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# Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: FY2016 Appropriations in Brief

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## Summary

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill includes funding for most of the Department of the Interior (DOI) and for agencies within other departments—including the Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture and the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services. It also provides funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), arts and cultural agencies, and numerous other entities.

For FY2016, the President requested \$33.32 billion for the approximately 30 agencies and entities typically funded in the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations law. For the 10 major DOI agencies in Title I of the bill, the request was \$12.09 billion, or 36.3% of the total requested. For EPA, funded by Title II of the bill, the request was \$8.59 billion, or 25.8% of the total. For about 20 agencies and other entities typically funded in Title III of the bill, the request was \$12.65 billion, or 38.0% of the total.

The President's request of \$33.32 billion would be an increase of \$2.85 billion (9.3%) compared to the total FY2015 enacted appropriation of \$30.48 billion, including \$372.0 million for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program. However, the FY2016 request would be an increase of \$3.22 billion (10.7%) above FY2015 appropriations of \$30.11 billion, excluding the PILT funding. While the President's total request included a proposed \$1.05 billion disaster relief cap adjustment to the discretionary spending limits in law, the FY2015 enacted appropriation did not include a disaster relief cap adjustment.

Under the President's proposal, the total for each of the three titles of the bill would increase by varying amounts over FY2015. DOI agencies would receive an increase of \$994.3 million (9.0%), funding for EPA would increase by \$451.8 million (5.6%), and the total for all Related Agencies in Title III would increase by \$1.40 billion (12.4%).

In current dollars (not adjusted for inflation), the appropriations enacted for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies over the prior nine fiscal years (FY2007-FY2015) peaked in FY2009 at \$38.79 billion. This was because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, P.L. 111-5) provided an additional \$10.95 billion in stimulus funding for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies for FY2009. Relative to FY2007, FY2015 enacted appropriations were \$3.08 billion (11.2%) higher in current dollars.

In constant dollars (adjusted for inflation), appropriations for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies during the nine-year period peaked in FY2009 at \$42.49 billion. Relative to FY2007, FY2015 appropriations were about \$516 million (1.7%) lower in constant dollars.

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## Introduction

This report focuses on FY2016 appropriations for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies. It presents a brief overview of the appropriations requested by the President for FY2016 for agencies in the bill. It also briefly compares the FY2016 requested appropriations with appropriations enacted for FY2015. Finally, it provides the appropriations enacted for the bill for the last nine years (FY2007-FY2015) in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation) and constant dollars (adjusted for inflation).

Appropriations are complex. For example, budget justifications for requests for some agencies are large, numbering several hundred pages and containing numerous funding, programmatic, and legislative changes for congressional consideration. Further, appropriations laws provide funds for numerous accounts, activities, and subactivities, and the accompanying explanatory statements provide additional directives and other important information. This report does not provide account- and subaccount-level information. Further, it does not discuss the highlights of the President's request for each agency in the bill, such as proposed increases, decreases, budgetary reorganizations, and legislative changes. For information on FY2016 requested appropriations for a particular agency or for individual accounts, programs, or activities administered by a particular agency, contact the key policy staff listed at the end of this report.<sup>1</sup>

## Overview of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

The annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill<sup>2</sup> includes funding for agencies and programs in three separate federal departments as well as numerous related agencies. The Interior bill typically contains three primary titles. Title I provides funding for most Department of the Interior (DOI) agencies,<sup>3</sup> many of which manage land and other natural resource or regulatory programs. Title II contains appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Title III funds about 20 agencies in other departments, such as the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture and the Indian Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services; arts and cultural agencies, such as the Smithsonian Institution; and various other entities. Title III of the bill is referred to as "Related Agencies." Selected major agencies in the Interior bill are briefly described below.

### Title I. Department of the Interior

The mission of DOI is to protect and manage the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage, provide scientific and other information about those resources, and honor its trust responsibilities

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<sup>1</sup> In addition, for selected reports related to appropriations for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, see the Congressional Research Service (CRS) website at <http://www.crs.gov/pages/subissue.aspx?cliid=2346&parentid=73&preview=False>.

<sup>2</sup> Hereinafter this bill is sometimes referred to as the Interior bill.

<sup>3</sup> The exceptions are the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project, which receive appropriations through Energy and Water Development Appropriations laws. For information on FY2016 appropriations for these entities, see CRS Report R43966, *Energy and Water Development: FY2016 Appropriations*, by Mark Holt.

or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities.<sup>4</sup> DOI agencies funded in the Interior bill<sup>5</sup> that carry out this mission include the following:

- The *Bureau of Land Management* administers about 245 million acres of public land, mostly in the West, for diverse uses such as energy and mineral development, livestock grazing, recreation, and preservation. The agency is also responsible for about 700 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estate throughout the nation and supervises the mineral operations on about 56 million acres of Indian Trust lands.
- The *Fish and Wildlife Service* administers the National Wildlife Refuge System, consisting of 89 million acres of federal land, of which 77 million acres (86%) are in Alaska. It also manages several large marine refuges and marine national monuments, sometimes jointly with other federal agencies. It is the primary agency responsible for implementing the Endangered Species Act (through listing of species; consulting with other federal agencies; collaborating with private entities and state, tribal, and local governments; and through other measures), promoting wildlife habitat, enforcing federal wildlife laws, supporting wildlife and ecosystem science, conserving migratory birds, administering grants to aid state fish and wildlife programs, and coordinating with state, international, and other federal agencies on fish and wildlife issues.
- The *National Park Service* administers the National Park System—407 diverse units covering 85 million acres in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. Roughly two-thirds of the system’s lands are in Alaska. The National Park Service has a dual mission—to preserve unique resources and to provide for their enjoyment by the public. The agency also supports and promotes some resource conservation activities outside the Park System through grant and technical assistance programs and cooperation with partners.
- The *U.S. Geological Survey* is a science agency that provides physical and biological information related to geological resources, climate change, and energy, mineral, water, and biological sciences and resources. In addition, it is the federal government’s principal civilian mapping agency and a primary source of data on the quality of the nation’s water resources.
- The *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management* manages development of the nation’s offshore conventional and renewable energy resources in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Arctic. These resources are in areas covering approximately 1.7 billion acres located beyond state waters, mostly in the Alaska region (more than 1 billion acres) but also off all coastal states.
- The *Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement* provides regulatory and safety oversight for resource development in the Outer Continental Shelf. Among

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<sup>4</sup> This statement is taken from the DOI website at <http://www.doi.gov/whoweare/mission-statement.cfm>.

<sup>5</sup> In addition, Interior appropriations bills provide funding within two broad DOI accounts covering diverse programs. The Departmental Offices account funds the Office of the Secretary (including the Office of Natural Resources Revenue), Insular Affairs, Office of the Solicitor, Office of Inspector General, and Office of Special Trustee for American Indians. The Department-Wide Programs account funds DOI Wildland Fire Management, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, and Working Capital Fund. FY2015 appropriations for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are also shown with this account.

its responsibilities are oil and gas permitting, facility inspections, environmental compliance, and oil spill response planning.

- The *Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement* works with states and tribes to reclaim abandoned coal mines. The agency also regulates active coal mines to minimize environmental impacts during mining and to reclaim affected lands and waters after mining.
- *Indian Affairs* provides and funds a variety of services to federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes and their members and historically has been the lead agency in federal dealings with tribes. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for programs that include government operations, courts, law enforcement, fire protection, social programs, roads, economic development, employment assistance, housing repair, irrigation, dams, Indian rights protection, implementation of land and water settlements, and management of trust assets (real estate and natural resources). The Bureau of Indian Education funds an elementary and secondary school system, institutions of higher education, and other educational programs.

## **Title II. Environmental Protection Agency**

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Primary responsibilities include the implementation of federal statutes regulating air quality, water quality, pesticides, toxic substances, management and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, and cleanup of environmental contamination. EPA also awards grants to assist states and local governments in implementing federal law and in complying with federal requirements to control pollution.

## **Title III. Related Agencies**

Among the Related Agencies funded in the Interior bill, roughly 95% of the funding is typically provided to the following agencies and organizations:

- The *Forest Service* in the Department of Agriculture manages 193 million acres of national forests, national grasslands, and a tallgrass prairie in 44 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; provides technical and financial assistance to states, tribes, and private forest landowners; and conducts research on sustaining forest resources for future generations.
- The *Indian Health Service* in the Department of Health and Human Services provides medical and environmental health services for more than 2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. Health care is provided through a system of facilities and programs operated by the agency, tribes and tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations. As of January 2015, the agency operated 28 hospitals, 62 health centers, and 25 health stations. Tribes and tribal organizations, through Indian Health Service contracts and compacts, operated another 18 hospitals, 282 health centers, 80 health stations, and 150 Alaska

- Native village clinics. Urban Indian organizations operated 33 ambulatory or referral programs.<sup>6</sup>
- The *Smithsonian Institution* is a museum and research complex consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and nine research facilities throughout the United States and around the world. Almost 27 million people visited Smithsonian facilities in 2014. Established by federal legislation in 1846 with the acceptance of a trust donation by the institution's namesake benefactor, the Smithsonian is funded by both federal appropriations and a private trust, with nearly \$1.3 billion in total revenue from all sources of funding for FY2013.<sup>7</sup>
  - The *National Endowment for the Arts* and the *National Endowment for the Humanities* make up the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. The National Endowment for the Arts is a major federal source of support for all arts disciplines. Since 1965 it has awarded more than 145,000 grants that have been distributed to all states. The National Endowment for the Humanities generally supports grants for humanities education, research, preservation, and public humanities programs; creation of regional humanities centers; and development of humanities programs under the jurisdiction of state humanities councils. Since 1965, it has awarded almost 63,000 grants. It also supports a Challenge Grant program to stimulate and match private donations in support of humanities institutions.

## FY2016 Appropriations

### Components of the FY2016 President's Request

For FY2016, the President requested \$33.32 billion for the approximately 30 agencies and entities typically funded in the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations law. For the 10 major DOI agencies<sup>8</sup> in Title I of the bill, the request was \$12.09 billion, or 36.3% of the total requested. For EPA, funded by Title II of the bill, the request was \$8.59 billion, or 25.8% of the total. For about 20 agencies and other entities typically funded in Title III of the bill, the request was \$12.65 billion, or 38.0% of the total.<sup>9</sup>

The total requested by the Administration included a proposed \$1.05 billion disaster relief cap adjustment to the discretionary spending limits in law. Of the total proposed adjustment, \$200.0 million was for DOI Wildland Fire Management, and \$854.6 million was for Forest Service Wildland Fire Management.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, *IHS Year 2015 Profile*, January 2015, <http://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/factsheets/ihsyear2015profile/>. For additional information on the agency, see CRS Report R43330, *The Indian Health Service (IHS): An Overview*, by Elayne J. Heisler.

<sup>7</sup> Except for the revenue figure, these statistics are from the Smithsonian Institution's website at <http://www.si.edu/About>. The revenue figure is from Smithsonian Institution, *Seriously Amazing: 2013 Annual Report*, p. 34, <http://www.si.edu/Content/Pdf/About/2013-Smithsonian-Annual-Report.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> "Agencies" is used to encompass the eight DOI agencies described on pp. 2-3 of this report as well as DOI Departmental Offices and DOI Department-Wide Programs.

<sup>9</sup> In text and tables throughout this report, figures may not sum to the precise totals shown due to rounding.

<sup>10</sup> For information on the President's request for DOI and Forest Service Wildland Fire Management, see CRS Report R43077, *Wildfire Management: Federal Funding and Related Statistics*, by Katie Hoover and Kelsi Bracmort.



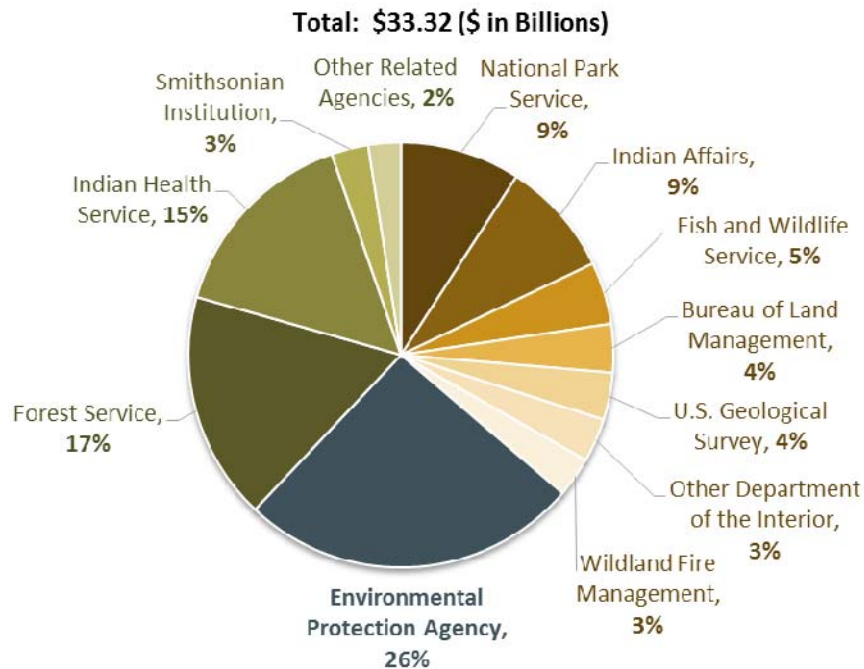
Appropriations for agencies vary widely for a number of reasons relating to the number, breadth, and complexity of agency responsibilities; alternative sources of funding (e.g., mandatory appropriations); and Administration and congressional priorities, among other factors. Thus, although the President’s FY2016 request covered approximately 30 agencies, funding for a small subset of these agencies accounted for most of the total. For example, the requested appropriations for three agencies—EPA, Forest Service, and Indian Health Service—were nearly three-fifths (58.4%) of the total request. Further, more than three-quarters (76.4%) of the request was for these three agencies and two others—National Park Service and Indian Affairs.

For DOI agencies, the FY2016 requests ranged from \$74.2 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to \$3.05 billion for the National Park Service. The requests for six of the 10 agencies exceeded \$1 billion. Nearly half (49.4%) of the \$12.09 billion requested for DOI agencies was for two agencies—the National Park Service and Indian Affairs (\$2.92 billion).

For Related Agencies in Title III, the requested funding levels exhibited even more variation. The President sought amounts ranging from \$2.0 million for grants under National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs to \$5.78 billion for the Forest Service. The Indian Health Service would be the only other agency to receive more than \$5 billion. The next-largest request was for the Smithsonian Institution, at \$935.8 million. By contrast, 14 agencies would receive less than \$80 million each, including six with appropriations of less than \$10 million each.

**Figure 1** identifies the share of the President’s request for particular agencies in the Interior bill. **Table 1** contains the amount requested by the President for FY2016 for each agency, FY2015 enacted appropriations for each agency, and the percentage change from FY2015 as compared with the President’s request for FY2016.

**Figure 1. Components of the President’s FY2016 Request for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies**



**Source:** Prepared by CRS with data from the House Appropriations Committee.



**Notes:** Agencies shown in shades of brown are in DOI, Title I of the bill. EPA, shown in blue, is Title II of the bill. Agencies shown in shades of green are Related Agencies, Title III of the bill.

## **FY2016 President's Request Compared with FY2015 Enacted Appropriations**

The President's request of \$33.32 billion for FY2016 would be an increase of \$2.85 billion (9.3%) over the total FY2015 enacted appropriations of \$30.48 billion.<sup>11</sup> The FY2015 appropriation included \$372.0 million for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program,<sup>12</sup> whereas the President did not seek discretionary funding for PILT for FY2016.<sup>13</sup> The FY2016 request would be an increase of \$3.22 billion (10.7%) over FY2015 appropriations of \$30.11 billion excluding the PILT funding.<sup>14</sup> Unlike the President's request, the FY2015 enacted appropriation did not include a disaster relief cap adjustment for Wildland Fire Management.

Under the President's proposal, the total for each of the three titles of the bill would increase by varying amounts. DOI agencies would receive an increase of \$994.3 million (9.0%), funding for EPA would increase by \$451.8 million (5.6%), and the total for all Related Agencies in Title III would increase by \$1.40 billion (12.4%).

With regard to DOI, for nine of the 10 agencies the President proposed increases above FY2015. The increases varied in dollar amount and percentage of appropriations, with the lowest dollar increase of \$1.4 million (1.7%) for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement and the highest of \$433.1 million (16.6%) for the National Park Service. Some of the National Park Service increase was intended to enhance park units in light of the agency's 2016 centennial. Activities receiving additional funds would include park facility operations and maintenance, resource stewardship, visitor services, line item construction, historic preservation, and the centennial challenge (a federal matching program to leverage donations for park units). Only one DOI account, Department-Wide Programs, would receive an overall decrease (\$244.5 million, 18.2%) under the President's FY2016 request. This was because the President did not seek discretionary funding under this account for PILT, as noted. The other four programs included under this heading would receive increases under the President's proposal, as shown in **Table 1**.

Within the overall increase for EPA, the President sought additional funds for each of the agency's accounts. The \$228.0 million (8.7%) increase for the Environmental Programs and Management account was the largest overall dollar increase proposed for EPA accounts. This account funds a broad array of activities supporting EPA's development and enforcement of pollution control regulations and standards, technical assistance, and administrative and operational expenses. The \$65.1 million (6.0%) increase for the Hazardous Substance Superfund

<sup>11</sup> For additional comparison, both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees reported lower "302(b)" allocations for the Interior Subcommittees for FY2016. The discretionary allocations were \$30.17 billion for the House Interior Subcommittee (H.Rept. 114-118) and \$30.01 billion for the Senate Interior Subcommittee (S.Rept. 114-55). These allocations function as ceilings on the Interior bill. For additional information on "302(b)" allocations, see CRS Report RS20144, *Allocations and Subdivisions in the Congressional Budget Process*, by Bill Heniff Jr.

<sup>12</sup> The \$372.0 million for PILT was included in §11 of the general provisions of P.L. 113-235, whereas regular appropriations for the Interior bill were contained in Division F of the law.

<sup>13</sup> Instead, the President supported mandatory funding for PILT for FY2016, which would require a change in law.

<sup>14</sup> Hereinafter in this report, the FY2015 bill total and the DOI total reflect the \$372.0 million for PILT. For additional information on PILT, see CRS Report RL31392, *PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified*, by M. Lynne Corn.

account was the second largest overall dollar increase for EPA accounts. This account supports the assessment and cleanup of sites contaminated from the release of hazardous substances. EPA administers these activities under the Superfund program, as authorized in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).<sup>15</sup>

Despite the increases the President sought for each EPA account, funding for some programs and activities would remain level or decline. The largest proposed dollar decrease (\$332.9 million, 23%) was for grants to states for wastewater infrastructure projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. By contrast, the President sought an increase (\$279.1 million, 30.8%) for drinking water infrastructure grants to states through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

While most Title III agencies would receive increases under the President’s FY2016 proposal, the three largest agencies would receive the biggest dollar increases. Specifically, the President sought an additional \$724.2 million (14.3%) for the Forest Service, \$460.6 million (9.9%) for the Indian Health Service, and \$116.3 million (14.2%) for the Smithsonian Institution. The Forest Service increase would be used primarily for suppressing wildland fires and for the National Forest System account. The Indian Health Service would receive increases for many programs and activities, including clinical services, contract support costs, and construction of facilities for health care and sanitation. The Smithsonian Institution’s additional funds would be directed to facilities maintenance, operations, security, revitalization, planning, and design, among other purposes. By contrast, three Title III agencies would receive level funding, while two agencies would receive decreases.<sup>16</sup>

**Table I. Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: FY2016 Appropriations Requested by the President Compared with FY2015 Enacted Appropriations**  
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau or Agency	FY2015 Enacted Approps.	FY2016 Requested Approps.	Percent Change
<i>Title I: Department of the Interior</i>			
Bureau of Land Management	\$1,120,235	\$1,229,896	9.8
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,439,764	1,575,510	9.4
National Park Service	2,614,599	3,047,707	16.6
U.S. Geological Survey	1,045,000	1,194,782	14.3
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	72,422	74,235	2.5
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	81,046	82,464	1.7
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	150,112	160,462	6.9
Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education	2,601,498	2,924,968	12.4
Departmental Offices	622,580	696,007	11.8

<sup>15</sup> CERCLA (42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq.) requires responsible parties to pay for the cleanup of environmental contamination and authorizes the cleanup of sites where the responsible parties cannot pay or cannot be found.

<sup>16</sup> Agencies that would receive level appropriations are the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs. Agencies that would receive decreases are the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

<b>Bureau or Agency</b>	<b>FY2015 Enacted Approps.</b>	<b>FY2016 Requested Approps.</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<i>Office of the Secretary</i>	265,263	327,939	23.6
<i>Insular Affairs</i>	102,441	102,978	0.5
<i>Office of the Solicitor</i>	65,800	69,888	6.2
<i>Office of Inspector General</i>	50,047	52,224	4.3
<i>Office of Special Trustee for American Indians</i>	139,029	142,978	2.8
Department-Wide Programs	1,343,656 <sup>a</sup>	1,099,204	-18.2
<i>Payments in Lieu of Taxes</i>	372,000	0	-100.0
<i>Wildland Fire Management</i>	896,779	1,005,495	12.1
<i>Central Hazardous Materials Fund</i>	10,010	10,011	<0.1
<i>Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund</i>	7,767	9,236	18.9
<i>Working Capital Fund</i>	57,100	74,462	30.4
<b>Subtotal, Title I: Department of the Interior</b>	<b>11,090,912<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>12,085,235</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Subtotal, Title II: Environmental Protection Agency<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>8,139,887</b>	<b>8,591,718</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<i>Title III: Related Agencies</i>			
Forest Service	5,056,246	5,780,410	14.3
Indian Health Service	4,642,381	5,102,985	9.9
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	77,349	77,349	0
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	74,691	74,691	0
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,000	3,015	0.5
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	11,000	12,271	11.6
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	7,341	8,400	14.4
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	9,469	11,619	22.7
Smithsonian Institution	819,541	935,825	14.2
National Gallery of Art	138,500	152,660	10.2
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,800	36,400	11.0
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	10,500	10,420	-0.8
National Endowment for the Arts	146,021	147,949	1.3
National Endowment for the Humanities	146,021	147,942	1.3
Commission of Fine Arts	2,524	2,653	5.1
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	2,000	2,000	0
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	6,204	6,080	-2.0
National Capital Planning Commission	7,948	8,348	5.0
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	52,385	54,959	4.9
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission <sup>d</sup>	1,000	70,200	6,920.0
<b>Subtotal, Title III: Related Agencies</b>	<b>11,246,921</b>	<b>12,646,176</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Total: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>30,477,720</b>	<b>33,323,129</b>	<b>9.3</b>

**Source:** Prepared by CRS with data from the House Appropriations Committee.

- a. FY2015 discretionary appropriations for PILT were provided in §11 of the general provisions of P.L. 113-235. This table reflects these appropriations under DOI Department-Wide Programs. However, the law does not specify the appropriations to this account but states only that the funds are available to the Secretary of the Interior.
- b. This figure includes \$372.0 million for PILT.
- c. For additional information on appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency for FY2015, see CRS Report R43709, *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): FY2015 Appropriations*, by Robert Esworthy.
- d. The President's FY2016 request consisted of \$2.0 million for salaries and expenses and \$68.2 million for construction of the memorial. The FY2015 appropriations provided funding only for salaries and expenses.
- e. The FY2015 appropriations figure reflects appropriations in P.L. 113-235 of \$30.17 billion in Division F and \$372.0 million in §11 of the general provisions. It also reflects rescissions of \$68.0 million. The FY2016 request reflects appropriations of \$32.30 billion, a proposed disaster relief cap adjustment of \$1.05 billion, and rescissions of \$30.0 million.

## History (FY2007-FY2015)

In current dollars (not adjusted for inflation), the appropriations enacted for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies over the prior nine fiscal years (FY2007-FY2015) peaked in FY2009 at \$38.79 billion, as shown in **Table 2**. The appropriation for each of the three titles in the bill also peaked in FY2009. This was because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, P.L. 111-5) provided an additional \$10.95 billion for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies for FY2009. This was approximately a 40% supplement to the funding in the regular Interior appropriations bill for FY2009.<sup>17</sup> The FY2009 total also reflects an additional \$250.0 million in wildland fire appropriations enacted in P.L. 111-32.<sup>18</sup>

In comparison with FY2007, FY2015 enacted appropriations increased by \$3.08 billion (11.2%) in current dollars. While the appropriation for each title of the bill increased, Related Agencies received the largest dollar and percent increase (\$2.03 billion, 22.1%). This was largely because of enhanced appropriations for the Indian Health Service, which increased by \$1.46 billion (46.0%) from \$3.18 billion in FY2007 to \$4.64 billion in FY2015. The second largest increase for Title III agencies was an additional \$349.9 million (7.4%) in FY2015 for the Forest Service.

In constant dollars (adjusted for inflation), the appropriations for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies peaked in FY2009 at \$42.49 billion, as shown in **Table 3**. The appropriation for each title of the bill also was highest in FY2009, again owing to the stimulus funding in ARRA.

In comparison with FY2007, FY2015 appropriations decreased by about \$516 million (1.7%) in constant dollars. Both DOI agencies and EPA had comparatively lower appropriations in FY2015 than in FY2007, with a larger decrease for EPA in both dollars and percentage (about \$597 million, 6.8%). By contrast, Related Agencies overall were about \$825 million (7.9%) higher in FY2015. **Figure 2** depicts the annual changes in both current and constant dollars for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies overall and for each title of the bill.

<sup>17</sup> Regular FY2009 appropriations of \$27.59 billion for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies were enacted in Division E of P.L. 111-8, the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009.

<sup>18</sup> P.L. 111-32 was enacted as the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009.

**Table 2. Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: FY2007-FY2015 Enacted Appropriations in Current Dollars**  
(\$ in billions)

Title	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	Change from FY2007 to FY2015
Title I: DOI	\$10.04	\$10.38	\$12.19	\$11.05	\$10.63	\$10.30	\$10.69	\$10.48	\$11.09 <sup>a</sup>	\$1.05 (10.5%)
Title II: EPA	7.72	7.46	14.86	10.29	8.68	8.45	8.48	8.20	8.14	0.42 (5.4%)
Title III: Related Agencies	9.21	10.57	11.74	10.97	10.30	10.48	10.52	11.44	11.25	2.03 (22.1%)
Total: Interior, Env't. & Related Agencies <sup>b</sup>	27.40	28.42	38.79	32.32	29.61	29.23	29.69	30.12	30.48	3.08 (11.2%)

**Source:** Prepared by CRS with data from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

- a. Figure includes \$372.0 million for Payments in Lieu of Taxes.
- b. Amounts generally do not reflect scorekeeping adjustments. The FY2007 total reflects appropriations of \$26.51 billion; emergency appropriations of \$925.2 million, including \$425.0 million (for Secure Rural Schools) in Title IV, General Provisions, not shown in the column; and rescissions of \$30.0 million. The FY2008 total reflects appropriations of \$26.64 billion, including \$12.7 million in Title IV, General Provisions not shown in the column; emergency appropriations of \$1.82 billion; and rescissions of \$35.0 million. The FY2009 total reflects omnibus appropriations of \$27.59 billion, consisting of an appropriation of \$27.65 billion, including \$9.0 million in Title IV, General Provisions not shown in the column, and \$62.2 million in rescissions. The FY2009 total also includes stimulus appropriations of \$10.95 billion in P.L. 111-5 and \$250.0 million in wildland fire appropriations in P.L. 111-32. The FY2010 total reflects appropriations of \$32.39 billion, including \$11.0 million in Title IV, General Provisions not shown in the column, and rescissions of \$100.8 million. The FY2011 total reflects appropriations of \$30.44 billion, including \$2.0 million in Title IV, General Provisions not shown in the column, and rescissions of \$825.6 million. The FY2012 total reflects appropriations of \$29.39 billion and rescissions of \$166.0 million. The FY2013 total reflects \$28.32 in full-year appropriations in P.L. 113-6 and reimbursements for fire transfer in P.L. 112-175, \$1.37 billion in supplemental appropriations for disaster relief for various agencies and programs in P.L. 113-2, and reductions under the President's sequester order of March 1, 2013. The FY2014 total reflects appropriations of \$30.16 billion, including \$1.0 million in Title IV, General Provisions not shown in the column, and rescissions of \$35.5 million. It also reflects \$628.5 million for Wildland Fire Management under P.L. 113-46 (including a rescission in P.L. 113-76). The FY2015 total reflects appropriations in P.L. 113-235 of \$30.17 billion in Division F and \$372.0 million in §11 of the general provisions, and rescissions of \$68.0 million.

**Table 3. Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: FY2007-FY2015 Enacted Appropriations in Constant Dollars**  
(\$ in billions)

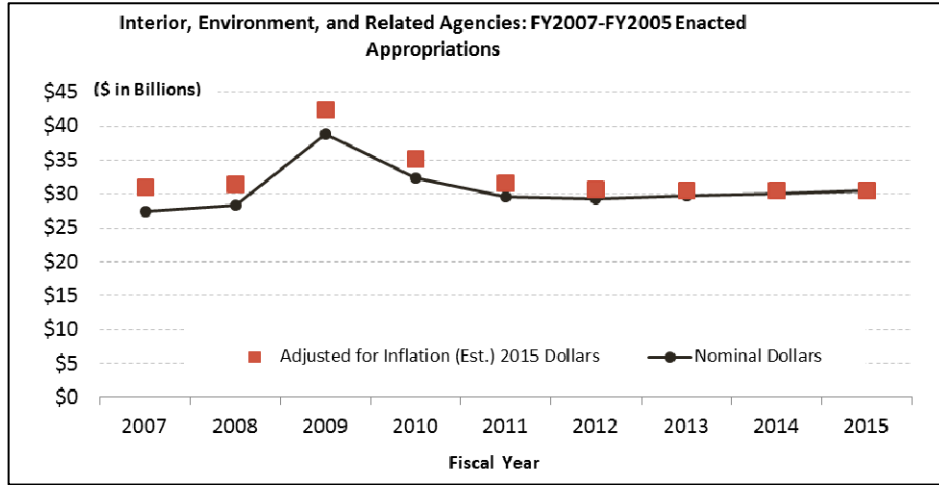
Title	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	Change from FY2007 to FY2015
Title I: DOI	\$11.35	\$11.50	\$13.35	\$12.00	\$11.32	\$10.78	\$11.00	\$10.62	\$11.09	-\$0.26 (-2.3%)
Title II: EPA	8.74	8.27	16.27	11.18	9.25	8.85	8.72	8.31	8.14	-0.60 (-6.8%)
Title III: Related Agencies	10.42	11.71	12.86	11.91	10.97	10.97	10.82	11.60	11.25	0.83 (7.9%)
Total: Interior, Env't., & Related Agencies	30.99	31.49	42.49	35.10	31.54	30.60	30.55	30.53	30.48	-0.52 (-1.7%)

**Source:** Prepared by CRS with information from the Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 2016, Historical Tables*. CRS converted nominal dollars to estimated 2015 dollars

using the GDP Chained Price Index from Table 10.1, Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables - 1940–2020, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Historicals>.

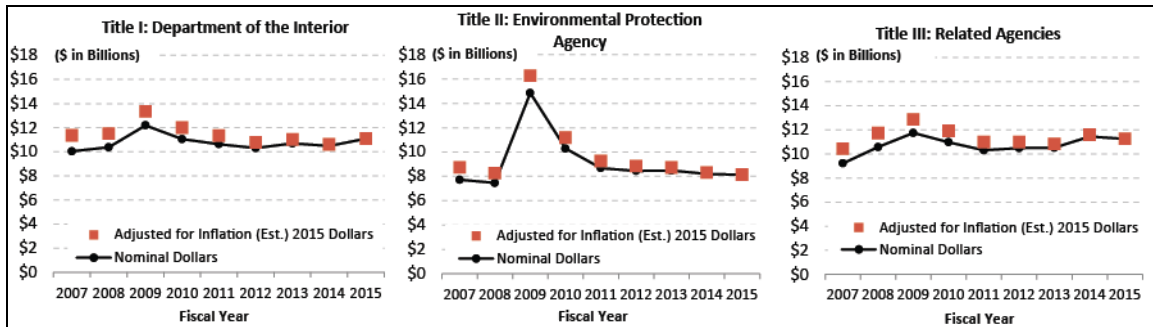
**Note:** See notes to **Table 2**.

**Figure 2. Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Enacted Appropriations for FY2007-FY2015, in Current (Nominal) and Constant (Inflation-Adjusted) Dollars**



**Source:** Prepared by CRS with information from the Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 2016, Historical Tables*. CRS converted nominal dollars to estimated 2015 dollars using the GDP Chained Price Index from Table 10.1, Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables - 1940–2020, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Historicals>.

**Figure 3. Enacted Appropriations by Title for FY2007-FY2015, in Current (Nominal) and Constant (Inflation-Adjusted) Dollars**



**Source:** Prepared by CRS with information from the Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 2016, Historical Tables*. CRS converted nominal dollars to estimated 2015 dollars using the GDP Chained Price Index from Table 10.1, Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables - 1940–2020, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Historicals>.

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