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March 17, 2016

The Honorable John Culberson
Chairman
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science
and Related Agencies
House Appropriations Committee
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Michael M. Honda
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science
and Related Agencies
House Appropriations Committee
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Culberson and Ranking Member Honda:

We are writing to request that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes programs receive robust funding in the FY 2017 Budget.

The work done by NOAA is extensive and varied, including weather observations and space data systems. We want to call your attention to the work done by the "wet side" of NOAA. In the upcoming negotiations concerning the FY 2017 budget, we request that you carefully look at the balance of program funding and ensure that these programs receive a more equitable proportion of the agency's funding.

Many of us represent coastal districts that see the benefits of the ocean and coastal observing, science, and management programs under NOAA's "wet side". These programs collect and disseminate environmental intelligence in many ways, and address storms, flooding, commercial port congestion, navigation hazards, shoreline erosion, and pollution. Additionally, they support weather forecasting, marine and aquatic operations, climate monitoring, and ecosystem tracking. The federal investment here is not replicable outside of NOAA.

Extreme weather events have hit the United States with fervor in recent years. They serve as a reminder that coastal areas are especially vulnerable to such hazards. Ensuring adequate funding for the NOAA programs that protect coastal habitats, provide extension services to translate science for resource users, and support communities is imperative in the upcoming budget cycle so that we are prepared for any severe weather events.

Investing in NOAA's "wet side" also supports an expansive ocean economy. In 2013, maritime economic activities such as shipping, marine construction, energy development, commercial fishing, recreational fishing and boating, and tourism contributed \$360 billion to the national economy and supported 3 million jobs. NOAA's ocean science and management programs serve as the foundation for these economic sectors.

Our national economy depends on a healthy ocean, and a healthy ocean depends on robust funding for NOAA's "wet programs". As you craft your FY 2017 appropriations bill, we respectfully request that the following programs be prioritized for funding at the level of the President's Budget Request, or for practical levels suggested by ocean advocacy groups:

National Ocean Service (NOS)

Marine Debris Program – \$8M

The Marine Debris Program conducts reduction, prevention, research activities, and supports grants, partnerships, and contracts to address marine debris. Marine debris, particularly plastic waste pollution, has become one of the most widespread pollution problems facing the world's oceans and waterways. It has serious effects on the marine environment and the economy, causing impacts from wildlife entanglement, ingestion and ghost fishing to navigational hazards and vessel damage. More research is needed in these critical areas to support data-driven policy solutions to prevent plastic from entering the environment. Yet, funding remains well below the authorized level of \$10 million for this program. To evaluate, track, and clean up debris, we request at least \$8 million in funding, as part of the Coastal Science, Assessment, and Response and Restoration budget line.

Ocean Economy Account – \$1.5M

We request the establishment of a Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) satellite account for the Ocean Economy, set up through NOAA. Ocean-related activities and revenue account for a significant proportion of the nation's GDP each year. 14 percent of U.S. counties that are adjacent to the coast produce 45 percent of the nation's GDP, with close to three million jobs directly dependent on the resources of the oceans and Great Lakes. In 2011, the ocean economy, which includes six economic sectors that depend on the ocean and Great Lakes, contributed more than \$282 billion to the U.S. GDP. But the big picture, including how the ocean affects many inland economies, is not complete.

NOAA has the expertise, data, and ability to set up a BEA satellite account to estimate the value of the ocean to our nation. Such invaluable statistics will aid legislators, researchers, and business leaders to make informed decisions regarding one of our most precious resources. The new satellite account would include data for economic classes where only part of the activity is linked to the ocean, and would show indirect linkages to the ocean economy – like inland manufacturers and farmers who gain access to international markets through our coastal ports. For a relatively small amount of funding, we can begin to fully understand the wealth of our oceans, and assess what their value is to our national economy.

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) Regional Observations – \$33.9M

The Regional IOOS line funds several distinct activities, including competitive base funding for the regional systems, operation of the high frequency radar surface currents mapping system, and technology innovation grants. Of the \$33.9 million requested, \$28.9 million would support the ongoing operation of the regional systems. This would support base funding for the national regional network to provide core data and information and to make necessary repairs to the systems continue to operate and to fill critical gaps in the observing network. \$5 million would fund technology innovation grants, which enable IOOS to respond to user requirements for biological and chemical measurements, provide needed information on the performance of ocean sensors, and provide a link between research and operational systems.

IOOS provides the nation with enhanced coastal and Great Lakes observing & forecasting capabilities. Regional systems, working with NOAA and other Federal agencies, address specific needs of stakeholders, including maritime commerce, fisheries, offshore energy, public health, ocean acidification and resource management. IOOS is a partnership among 17 federal agencies and a national network of 11 regional systems working to provide new tools and forecasts to improve safety, enhance the economy, and protect our environment. IOOS data are available in near-real time, as well as retrospectively, and support a variety of missions. Real-time applications of the data include tracking oil spills, assisting in search and rescue, ensuring safe and efficient marine operations, and assessing the fate and transport of land runoff and offshore discharges. Long-term data sets inform our understanding of regional climate impacts and the effectiveness of management decisions.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) – \$23.9M

We are requesting \$23.9 million for National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) operations, to meet the basic requirements of operating the growing number of reserve sites, including sites in the Great Lakes states and Gulf states such as Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. Funding for the program is matched by the states and leveraged, resulting in an average of more than five other local and state partners contributing to the work at each reserve. Funding also continues to enhance the three core NERRS programs: research, monitoring, and coastal training. Support of these programs will contribute to healthier estuaries and economies by improving management of estuaries which are critical to minimizing coastal disaster.

This request will begin to restore NERRS funding to levels enacted in FY 2010, in order to fund basic operations and maintain the competitive science that serves freshwater and marine coastal communities. The NERRS has expanded in the last decade to 28 reserves. By protecting estuaries and coasts, NERRS reduces community vulnerability to hazards, supports the nation's coastal economy, and provides abundant credible scientific research.

Coastal Management Grants – \$90.6M (Support President's Budget)

We request \$90.6 million in total for the Coastal Management Grants programs, encompassing the Coastal Zone Management Grants and Regional Coastal Resilience Grants. This request begins to restore funding of these programs to previous levels, which are necessary to maintain activities of the state coastal programs. These state and territorial grants provide states funding to facilitate the coordination necessary to maintain the viability and continuity of our coasts and their resources. The grants are matched by the states and leverage additional local and private investment among 34 coastal states, commonwealths, and territories, including the Great Lakes.

In particular, we request robust funding for the *Regional Coastal Resilience Grants* program. This program provides competitive grants to address risks of weather events, hazards, and changing ocean conditions to regions and local communities, in order to protect livelihoods, economies, and habitats. These grants will help states, communities, and other stakeholders produce on-the-ground results that benefit both the economy and the environment, including cutting edge science and tools like maps and surveys. FEMA estimates that every \$1 invested in community resilience will reduce disaster damages by \$4. There is no doubt that investment in coastal resilience is needed more than ever, especially in light of rising sea levels and predicted increases of severe storm damage to coastlines.

Coastal Zone Management and Services – \$53.8M (Support President's Budget)

This request supports the President's FY 2017 budget Request of \$53.8 million for Coastal Zone Management and Services, which is the administrator of national programs that manage and conserve ocean and coastal resources, including the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) program. Coastal Zone Management and Services are critical components of NOAA's on-the-ground activities and ensure consistency and collaboration through state, local and federal activities.

The CZM and Services line (created in FY 2014) reflects NOAA's strategy to combine several National Ocean Service programs to help promote and encourage collaborative approaches to protecting and managing coastal communities and resources. This includes the combination of two important coastal programs – office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management and the Coastal Services Center – in order to create a more regionally driven and functionally aligned program that supports our coasts. In addition, CZM and Services includes the Coastal Storms Program.

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas: Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) – \$55M

Despite the program's well-known public support and increased responsibilities, the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) – within Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas – has not received adequate appropriations for consecutive budget cycles. The FY 2017 President's Budget

continues this trend of underfunding the sanctuary program, despite over a decade's worth of bipartisan support in both houses of Congress for additional funds. Funding the ONMS ORF at \$55 million would begin to restore this program to a more sustainable level of operation and allow sanctuaries to fulfill existing mandates.

National Marine Sanctuaries are vital to maintaining the healthy ocean ecosystems that underpin our incredibly productive coastal economies – and the return on our investment in sanctuaries is simply too valuable to ignore. For example, taxpayers spend less than \$3 million per year to manage the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, whose waters are the focus of a marine science and education industry that employed over 2,100 people and had a \$250 million budget in 2009.

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program – \$5M

Created by Congress in 2002 and formally authorized in 2009, the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase ecologically significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on such lands, from willing property owners. The preservation of sensitive coastal areas ensures the ecological and economic health of our coastal communities. Eliminating an important and successful coastal conservation tool would undermine restoration efforts and necessitate more costly restoration activities in the future.

CELCP has helped preserve approximately 45,000 acres of America's most important coastal areas. CELCP funding is fully leveraged by state, local, and private investments, which demonstrate broad support of the program, the importance of coastal protection throughout the nation, and the critical role federal funding plays in reaching the conservation goals of our coastal communities. Priority is given to ecologically significant lands that can be managed for long term protection.

There is significant demand for coastal conservation that is unmet. In the last several years, NOAA has identified and vetted more than \$270 million in coastal projects that are eligible for CELCP funding. While our nation's coastal protection need is far greater, a minimum investment of \$5 million will yield an additional \$15 million in matching funding, and will allow the program to continue to address our nation's most pressing coastal resource needs, especially in an age of increasing extreme weather and other coastal hazards.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Fisheries Data, Collections, Surveys and Assessments – \$164.7M (Support President's Budget)

We request full funding of the President's Budget Request of \$164.7 million for the Fisheries Data, Collections, Surveys and Assessments budget line. This includes the following critical programs that require full funding:

- ***Cooperative Research***

Cooperative research enables commercial and recreational fishermen to become involved in collecting fundamental fisheries information to support the development and evaluation of management options. Industry and other stakeholders can partner with NMFS and university scientists in all phases of the research program – planning the survey and statistical design, conducting research, analyzing data, and communicating results. This will improve the quality of stock assessments with biological and physical observations that are unavailable through other NMFS resources.

Current cooperative research activities complement existing NMFS monitoring programs nationwide by providing access to platforms (recreational and commercial fishing vessels) widely distributed over a variety of habitats simultaneously, including areas not accessible to NOAA vessels. The

information collected through cooperative research programs assists scientists and managers by supplementing the data currently collected through Federal research programs. This information improves the information base for single species, multi-species, and ecosystem assessment models and ultimately improves the evaluation of stock status and the management of fishery resources.

- ***Expand Annual Stock Assessments***

Stock assessments are an essential part of responsible and productive fishery management. Under the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), fishery managers set annual catch limits on each fishery to maximize its long term sustainable output. Appropriate catch limits can only be set when the health of a fish stock is determined through a stock assessment. In the absence of good data, annual catch limits must be set at highly restrictive levels to account for uncertainty. Many fisheries are currently considered data-poor, and NMFS only has sufficient capacity to conduct enough new or updated assessments each year to maintain 134 of the 230 stocks considered most important.

NMFS funds stock assessments primarily through the Expand Annual Stock Assessments (EASA) and Survey and Monitoring budget lines. Strong funding for EASA will enable NMFS to expand implementation of the next generation stock assessments (NGSAs) that will incorporate advanced technology and ecosystem factors to increase the number of NGSAs. The NGSA framework incorporates ecosystem factors affecting key stocks and uses advanced technologies to better inform fishery management. This funding will allow NOAA to strengthen its stock assessment capacity in each region.

- ***Fishery Information Networks***

The key data programs for the nation are funded through the Fishery Information Networks. These include the commercial fishery data program for the West Coast (PACFIN); the commercial fishery data program for the North Pacific (AKFIN); and the recreational fishery data program (RECFIN). These are joint federal-state programs designed to collect, assimilate, and distribute baseline fisheries data. The information is used by the North Pacific and Pacific Fishery management councils, NOAA Fisheries, the West Coast States, and the U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Commission to manage annual fishing seasons.

- ***Survey and Monitoring Projects***

These are long term, stock assessments used to manage fisheries throughout the Nation. For the West Coast, these include West Coast groundfish; the Alaska crab fisheries; Alaska Pollock and groundfish, rockfish, halibut, and sablefish. Both the Pacific Fishery Management Council and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council rely upon these fishery surveys to determine annual catch limits and monitor the health of these stocks.

Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions – \$34.3M (Support President’s Budget)

The Regional Fishery Management Councils (RFMCs) are the workhorses of the Federal regulatory process for marine fisheries. Each RFMC is working to revise fishery management plans under its jurisdiction to end overfishing and rebuild fish stocks. This line item also funds the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Fisheries Management Act, a fisheries management program directed at interjurisdictional fisheries on the East Coast and administered by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

Enforcement – \$70.9M (Support President’s Budget)

In recent years, NOAA has invested increasing resources to detect and deter Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and enforce import restrictions on illegally harvested and improperly-documented seafood. Global losses attributable to IUU fishing are estimated to be between \$10.0 and \$23.0 billion annually, weakening profitability for legally caught seafood, fueling illegal trafficking

operations, and undermining economic opportunity for legitimate fishermen in the U.S. and food security in the developing world.

This request supports the Action Plan for Implementing the IUU Task Force recommendations. The plan identifies actions that will strengthen enforcement; create and expand partnerships with state and local governments, industry, and non-governmental organizations; and create a risk-based traceability program to track seafood from harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. Actions include the use of existing traceability mechanisms to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud, as well as the operational standards related to collecting, verifying, and securing those data.

Observers and Training – \$45.2M (Support President’s Budget)

Fisheries observer programs are proven, unbiased, and valuable sources of information on our nation’s fisheries, and help combat IUU. The scientific data collected by observer programs provide critical inputs for population assessments of threatened and endangered species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and marine mammals, and for effective management of fish stocks. Observers monitor fishing activities for 53 fisheries across all five NMFS regions, and collect data on fishing practices, vessel and gear characteristics, fishing locations and times, environmental conditions within the fishing grounds, catch and bycatch, and socio-economic data.

Habitat Conservation and Restoration – \$68.4M

These programs support efforts to protect and restore coastal and marine habitats, to rebuild commercial and recreational fisheries, recover species, and improve the resiliency of coastal communities. Habitat loss and degradation directly threaten the sustainability of our nation’s fisheries and the communities that depend on a healthy coast. Funding for habitat restoration directly confronts these challenges. This includes the Community-Based Restoration Program (CBRP). Through public-private collaboration with states, localities, citizens’ organizations, businesses, and colleges and universities, CBRP accomplishes on-the-ground projects to restore the nation’s coastal, marine, and migratory fish habitats.

Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants – \$3M (Support President’s Budget)

These grants support the monitoring and assessment programs of the States and Interstate Commissions, as well as funding for research to gauge the health of commercially and recreationally important fish stocks. The IJFA is a matching grant program. Funds received by the States are matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis. This is a successful example of an effective and affordable federal/state partnership designed specifically for the management of nearshore fisheries with interjurisdictional boundaries. These funds are also used to combat the spread of marine invasive species.

Salmon Management Activities – \$33M

This account supports many important salmon management activities on the West Coast and Alaska. These activities include the operation and maintenance of the Mitchell Act hatcheries; the mark and coded wire tag programs; the Pacific Salmon Treaty and the Chinook Salmon Agreement; and ongoing work to establish a genetic stock identification database.

Salmon management in the West is at a critical juncture. It is imperative we maintain these core programs. \$33.2 million represents an increase of \$1.5 million over current funding, only partially restoring a cut of \$6 million from FY 2013 funding levels. This increase will help meet obligations faced by the Pacific Salmon Commission as well as growing demands on the Mitchell Act hatchery system to meet production goals while implementing hatchery reforms.

ESA Salmon – \$69.6M (Support President’s Budget)

Within the Protected Species Research Program, \$60 million was appropriated for Pacific Salmon and \$6.2 million to Atlantic Salmon in FY 2016. This program strives to recover and sustain all

threatened and endangered salmon populations to maintain healthy ecosystems. We urge that this program be funded at requested levels of \$63.4 million to Pacific Salmon and \$6.2 million to Atlantic Salmon for FY 2017, to support the President's Budget.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)

National Sea Grant College Program – \$80M

\$80 million is requested for the National Sea Grant College Program for research, education, extension, and outreach activities. Our only national research outreach and education program addressing environmental issues in communities, the National Sea Grant College Program leverages federal dollars to support smart economic growth. Sea Grant is fundamental to preparing communities for major coastal catastrophes like hurricanes and oil spills, preserving working waterfronts and coastal heritage, and advancing coastal tourism that is vital to coastal economies.

The national Sea Grant College Program also administers the Dean John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship, with a legacy of providing a unique educational experience to students who have an interest in ocean, coastal, and Great lakes resources and in the national policy decisions affecting those resources. This indispensable Fellowship matches graduate students with host offices in the legislative and executive branch of government and empowers the fellows to translate their marine science expertise to inform legislation, policy, and management.

In 2013, the Sea Grant program delivered the following benefits to the nation as a result of its activities: \$485 million in economic development; 15,000 jobs created or retained; 458,000 volunteer hours for outreach; 900 undergraduate students supported; 135 undergraduate degrees awarded; 980 graduate students supported; and 200 graduate degrees awarded.

Integrated Ocean Acidification Program – \$21.8M (Support President's Budget)

It is imperative that we understand and predict changes in the Earth's environment as a consequence of continued acidification of the oceans and Great Lakes, and conserve and manage marine organisms and ecosystems in response to these changes. The Integrated Ocean Acidification Program researches and monitors the effects of changing ocean chemistry on economically and ecologically important ecosystems and species. Negative impacts to shellfish fisheries have already been observed, and are resulting in losses to the fishers and farmers that rely on these animals.

Increased federal funding support for this program is critical to allow NOAA to keep existing programs running. The negative consequences of ocean acidification on marine life are just beginning to be understood. This funding will allow continued assessing of acidification effects on commercial and recreational marine species. With supporting of the President's Request for \$21.8 million, NOAA will be able to take concrete actions to more effectively tackle the economic and local implications of ocean acidification and prepare future strategies to protect our nation's key ocean and coastal economies.

Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction (PAC)

NERRS (PAC) – \$1.7M (Support President's Budget)

We support the President's Request of \$1.7 million for the National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction for land conservation and facilities to maintain, upgrade, and construct reserve facilities and acquire priority lands. This competitive funding program is matched by state funds and has resulted not only in the preservation of critical coastal lands, but also an increase in construction jobs. For example, NERRS creates more than 60 jobs for each \$1 million of federal construction (PAC) money spent. In

addition, NERRS leveraged investments of more than \$114 million to purchase 30,000+ acres of coastal property over the last 13 years.

Mission Support

NOAA Education Program (B-WET and ELG) – \$20M

We respectfully urge the funding of \$20 million for the Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) and Environmental Literacy Grant (ELG) programs. Both programs enable students to learn about our ocean environment and instill lifelong commitment to the importance of ocean stewardship and ocean resource management. Experiential learning outside the classroom is essential in engaging students in their local ocean environment and will develop adults imbued with respect for the environment.

B-WET provides grants to promote local environmental education for K-12 students and professional development for educators. With only \$5.5 million in funding in FY 2012, the B-WET program reached over 60,000 students and 5,000 teachers through 95 new and continuing projects. The vast majority of B-WET funding is redistributed locally and has direct economic impacts within the community it serves.

The ELGs provide funding for national-scale education projects to increase environmental stewardship and informed decision-making for public and K-12 audiences. These competitive grants provide more than 54 million people annually with weather, coastal, and ocean information and hands-on experiences through science education programs and exhibits such as the Science on a Sphere and the Ocean Today Kiosk. In FY 2012 alone, the ELG program provided professional development in STEM concepts for over 11,000 educators and engages 180,000 lifelong learners in informal science education.

Other Accounts (Discretionary)

National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund – \$10M (Support President’s Budget)

Established by Congress in the FY16 Consolidated Appropriations Act, the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund will provide grants to support projects that enhance the understanding, resiliency, and restoration of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes. The Fund is administered by NOAA and NFWF and authorized to support a national competitive grant program as well as grants to coastal states. Through the Fund, present and future generations will benefit from the full range of economic, ecological, cultural, nutritional, security, and recreational services these resources can provide. We request full funding of the President’s FY 2017 budget request of \$10 million for the Fund.

Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund – \$65M (Support President’s Budget)

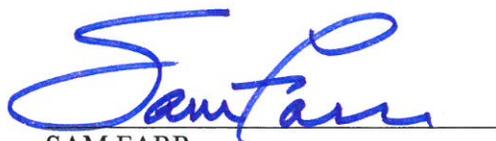
The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) was established by Congress in FY 2000 to protect, restore, and conserve Pacific salmonids and their habitats. The PCSRF awards proposals on a competitive basis to promote the recovery and sustainability of wild salmon and steelhead stocks in the states of Oregon, Washington, California, Alaska, and Idaho. The FY 2017 budget requests \$65,000,000 for this account, which is the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. Continued support for PCSRF at current levels is necessary to continue significant progress in protecting and restoring this important species of fish, which is critical to the economic and ecological well-being of the Pacific Northwest.

These NOAA activities, among others, support critical ocean conservation, protection, research, exploration, and education. They also facilitate America's trade and commerce, leisure and recreation, and put healthy, sustainable seafood on our tables.

Our globe depends on healthy oceans to sustain life. We urge you to fund ocean and coastal programs in a manner befitting their critical role as a major economic driver and source of millions of jobs. They protect our greatest fiscal and natural resources and are deserving of the greatest possible support.

Thank you for consideration of our request.

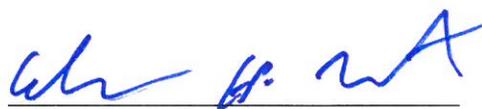
Sincerely,



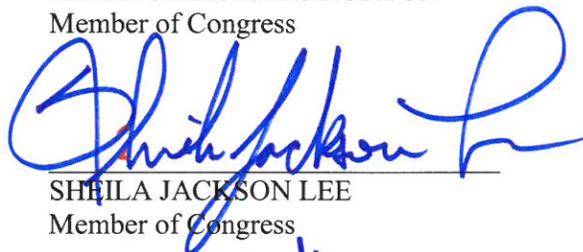
SAM FARR
Member of Congress



ALAN LOWENTHAL
Member of Congress



ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
Member of Congress



SHEILA JACKSON LEE
Member of Congress



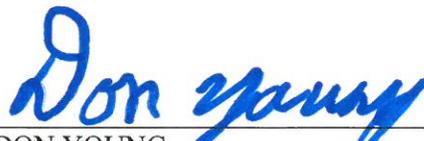
JARED HUFFMAN
Member of Congress



ROBERT "BOBBY" SCOTT
Member of Congress



JACKIE SPEIER
Member of Congress



DON YOUNG
Member of Congress



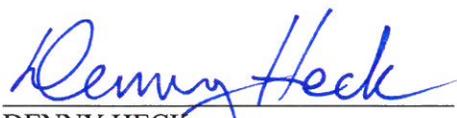
CURT CLAWSON
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ALCEE L. HASTINGS
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JOHN SARBANES
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DENNY HECK
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GENE GREEN
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EARL BLUMENAUER
Member of Congress



DONALD S. BEYER JR.
Member of Congress



FREDERICA S. WILSON
Member of Congress



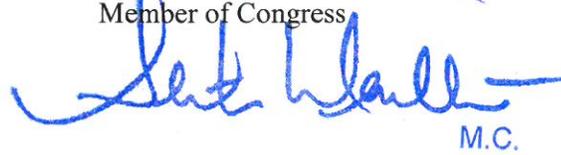
BARBARA LEE
Member of Congress



LOIS FRANKEL
Member of Congress

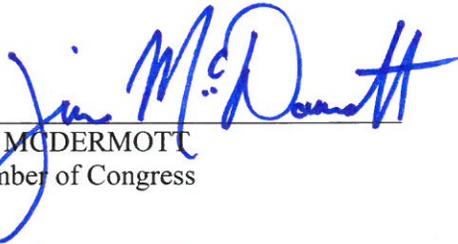


MIKE THOMPSON
Member of Congress

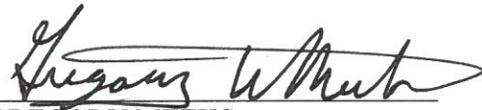


M.C.

SETH MOULTON
Member of Congress



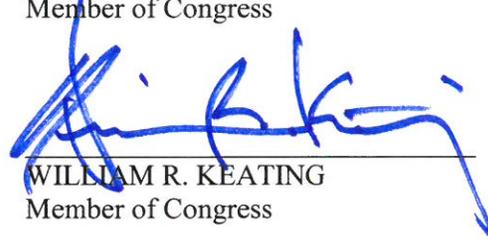
JIM McDERMOTT
Member of Congress



GREGORY MEEKS
Member of Congress



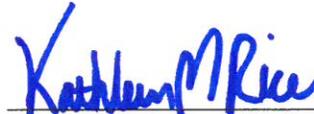
MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO
Member of Congress



WILLIAM R. KEATING
Member of Congress



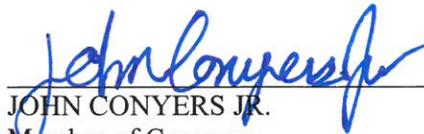
CHRIS VAN HOLLEN
Member of Congress



KATHLEEN M. RICE
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LOIS CAPPS
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JOHN CONYERS JR.
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ROSA L. DELAURO
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Member of Congress

DONNA F. EDWARDS
Member of Congress

PETER DEFAZIO
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STACEY E. PLASKETT
Member of Congress

JULIA BROWNLEY
Member of Congress

MATT CARTWRIGHT
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CEDRIC L. RICHMOND
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MARK DESAULNIER
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TULSI GABBARD
Member of Congress

FRANK PALLONE, JR.
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JIM COSTA
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JIM LANGEVIN
Member of Congress

STEPHEN F. LYNCH
Member of Congress

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR.
Member of Congress