernmental mechanisms for research, development, and demonstration and cross-cutting programs; international scientific cooperation; National Science Foundation; university research policy, including infrastructure and overhead; university research partnerships, including those with industry; science scholarships; computing, communications, networking, and information technology; research and development relating to health, biomedical, and nutritional programs; research, development, and demonstration relating to nanoscience, nanoengineering, and nanotechnology; agricultural, geological, biological and life sciences research; materials research, development, demonstration, and policy;; all matters relating to competitiveness, technology, standards, and innova-

tion; standardization of weights and measures, including technical standards, standardization, and conformity assessment; measurement, including the metric system of measurement; the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce; the National Institute of Standards and Technology; the National Technical Information Service; competitiveness, including small business competitiveness; tax, antitrust, regulatory and other legal and governmental policies related to technological development and commercialization; technology transfer, including civilian use of defense technologies; patent and intellectual property policy; international technology trade; research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department of Transportation; surface and water transportation research, development, and demonstration programs; earthquake programs and fire research programs, including those related to wildfire proliferation research and prevention; biotechnology policy; research, development, demonstration, and standards-related activities of the Department of Homeland Security; Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer; voting technologies and standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Space shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to astronautical and aeronautical research and development; national space policy, including access to space; suborbital access and applications; National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its contractor and governmentoperated labs; space commercialization, including commercial space activities relating to the Department of Transportation and the Department of Commerce; exploration and use of outer space; international space cooperation; the National Space Council; space applications, space communications and related matters; Earth remote sensing policy; civil aviation research, development, and demonstration; research, development, and demonstration programs of the Federal Aviation Administration; space law; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Oversight shall have general and special investigative authority on all matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

(c) COMPOSITION OF SUBCOMMITTEES.—

(1) A majority of the majority Members of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority Members of each Subcommittee and shall authorize the Chairman to negotiate that ratio with the minority party; provided, however, that the ratio of majority Members to minority Members on each Subcommittee (including any exofficio Members who participate as voting members of the Subcommittee) shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee and Ranking Member thereof shall be ex officio Membersof each Subcommittee to which such Chairman or Ranking Member has not been assigned by resolution of the Committee. Ex officio Members shall make an election within three weeks of the organizational meeting of the Committee as to whether they will serve as voting or non-voting members of each Subcommittee. A non-voting ex officio member shall not be counted as present for purposes of constituting a quorum at any hearing or meeting of such Subcommittee, and shall not be counted for purposes of calculating the ratio of majority Members to minority Members on the Subcommittee.

(d) REFERRAL TO SUBCOMMITTEES.—The Chairman shall refer all legislation and other matters referred to the Committee to the Subcommittee or Subcommittees of appropriate primary and secondary jurisdiction within two weeks of the matters being referred to the Committee, unless the Chairman deems consideration is to be by the full Committee. Subcommittee Chairs may make requests for referral of specific matters to their Subcommittee within the two week period if they believe Subcommittee jurisdictions so warrant.

(e) SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURES AND REPORTS.—

(1) No Subcommittee shall meet to consider for markup or approval any measure or matter when the Committee or any other Subcommittee of the Committee is meeting to consider any measure or matter for markup or approval.

(2) Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony or evidence, mark up legislation, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. For matters within its jurisdiction, each Subcommittee is authorized to conduct legislative, investigative, forecasting, and general oversight hearings; to conduct inquiries into the future; and to undertake budget impact studies.

(3) Subcommittee Chairs shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other Subcommittee Chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

(4) During consideration of any measure or matter for markup or approval in a Subcommittee proceeding, a record vote may be had at the request of one or more Members of that Subcommittee.

(5) Each Subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the Subcommittee and such other records with respect to the Subcommittee as the Chairman deems necessary for the Committee to comply with the rules and regulations of the House.

(6) After ordering a measure or matter reported, a Subcommittee shall issue a Subcommittee report in such form as the Chairman shall specify. To the maximum extent practicable, reports and recommendations of a Subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee until after the intervention of 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the time the report is submitted and made available to the Members of the Committee and printed hearings thereon shall be made available, if feasible, to the Members of the Committee, except that this Rule may be waived at the discretion of the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee.

Rule VII. SUBPOENAS AND DOCUMENTS

(a) A subpoena may be authorized and issued in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities to require the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers and documents as deemed necessary when authorized by majority vote of the Committee or Subcommittee (as the case may be), a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chairman, or by any Member designated by the Chairman. [House Rule XI 2(m)(3)(A)]

(b) During any period in which the House has adjourned for a period longer than three days, the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee, or, if the Ranking Member cannot be reached, the Ranking Member of the relevant Subcommittee, may authorize and issue subpoenas to require the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Chairman considers necessary.

(c) Unless otherwise determined by the Committee or Subcommittee, certain information received by the Committee or Subcommittee pursuant to a subpoena or request for documents or information not made part of the record at an open hearing shall be deemed to have been received in Executive Session when the Chairman, in his judgment and after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee, deems that in view of all of the circumstances, such as the sensitivity of the information or the confidential nature of the information, such action is appropriate.

(d) All national security information bearing a classification of secret or higher which has been received by the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in Executive Session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping. The Chair of the Committee may establish such regulations and procedures as in the Chair's judgment are necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any Member of the Committee or any other Member of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

Rule VIII. VICE CHAIRS

(a) The Chairman of the Committee shall designate a member of the majority party to serve as Vice Chair of the Committee, and shall designate a majority member of each Subcommittee to serve as Vice Chair of the Subcommittee. Vice Chairs of the Committee and each Subcommittee serve at the pleasure of the Chairman, who may at any time terminate his designation of a member as Vice Chair and designate a different member of the majority party to serve as Vice Chair of the Committee or relevant Subcommittee.

(b) The Chairman may, consistent with these rules and the rules of the House of Representatives, from time to time assign duties, privileges, and responsibilities to the Vice Chairs of the Committee or of the various Subcommittees.

Rule IX. OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

(a) The Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its jurisdiction, including all laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development, in accordance with House Rule X.

(b) Not later than February 15th of the first session of the 113th Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plan for submission to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on House Administration, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of Rule X of the House of Representatives.

(c) The Chairman may undertake any formal investigation in the name of the Committee after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee.

(d) The Chair of any Subcommittee shall not undertake any formal investigation in the name of the Committee or Subcommittee without formal approval by the Chairman of the Committee, in consultation with other appropriate Subcommittee Chairs, and after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee. The Chair of any Subcommittee shall also consult with the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee before undertaking any investigation in the name of the Subcommittee. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to infringe on a Subcommittee's authority to conduct general oversight of matters within its jurisdiction, short of undertaking a formal investigation.

Rule X. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to Rule VII 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee. [House Rule XI 2(e)(3)]

Rule XI. OFFICIAL COMMITTEE WEBSITE

The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee website for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House. The Ranking Member of the Committee may maintain a similar website for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the minority to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

Rule XII. AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES.

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended or repealed, in the same manner and method as prescribed for the adoption of committee rules in clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each such Member at least 72 hours before the time of the meeting at which the vote on the change occurs. Any

such change in the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after their approval.

AMENDMENT TO COMMITTEE RULE VI (B) OFFERED BY CHAIRMAN LAMAR SMITH

Rule VI (b) of the Rules of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology is amended to read as follows:

(b) Subcommittees and Jurisdiction. There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, with jurisdictions as follows:

The Subcommittee on Energy shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to energy research, development, and demonstration projects therefor; commercial application of energy technology; Department of Energy research, development, and demonstration programs; Department of Energy laboratories; Department of Energy science activities; energy supply activities; nuclear, solar, and renewable energy, and other advanced energy technologies; uranium supply and enrichment, and Department of Energy waste management; fossil energy research and development; clean coal technology; energy conservation research and development, including building performance, alternate fuels, distributed power systems, and industrial process improvements; pipeline research, development, and demonstration projects; energy standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Environment shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to environmental research; Environmental Protection Agency research and development; environmental standards; climate change research and development; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including all activities related to weather, weather services, climate, the atmosphere, marine fisheries, and oceanic research; risk assessment activities; scientific issues related to environmental policy, including climate change; remote sensing data related to climate change at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); earth science activities conducted by the NASA; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Research and Technology shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to science policy and science education; the Office of Science and Technology Policy; all scientific research, and scientific and engineering resources (including human resources); all matters relating to science, technology, engineering and mathematics education; intergovernmental mechanisms for research, development, and demonstration and cross-cutting programs; international scientific cooperation; National Science Foundation, university research policy, including infrastructure and overhead; university research partnerships, including those with industry; science scholarships; computing, communications, networking, and information technology; research and development relating to health, biomedical, and nutritional programs; research, development, and demonstration relating to nanoscience, nanoengineering, and nanotechnology; agricultural, geological, biological and life sciences research; materials research, development, demonstration, and policy; all matters relating to competitiveness, technology, standards, and innovation; standardization of weights and measures, including technical standards, standardization, and conformity assessment; measurement, including the metric system of measurement; the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce; the National Institute of Standards and Technology; the National Technical Information Service; competitiveness, including small business competitiveness; tax, antitrust, regulatory and other legal and governmental policies related to technological development and commercialization; technology transfer, including civilian use of defense technologies; patent and intellectual property policy; international technology trade; research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department of Transportation; surface and water transportation research, development, and demonstration programs; earthquake programs and fire research programs, including those related to wildfire proliferation research and prevention; biotechnology policy; research, development, demonstration, and standards-related activities of the Department of Homeland Security; Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer; voting technologies and standards; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Space shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: all matters relating to astronautical and aeronautical research and

development; national space policy, including access to space; sub-orbital access and applications; National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its contractor and government-operated labs; space commercialization, including commercial space activities relating to the Department of Transportation and the Department of Commerce; exploration and use of outer space; international space cooperation; the National Space Council; space applications, space communications and related matters; Earth remote sensing policy; civil aviation research, development, and demonstration; research, development, and demonstration programs of the Federal Aviation Administration; space law; other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman; and relevant oversight.

TThe Subcommittee on Oversight shall have general and special investigative authority on all matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
January 26, 2013	Organizational Meeting of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology (Meeting held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	Business Meeting–1
February 6, 2013	American Competitiveness: The Role of Research and Development (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–1*
February 13, 2013 February 14, 2013	American Energy Outlook: Technology, Market, and Policy Drivers (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy) The State of the Environment: Evaluating Progress and Priorities (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–2* 113–3*
February 14, 2013	Applications for Information Technology Research & Development (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research)	113–4*
February 15, 2013	Operating Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the National Airspace System: Assessing Research and Development Efforts to Ensure Safety (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–5*
February 26, 2013	Cyber R&D Challenges and Solutions (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Technology and the Subcommittee on Research)	113–6*
February 26, 2013	Mid-Level Ethanol Blends: Consumer and Technical Research Needs (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–7*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
February 27, 2013	A Review of The Space Leadership Preservation Act (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–8*
February 28, 2013	Top Challenges For Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General–Part 1 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–9*
March 5, 2013	Scientific Integrity & Transparency (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research)	113–10*
March 13, 2013	STEM Education: Industry and Philanthropic Initiatives (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research)	113–11*
March 13, 2013	Federal Financial Support for Energy Technologies: Assessing Costs and Benefits (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–12*
March 14, 2013	H.R. 756, Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept. 113–33**
March 14, 2013	H.R. 967, Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept.113–34**
March 14, 2013	Top Challenges for Science Agencies: Reports from the Inspectors General–Part 2 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–13*
March 19, 2013	Threats from Space: A Review of U.S. Government Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors, Part 1 (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–14*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
March 20, 2013	Improving EPA's Scientific Advisory Processes (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–15*
March 20, 2013	Examining the Effectiveness of NIST Laboratories (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Technology)	113–16*
April 10, 2013	Threats from Space, Part II: A Review of Private Sector Efforts to Track and Mitigate Asteroids and Meteors (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–17*
April 11, 2013	H.R. 875, to provide for a comprehensive assessment of the scientific and technical research on the implications of the use of mid-level ethanol blends, and for other purposes (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
April 11, 2013	H.R. 1422, EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept. 113–165**
April 16, 2013	Assessing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Wind Energy Incentives (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–18*
April 17, 2013	A Review of President's FY 2014 Budget Request for Science Agencies (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–19*
April 17, 2013	An Overview of the National Science Foundation Budget for Fiscal Year 2014 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research)	113–20*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
April 18, 2013	An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Proposal at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Technology)	113–21*
April 24, 2013	Next Generation Computing and Big Data Analytics (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Technology and the Subcommittee on Research)	113–22*
April 24, 2013	An Overview of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 2014 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–23
April 25, 2013	Policy Relevant Climate Issues in Context (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–24*
April 26, 2013	A Review of Federal Hydraulic Fracturing Research Activities (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–25*
May 7, 2013	Keystone XL Pipeline: Examination of Scientific and Environmental Issues (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–26*
May 16, 2013	Espionage Threats at Federal Laboratories: Balancing Scientific Cooperation while Protecting Critical Information (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–28*
May 9, 2013	Exoplanet Discoveries: Have We Found Other Earths? (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space and the Subcommittee on Research)	113–27*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
May 21, 2013	The Current and Future Applications of Biometric Technologies (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and the Subcommittee on Technology)	113–29*
May 21, 2013	Next Steps in Human Exploration to Mars and Beyond (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–30*
May 22, 2013	America's Next Generation Supercomputer: The Exascale Challenge (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–31*
May 23, 2013	Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–32*
June 4, 2013	STEM Education: The Administration's Proposed Re-Organization (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–33
June 5, 2015	Federal Efforts to Reduce the Impacts of Windstorms (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and the Subcommittee on Technology)	113–34*
June 12, 2013	Background Check: Achievability of New Ozone Standards (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–35
June 18, 2013	Business Meeting to amend Committee rules and approve Republican and Democrat subcommittee rosters (Meeting held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	Business Meeting-2

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
June 18, 2013	Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–36
June 19, 2013	NASA Authorization Act of 2013 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–37
June 26, 2013	Restoring U.S. Leadership in Weather Forecasting, Part 2 (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–38
June 27, 2013	Green Buildings – An Evaluation of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–39*
June 28, 2013	H.R. 1786, National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2013 (Markup held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	
July 9, 2013	H.R. 2413, Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	
July 10, 2013	Committee Print, H.R. ————, NASA Authorization Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Subcommittee on Space)	
July 10, 2013	Strategic Planning for Federal Manufacturing Competitiveness (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–40*

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
July 11, 2013	Oversight and Management of Department of Energy National Laboratories and Science Activities (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–41
July 18, 2013	H.R. 2687, the ''National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2013'' (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
July 24, 2013	Lessons Learned: EPA's Investigations of Hydraulic Fracturing (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–42
July 24, 2013	Improving Technology Transfer at Universities, Research Institutes and National Laboratories (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–43*
July 25, 2013	The Future of Coal: Utilizing America's Abundant Energy Resources (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–44
July 31, 2013	The Frontiers of Human Brain Research (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–45
August 1, 2013	Business meeting to issue EPA subpoena and markup H.R. 2850, the EPA Hydraulic Fracturing Study Improvement Act (Meeting held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	H. Rept. 113–252**
August 1, 2013	EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment – A Factual Review of a Hypothetical Scenario (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight)	113–46

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
September 10, 2013	Examining Federal Advanced Manufacturing Programs (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–47
September 18, 2013	Methamphetamine Addiction: Using Science to Explore Solutions (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–48
September 19, 2013	Dysfunction in Management of Weather and Climate Satellites (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and Subcommittee on Environment)	113–049
September 20, 2013	NASA Infrastructure: Enabling Discovery and Ensuring Capability (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	113–050
October 29, 2013	EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready? (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy)	113–051
November 14, 2013	Strengthening Transparency and Accountability within the Environmental Protection Agency (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–054
November 19, 2013	Is My Data on Healthcare.gov Secure? (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–055

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
November 20, 2013	Commercial Space	113–056

Date	Committee on Science and Technology List of Hearings with Publication Numbers plus List of Legislative Reports filed in the 113th Congress	Publication Number
	(Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Space)	
December 4, 2013	Astrobiology: Search for Biosignatures in our Solar System and Beyond (Hearing held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	113–057
December 5, 2013	H.R. 2413, the Weather Forecasting Improvement Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
December 5, 2013	H.R. 2431, the National Integrated Drought Information System Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
December 5, 2013	H.R. 2981, the Technology and Research Accelerating National Security and Future Economic Resiliency Act of 2013 (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
December 5, 2013	H.R. 3625, To provide for termination liability costs for certain National Aeronautics and Space Administration projects, and for other purposes (Markup held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology)	
December 11, 2013	A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Environment)	113–058
December 12, 2013	Building a Network for Manufacturing Innovation (Hearing held by the Subcommittee on Research and Technology)	113–059

***Hearings that have been printed.**
****Reports that have been printed.**