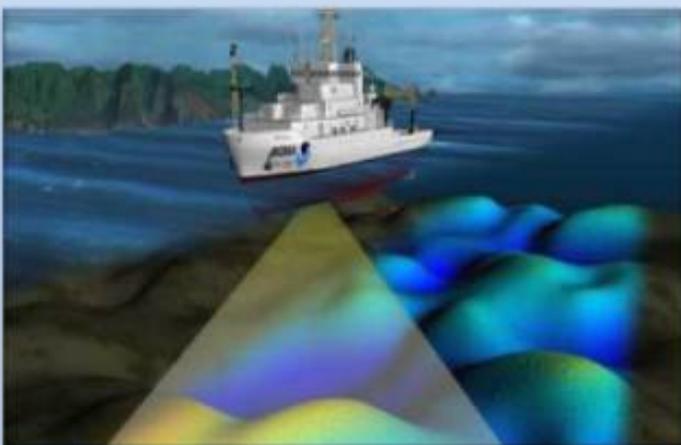




U.S. Committee on the Marine Transportation System

# A Compendium of Federal Programs in the MTS



Executive Summary.....	3
I Introduction.....	3
II Background.....	4
Call for Federal MTS Program Coordination.....	5
III Federal MTS Compendium.....	6
IV Potential Applications and Appendices.....	8
APPENDIX I: Glossary of Abbreviations – Compendium.....	10
APPENDIX II: Congressional Committee Jurisdictions.....	12

## Executive Summary

In 2008, the CMTS principals approved a five-year business plan that included the goal area of “Federal MTS Program Coordination” and directed the CMTS to compile a comprehensive Compendium of Federal marine transportation programs. This Compendium, which includes a short narrative and matrix of Federal marine transportation-related functions and programs by Agency, was developed to:

- Better inform the family of Federal Marine Transportation System (MTS) Departments and Agencies of each other’s MTS programs and responsibilities;
- Further educate private sector MTS stakeholders on Agency jurisdictions and how those activities tie-in to the private sector's activities; and,
- Increase general awareness and understanding of the dynamics, value and complexity of the Federal role in the MTS.

The Federal MTS Compendium shows that the Federal Government provides a wide range of services and oversight regarding the U.S. MTS. Moreover, a number of Federal Departments and Agencies are engaged in MTS program and activity areas at varying levels of responsibility but not necessarily under specific legislative direction. In particular, 37 Federal Departments, and Agencies have marine transportation responsibilities, covering 80 prescribed functions and program areas.

## I Introduction

One of the primary purposes of the Committee on the Marine Transportation System (CMTS), as stated in the CMTS Charter adopted in 2005, is to improve Federal Marine Transportation System (MTS) coordination and policies. The CMTS proposed in its approved “2008-2012 Business Plan” to compile a comprehensive Compendium of Federal marine transportation programs. The 2012 Compendium is intended to be a helpful single-source foundational document of Federal MTS functions and programs. With these functions and programs identified and organized by Agency, the functions and programs may be more easily examined for possible integration and collaboration. The Compendium may also supports CMTS efforts to examine and identify gaps in marine transportation program development.

The anticipated long-term outcome of this MTS program coordination effort is a streamlined, seamless and efficient framework of Federal marine transportation programs that, when executed by the various CMTS member Federal Departments and Agencies, will be done so in the most efficient and optimal way possible to maintain and improve the U.S. MTS.

In addition to being a useful tool to identify Federal MTS function and program areas for possible improved interagency coordination, the Compendium has other useful purposes and applications. These include being a means to “at a glance” understand the decentralized nature of Federal MTS responsibilities, and providing both the well-informed

and casual observer with a means to better understand the breadth and scope of Federal Agency oversight and interest in the Marine Transportation System.

## **II Background**

Throughout its history the Federal Government has played a critical role in the development, operations and regulation of the U.S. Marine Transportation System (MTS). The MTS and its network of waterways, sea lanes, canals, locks and dams provide a critical foundation for the Nation's transportation economy. The MTS is used by vessels to move people and cargo, and connect the U.S. to the international marketplace. The suite of Federal marine transportation programs that govern the U.S. MTS have been developed over 200 years and constitute a collection of separate laws and programs instituted at different times, for different purposes. While Federal Government Departments and Agencies document their individual MTS responsibilities and authorities, there is no comprehensive compendium of Federal marine transportation programs. Consequently, there exists no single-source or foundation of information that would support an across-the-board examination, understanding or comparison of the full suite of Federal marine transportation functions and programs.

Waterborne commerce traces its history further back than any other mode of long-haul transportation. The U.S. as an "island Nation" has fundamentally depended on marine transportation throughout its history. The Federal role in the development and delivery of services via the MTS is well-established. The construction of waterways infrastructure and the support of waterborne commerce has been a Federal role since the inception of our Nation. Assuring safe, environmentally-compatible and secure operations of the MTS has evolved over the centuries in a decentralized manner, with various Federal Departments and Agencies taking lead roles.

As a mode of trade and transportation already in place during the founding of our Nation, the authorities and programs governing U.S. marine transportation have grown piecemeal. For example, in 1790 the Revenue Cutter Service, later to be known as the U.S. Coast Guard, was established to safeguard the Nation's maritime interests and environment. In 1807, President Thomas Jefferson created the U.S. Coast Survey -now the NOAA Office of Coast Survey- to provide nautical charts that would help ensure safe sailing to those ships willing to do commerce with this young Nation. In 1899, Congress gave the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers the authority to regulate projects and activities that serve as obstructions to navigation, such as dams, bridges and causeways. In 1950, the Maritime Administration was established to improve and strengthen U.S. flag shipping, and in 1961, President John F. Kennedy signed an executive order that established the Federal Maritime Commission as an independent agency to administer the regulatory provisions of U.S. shipping laws.

As described in the 2004 Transportation Research Board (TRB) report: "The Marine Transportation System and the Federal Role" (Special Report 279):

"The Federal roles in the Marine Transportation System are ...a mix of agency roles and responsibilities (that have) evolved from more than 200 years of Federal

involvement in the maritime sector....While these Federal responsibilities are substantial collectively, they are widely dispersed and in need of coordination. They are fulfilled by many Federal programs administered by multiple Federal Agencies and governed by numerous statutory requirements, some reflecting past Federal interests and institutional arrangements (pg. 3; 112-113).”

America’s MTS moves people and goods through U.S. ports, utilizing a system of harbor channels and waterways to final delivery points or connections to highways, railways, and pipelines. The MTS facilitates the worldwide distribution of our Nation’s agricultural and manufactured products. The MTS extends from the outer boundaries of the Nation’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to the inland ports of our rivers and Great Lakes, including approximately 25,320 miles of commercially navigable channels<sup>1</sup> and 360 deep and shallow draft ports.<sup>2</sup>

### **Call for Federal MTS Program Coordination**

The 1999 Department of Transportation report to Congress, "An Assessment of the U.S. Marine Transportation System," recommended the establishment of an interagency committee to improve Federal Agency coordination in the area of marine transportation. In 2004, the President’s Ocean Action Plan, following a recommendation of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, elevated the interagency committee on marine transportation to cabinet status to improve Federal MTS coordination and policies. This new cabinet-level, interagency committee was chartered in 2005 as the Committee on the Marine Transportation System (CMTS). Today, the CMTS is actively engaged in numerous activities intended to carry out its vision:

The U.S. Marine Transportation System will be a safe, secure, and globally integrated network that, in harmony with the environment, ensures a free-flowing, seamless, and reliable movement of people and commerce along its waterways, sea lanes, and intermodal connections. (July 2008)

Given the broad and complex nature of the Federal role in marine transportation, it is of value not only to identify the various Agencies which have jurisdictions over the MTS, but also to understand the marine transportation role that each agency plays. Through such an understanding, opportunities could be identified to address jurisdictional overlaps or gaps and areas for improved program coordination, integration and effectiveness. The CMTS has determined that an initial broad matrix identifying and linking all components of the Marine Transportation System (MTS) will portray the scope and range of Federal MTS responsibilities.

The anticipated long-term outcome-based goal of a MTS program coordination effort is a streamlined, seamless and efficient framework of Federal marine transportation programs

---

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *Pocket Guide to Transportation* (January 2012), available at <http://www.bts.gov> (accessed February 2012).

<sup>2</sup> The Committee for the Marine Transportation System, *MTS Fact Sheet* (October 2008), available at <http://www.cmts.gov> (accessed February 2012).

that, when executed by the various CMTS member Federal Departments and Agencies, will be done so in the most efficient and optimal way possible to maintain and improve the U.S. MTS.

### III Federal MTS Compendium

Over the past several years, the CMTS has been engaged in work that highlights the scope and breadth of the Federal roles and jurisdictions in the area of marine transportation policy and programs. In July 2008, the cabinet-level CMTS approved a *National Strategy for the Marine Transportation System: A Framework for Action* (National Strategy) and a “CMTS 2008-2012 Business Plan.” The National Strategy outlines 34 objectives under five priority areas to improve the MTS including: “Work collaboratively to address Federal statutory, regulatory, and institutional requirements in order to improve MTS performance.”

The CMTS Business Plan was intended to provide a forward, longer view as to the value of the CMTS Partnership and what may be accomplished in five goal areas:

- Federal MTS Policy Coordination
- Federal MTS Program Coordination
- Federal MTS Budget Coordination
- Federal MTS Regulatory Coordination
- Federal Emerging MTS Issue Deliberation
- MTS Communications and Awareness

Under the Business Plan “Program Coordination” goal area, the CMTS was directed to compile a comprehensive Compendium of Federal marine transportation system (MTS) programs. In Fiscal Year 2009, the CMTS received \$300,000 in appropriations from Congress, a portion of which was dedicated to the development of a Compendium of Federal MTS programs.

Structurally, the MTS constitutes a system of systems. Accordingly, Federal MTS oversight and jurisdictions are parallel and multi-layered, yielding multiple ways to sort Federal MTS functions and programs. With this in mind, it is the objective of the Federal MTS Compendium project to provide a user-friendly, organized and visual expression of the many Federal MTS Departments and Agencies, programs and service functions. Simply stated, the Federal MTS Compendium was developed to:

- Better inform the family of Federal MTS Departments and Agencies of each other’s MTS programs and responsibilities;
- Further educate private sector MTS stakeholders on agency jurisdictions and how those activities tie in to the private sector's activities; and,
- Increase general awareness and understanding of the dynamics, value and complexity of the MTS.

The Federal MTS Compendium is organized around the four major Federal MTS interest areas that were identified in the previously cited, 2004 TRB study:

- ensuring safety,
- protecting the environment,
- facilitating commerce, and
- promoting national security.

These interest areas are considered complementary to the five priority areas outlined in the National Strategy. To define and capture Federal Department and Agency MTS responsibilities and interests, the Federal MTS Compendium is divided into eleven categories within these four major interest areas. These categories are:

- Safety
- Environmental Protection
- Trade Facilitation
- Trade Promotion
- Vessel Construction
- Vessel Operations
- Federal Channels, Waterways, and Sea Lanes
- Ports/Modal Transfer
- Security
- Research and Development
- Human Resources

A total of 37 Federal Departments, Agencies, and bureaus have been identified in the MTS Compendium as having Federal MTS-related programmatic responsibilities. The Departments and Agencies that are actively engaged in a particular marine transportation program and function are marked in the matrix with an “x”.

The Federal MTS matrix serves as the central feature of the Compendium. It describes the “parts” of the MTS from a supply-chain perspective, and identifies Federal roles and associated agency responsibilities. The matrix serves as both a living document and tool for determining potential interagency programmatic integration and coordination initiatives, as well as determining gaps within the Federal MTS program development. It will continue to be amended annually to ensure that the Compendium is current and relevant.

The matrix has versions with different degrees of detail. The three versions allow flexibility to tailor the matrix for specific audiences. Each of these versions will be accessible on the CMTS website. The Comprehensive Version, designed for audiences within the MTS community, offers the most detail representing 37 Departments and agencies, and 80 identified MTS functions and programs. The Educational Version is designed for general outreach to stakeholders with varying levels of familiarity with the MTS. The Standard Version of the matrix will include brief descriptions of the various MTS functions and programs, to help discern Federal responsibilities of the MTS. These

descriptions will be incorporated into a table-drop handout for use at professional gatherings.

Federal MTS Departmental and Agency activities in the defined function and program areas were included, most generally, as either a primary function or some level of engagement within that entity. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard could be considered as a promotional agency for the MTS because they promote marine safety. However, “marine safety” is the primary category – not MTS “promotion.”

MTS research and development (R&D), in particular, crosses many jurisdictional functions but is listed in a separate section rather than in each function. Additionally, those Federal offices that are essentially policy-making and also cross many MTS functional areas are not on the matrix. For example, White House offices such as the Office of Management and Budget, Council on Environmental Quality, Office of Science and Technology Policy, National Security Staff, and the National Economic Council have interests that weave throughout all Federal MTS functional areas.

The Federal MTS Compendium demonstrates that:

- The Federal government provides a wide range of services and oversight to the MTS;
- There are many Federal Agencies engaged or interested in the MTS;
- Agencies engage in program and activity areas at varying levels for which they may or may not have primary responsibility and/or specific legislative direction;
- A systemic approach to support of the MTS is complex; and,
- More than one agency is often engaged in MTS activities in one overarching function area.

The Federal MTS Compendium does not convey:

- The level of importance of any function area to the MTS;
- The level of importance of any agency based upon number of function areas in which it is engaged;
- The level of duplication, if any, or gaps of agency programs at the program/function level presented;
- The private sector responsibilities or practices in the MTS; or,
- How the Federal Government interacts with the private sector in support of the MTS.

## **IV Potential Applications and Appendices**

It should be noted that this initial phase of the Federal MTS Compendium and matrix does not provide a highly detailed description of Federal MTS programs and functions. As a result, there is a certain “appearance” of duplication of activities among Federal MTS

Departments and Agencies. This is why the Standard Version of the matrix includes brief descriptions of the various MTS functions and programs, to help discern Federal responsibilities of the MTS.

Other potential applications and results of the Compendium include:

- a review of Federal MTS programs by the CMTS to help set program coordination and collaboration priorities;
- the addition of Federal MTS program website links and staff contact information to support data collection, program research, and information requests;
- an examination of what Federal MTS functions and programs would be impacted should a reorganization or consolidation of programs be proposed to establish a Federal marine transportation centralized agency;
- a cross-walk of Federal MTS programs and appropriate Congressional committee oversight and programmatic jurisdictions;
- improvement in MTS governance understanding and management;
- enhancement in the ability of private sector marine transportation providers and customers of the U.S. MTS (e.g., shippers) to better understand the Federal Agency and Congressional roles and facilitate improvement in public/private sector partnerships; and,
- the addition of non-Federal MTS interests and linkages to Federal MTS programs. This possible action could result in the development of a comprehensive MTS Compendium and matrix, and a system-wide catalogue and depiction of MTS responsibilities that would help identify potentially beneficial partnering and leveraging opportunities between Federal and non-Federal MTS sectors to better maintain and improve the U.S. MTS.

Two appendices are added to the compendium narrative to provide information to users of the matrix and those generally interested in the Federal MTS. Appendix I provides a glossary of Federal Government Department and Agency abbreviations. Appendix II provides a listing of MTS-related congressional committee jurisdictions.

## **APPENDIX I: Glossary of Abbreviations – Compendium**

### **(A). Federal Departments and Agencies**

- 1. USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture**
  - a. AMS – Agricultural Marketing Service
  - b. APHIS – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
  - c. FAS – Foreign Agricultural Service
  - d. FSA – Farm Service Agency
  - e. NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
  
- 2. DOC – U.S. Department of Commerce**
  - a. BIS – U.S. Bureau of Industry and Security
  - b. Census – U.S. Census Bureau
  - c. EDA – Economic Development Administration
  - d. ITA – International Trade Administration
  - e. NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
  
- 3. DoD – U.S. Department of Defense**
  - a. Army – U.S. Department of the Army
  - b. Navy – U.S. Department of the Navy
  - c. TRANSCOM – U.S. Transportation Command
  - d. USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  
- 4. DOE – U.S. Department of Energy**
  
- 5. DOI – U.S. Department of the Interior**
  - a. BOEM – Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
  - b. BSEE – Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
  - c. USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - d. USGS – U.S. Geological Survey
  
- 6. DOL – U.S. Department of Labor**
  - a. BLS – Bureau of Labor Statistics
  - b. OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
  
- 7. DHS – U.S. Department of Homeland Security**
  - a. CBP – Customs and Border Protection
  - b. TSA – Transportation Security Administration
  - c. FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
  - d. USCG – U.S. Coast Guard
  
- 8. DOS – U.S. Department of State**

**9. DOT – U.S. Department of Transportation**

- a. BTS/RITA – Bureau of Transportation Statistics/ Research and Innovative Technology Administration
- b. CMTS – Committee on the Marine Transportation System
- c. FHWA – Federal Highway Administration
- d. FRA – Federal Railroad Administration
- e. MARAD – Maritime Administration
- f. OST – Office of the Secretary of Transportation
- g. SLSDC – Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

**10. FMC – Federal Maritime Commission**

**11. NTSB – National Transportation Safety Board**

**12. EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

**(B). Federal Interest / Major Category / Function or Program**

1. Protect the Environment

a. Environmental Protection

- i. **MARPOL** – The International Convention for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes.
- ii. **MMPA** – the Marine Mammal Protection Act
- iii. **NEPA** – the National Environmental Policy Act

2. Facilitate Commerce

a. Federal Channels, Waterways, and Sea Lanes

- i. **O&M** – Operation and maintenance
- ii. **HMTF** – Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund
- iii. **L&D** – Locks and dams
- iv. **VTS** – Vessel traffic services

b. Port/Modal Transfer Infrastructure

- i. **TIGER** – the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery, or TIGER, Discretionary Grant Program
- ii. **TIFIA** – the Transportation Infrastructure Finance & Innovation Act

3. Ensure National Security

a. Security

- i. **TWIC** – Transportation Worker Identification Credential program
- ii. **AMSC** – Area Maritime Security Committees
- iii. **NIPP** – National Infrastructure Protection Plan
- iv. **MDA** – Maritime Domain Awareness

## APPENDIX II: Congressional Committee Jurisdictions

### I. Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee

- Inland waterways, except for construction
- Marine and ocean navigation, safety, and transportation, including navigational aspects of deepwater ports
- Merchant marine and navigation
- Science, engineering, and technology research and development and policy
- Safety, security, and infrastructure development related to both freight and passenger transportation.

#### *(A) Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard Subcommittee*

- Oceans, Coasts, and Climate
- Coast Zone Management
- Marine Fisheries and Marine Mammals
- Oceans, Weather, and Atmospheric Activities
- Marine and Ocean Navigation
- Ocean Policy and NOAA
- Coast Guard

#### *(B) Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety, and Security Subcommittee*

- Interstate Transportation Policy
- Department of Transportation
- Federal Railroad Administration
- Pipelines and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- Research and Innovative Technology Administration
- Maritime Administration
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
- Transportation Programs with the Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Maritime Commission
- Surface Transportation Board

### II. Senate Committee on Finance

- Customs, collection districts
- Ports of entry and delivery
- Reciprocal Trade Agreements
- Tariff and import quotas

- Transportation of dutiable goods

*(A) Energy, Natural Resources, and Infrastructure Subcommittee*

*(B) International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness Subcommittee*

### **III. Senate Judiciary Committee**

- Department of Justice
- Department of Homeland Security
- Apportionment of Representatives
- Immigration and naturalization
- Interstate compacts generally
- Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies
- Revision and codification of the statutes of the United States
- State and territorial boundary lines

*(A) Immigration, Refugees and Border Security Subcommittee*

- Immigration, citizenship, and refugee laws
- Oversight of the immigration functions of the Department of Homeland Security, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Ombudsman Citizenship and Immigration Services
- Oversight of the immigration-related functions of the Department of Justice, the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement, and the Department of Labor
- Oversight of international migration, internally displaced persons, and refugee laws and policy
- Private immigration relief bills

### **IV. Senate Armed Services Committee**

- Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force
- Military research and development
- National security aspects of nuclear energy; naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska
- Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

*(A) Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee*

*(B) Seapower Subcommittee*

## **V. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee**

- National Energy Policy, including international energy affairs and emergency preparedness; nuclear waste policy

### *(A) Energy Subcommittee*

- Commercialization of new technologies including, solar energy systems
- Federal energy conservation programs
- Energy information
- Strategic petroleum reserves
- Regulation of Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and other oil and gas pipeline transportation systems within Alaska Arctic research and energy development; and oil, gas and coal production and distribution

### *(B) Water and Power Subcommittee*

- Energy development impacts on water resources
- Hydroelectric power
- Energy related aspects of deep water ports

## **VI. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee**

- Air, noise, and water pollution
- Construction and maintenance of highways
- Environmental aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands
- Environmental effects of toxic substances, other than pesticides.
- Environmental policy.
- Environmental research and development.
- Fisheries and wildlife.
- Flood control and improvements of rivers and harbors, including environmental aspects of deepwater ports
- Nonmilitary environmental regulation and control of nuclear energy
- Ocean dumping
- Public works, bridges, and dams
- Regional economic development
- Solid waste disposal and recycling
- Water Resources

### *(A) Clean Air and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee*

### *(B) Green Jobs and New Economy Subcommittee*

- Issues related to job creation through the development and deployment of “green” technologies and practices.
- Federal investment in technologies and practices that reduce the government’s carbon footprint

*(C) Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee*

- Transportation issues
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- Water Resources Development Act (WRDA)
- Economic Development Administration
- National Dam Safety Program
- Stafford Act and federal disaster relief programs
- Mississippi River Commission

*(D) Water and Wildlife Subcommittee*

- Clean Water Act, including wetlands
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Invasive Species
- Fisheries and Wildlife
- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- National Wildlife Refuges
- Outer Continental Shelf Lands

**I. House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee**

- Maritime transportation regulatory activities, including the regulation of vessels and merchant seaman
- State boating safety programs
- Marine environmental protection, generally as related to vessel operations (oil and plastics pollution, invasive/aquatic nuisance species transported by vessels, international agreements concerning transportation of oil and hazardous substances)
- Port security
- Federal Maritime Commission and the regulation of ocean shipping
- Non-national security aspects of the merchant marine

*(A) Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation subcommittee*

- Navigation and port and waterway safety
- Inspection and regulations of commercial vessels
- Carriage of passengers
- Carriage of liquid bulk dangerous cargoes

- Regulation of vessels
- Marine casualties and accidents
- Marine environmental protection and the operation of vessels (air pollution, aquatic nuisance species, plastics, and oil pollution)
- Port security matters
- Regulation of ocean shipping
- Maritime cabotage or coastwise trade
- Merchant Marine
- Promotion programs for the U.S. flag fleet
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Maritime transportation safety

*(B) Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management subcommittee*

- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) and the Federal management of emergencies and disasters
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Federal Protective Service of the Department of Homeland Security

*(C) Highways and Transit subcommittee*

- Federal-aid highway and Federal transit programs
- Highway and transit project planning and development
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
- Motor carrier and highway safety regulation
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
- Highway safety research and highway safety grants to states
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
- Surface transportation research, administered by FHWA and FTA and coordinated through the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)
- Security and enforcement responsibilities of the above agencies, particularly FTA and FMCSA
- The Clean Air Act, certain provisions relating to air quality issues

*(D) Railroads, Pipelines and Hazardous Materials subcommittee*

- Surface Transportation Board (STB)
- Railroad safety, including safety practices, equipment, and reporting
- Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)
- Railroad development programs, such as high-speed rail, state-supported intercity passenger rail, and research and development

- Rail infrastructure programs, including those financed through grants, loans and loan guarantees
- Rail security

*(E) Water Resources and Environment subcommittee*

- Water resources programs (projects and regulations) -- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)
- Clean Water Act, water infrastructure and watershed protection programs -- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Clean Water Act, regulatory authorities -- EPA and Corps
- Superfund and brownfields revitalization -- EPA
- Ocean dumping -- Corps and EPA
- Oil pollution -- EPA and U.S. Coast Guard
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation -- U.S. Department of Transportation
- Small watershed program of the Natural Resources Conservation Service -- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Deepwater ports -- EPA, Coast Guard, Corps
- Invasive/aquatic nuisance species -- EPA, Coast Guard, Corps, and other agencies
- Coastal pollution and coastal zone management -- EPA and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Natural resource damages -- NOAA, Interior, and other agencies
- Groundwater protection -- EPA and Corps
- Water resources policy -- multiple agencies

**II. House Natural Resources Committee (DOI)**

- Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation.
- Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain.
- Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.
- Geological Survey.
- International fishing agreements.
- Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes.
- Irrigation and reclamation, including water supply for reclamation projects and easements of public lands for irrigation projects; and acquisition of private lands when necessary to complete irrigation projects.
- Marine affairs, including coastal zone management (except for measures relating to oil and other pollution of navigable waters).
- Oceanography.

### **III. House Energy and Commerce Committee**

- Promotes commerce, public health, energy and technology.
- Responsible for environmental quality, the availability of affordable energy, and the continuance of interstate and foreign commerce.

#### *(A) Commerce, Manufacturing and Trade Subcommittee*

- Interstate and foreign commerce
- Regulation of commercial practices (the FTC), including sports-related matters;
- Consumer affairs and consumer protection, including privacy matters generally;
- Consumer product safety (the CPSC);
- Product liability;
- Motor vehicle safety; and,
- Regulation of travel, tourism, and time.

#### *(B) Energy and Power Subcommittee*

- National energy policy generally, including fossil energy, renewable energy resources and synthetic fuels, energy conservation, energy information
- Energy regulation and utilization
- Utility issues and regulation of nuclear facilities
- The Clean Air Act and air emissions

#### *(C) Environment and the Economy Subcommittee*

- All matters relating to soil and water contamination
- The regulation of solid, hazardous, and nuclear wastes
- The regulation of drinking water; and, The regulation of toxic substances and noise.



U.S. Committee on the Marine Transportation System

Committee on the Marine Transportation System  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590  
202-366-3612  
[www.cmts.gov](http://www.cmts.gov)