

**House and Senate
Committee Jurisdiction
and Executive Branch
Responsibility Over
Water Resources**

*Appendix C of
Water in the West;
Challenge for the
Next Century*

**Report to the Western Water
Policy Review Advisory Commission**

Appendix C

Congressional Research Service Report
to the Commission

Memorandum¹

September 10, 1997

From:

Judy Schneider
Specialist on the Congress
Government Division

Betsy Cody
Mary Tiemann
Specialists in Natural Resources Policy
Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

Subject:

House and Senate Committee Jurisdiction and Executive Branch
Responsibility over Water Resources

This memorandum and the accompanying documentation supplement our recent discussions and respond to your request for an analysis of House and Senate committee jurisdiction, as well as executive branch responsibility over water resources issues. Other primary contributors include Steven Hughes, analyst in environment policy, Claudia Copeland and Jeffrey Zinn, specialists in environmental policy, and Pamela Baldwin, legislative attorney with the American Law Division. Many other CRS specialists contributed to the table in Attachment A, including: Eugene Buck, Larry Parker, Geoffrey Becker, Ralph Chite, and Robert Bamberger of the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division; James Mielke of the Science Policy Division; Roger Walke and Keith Bea of the Government Division; and Elizabeth Bazan and Ellen Lazarus, legislative attorneys in the American Law Division.

In providing this analysis, CRS does not claim that it exhaustively covers every aspect of House and Senate committee jurisdiction affecting this issue. Accordingly, you may wish to seek the views of the House and Senate Parliamentarian's Offices for a more definitive evaluation. Similarly, we do not claim to cover every aspect of western water resource policy exhaustively; however, we have attempted to cover the major federal activities authorized by Congress that affect water resource development, management, and use in the West.

¹ This memorandum was originally prepared for the House Resources Committee and has been released with the permission of the requestor.

Defining "Water" Issues

Several tables attached to this memorandum address House and Senate committee and executive branch jurisdiction over "water." Two tables use the official language from House Rule X (Attachment B) and Senate Rule XXV (Attachment C) as indicators of congressional jurisdiction over water resources.² Both the House and Senate tables also address subcommittee jurisdiction, and the Senate table provides information on executive branch nominations handled by Senate committees. A third table (Attachment A) defines water in more topical terms as determined by CRS specialists. This table underscores the complexity of federal programs affecting water resource development, management, and use in the West. It also illustrates the multiple activities and interests of distinct congressional committees and their interaction with, and effects on, programs implemented or undertaken by the executive branch. As is seen in Attachment A, a minimum of 12 standing committees in the House and Senate have jurisdiction over various components of federal water resource policy; moreover, this figure excludes the extensive responsibilities of the Appropriations committees in both chambers, and the direct and indirect activities of the Budget Committees, the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees, and the House Government Reform and Oversight and Senate Governmental Affairs Committees. In essence, the complex federal executive responsibilities for water resources reflect comparably complex congressional legislative responsibilities, which in turn mirror the multiple ways in which water resources laws affect social and economic activities.

In organizing Attachment A, we developed a series of "topical" terms under which both members of the general public and those more familiar with water policy might categorize federal water resource activities. The attachment is generally organized under the themes of "Water Resources Development/Use," "Water Quality," and "Water Rights and Allocation." Based on the historical evolution of federal water programs and agency functions, the water resources development/use theme includes functions ranging from water supply development, flood control, navigation and hydro power development, to watershed planning and fisheries management. The water quality theme, on the other hand, generally includes pollution

² Water issues and congressional jurisdiction may also be defined by budget accounts, as determined by the Congressional Budget Office; however, because of time constraints, this type of breakdown is not included in this memorandum.

prevention and control programs and functions. The water rights and allocation section addresses issues such as federal and tribal water rights and interstate compacts.

Significant overlaps occur both within and among the different topical categories and these larger themes. Cross references are noted in many cases. Further, many activities, especially those related to resource management (fisheries and wetlands in particular) do not fit neatly into supply or quality themes. In dealing with these cross-cutting issues we have categorized these topics primarily by areas of similar congressional committee jurisdiction. For example, most of the fisheries management entries are found in the water supply/quantity section, in part because the House Resources Committee has primary authority for Interior Department activities, as well as Commerce Department programs for marine fisheries. Most of the wetlands activities are found under water quality, in part because the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has primary authority for Army Corps of Engineers and Environmental Protection Agency activities. This arrangement is for convenience only and does not imply sole jurisdictional responsibility; as the table shows, several committees have various degrees of jurisdiction over both fisheries and wetlands management issues.

Finally, because the request for this table focused on western water resource issues, federal and regional resource activities (notably the Tennessee Valley Authority, Everglades, and oceanic and international activities) are not addressed in this memo or in Attachment A. International and boundary issues are generally excluded, except for jointly managed dams at the U.S.-Mexico border. Additionally, Congress has established various economic development programs that include water supply and/or treatment projects among the categories of purposes eligible for federal assistance; this memorandum, however, does not include those programs for which water-related activities are not the major focus (e.g., the Economic Development Administration's Public Works and Development Facilities Program). Also excluded are broad environmental remediation or waste management statutes such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund) and the Solid Waste Disposal Act, or activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency other than flood disaster assistance (such as the flood insurance program).

Determining Committee Jurisdiction

Committee jurisdiction is determined by a variety of factors. Paramount are House Rule X and Senate Rule XXV, which designate the subject matter within the purview of each standing committee. House Rule X and Senate Rule XXV, however, are both broadly written and the product of an era in which governmental activity was not as extensive and relations among policies not as common or intertwined as now. Most of Rule X and Rule XXV were drawn from 19th and early 20th century precedents and codified in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Although the House rule underwent modest revisions in 1974 and 1980, as well as more extensive changes in the 104th Congress, and the Senate rule was altered in 1977, topic omissions and a lack of clarity, as well as overlaps among committees in areas of jurisdiction, still exist. Accordingly, the formal provisions of the rule are supplemented by an intricate series of precedents and informal agreements governing the referral of legislation. In general, once a measure has been referred to a given committee, it remains the responsibility of that committee; if the measure is enacted into law, amendments to the law are presumed to be within the originating committee's responsibility. Relatedly, bills which are more comprehensive than the measure they amend or supersede are presumed to be within the jurisdiction of the committee reporting the more comprehensive measure. The resultant accretions of subject responsibility greatly broaden the range or shift the scope of jurisdictional subjects assigned to each committee.

In considering jurisdictional overlap, a distinction needs to be made between legislative and oversight jurisdiction. The former denotes the authority to report measures to the full chamber; the latter denotes the authority to review or investigate. Although oversight jurisdiction may be the product of a specific legislative enactment, it also accrues when committees accept responsibilities for broad topical areas. Hence, there are more likely to be broader and more frequent overlaps in oversight jurisdiction than in legislative jurisdiction. Legislative jurisdiction, however, usually occasions the majority of overt conflicts between committees.

Several other factors also should be considered in determining committee jurisdiction, although these are not formal or even acknowledged in rules or precedents.

First, when determining the appropriate referral of a bill, the Speaker of the House, the presiding officer of the Senate, and both chambers' Parliamentarians may take into account the committee assignment and the

generally acknowledged issue expertise of a measure's sponsor. This is especially true if the sponsor is a committee or subcommittee chairman or ranking minority member. Similarly, members may draft bills in such a manner as to possibly influence the committee of referral.

Second, the timing of a measure's introduction may also affect which committee receives a bill referral. For example, if a Member introduces a bill following hearings on, or press coverage of, a subject involving that Member, there could be an implicit understanding that the sponsor wants the bill referred to his committee in order to legislate on what he has recently studied.

Third, even if a committee did not originally consider a measure, representation from its membership at the conference on the measure could be used to argue that the committee has an implicit claim over the measure's subject.

Fourth, on some occasions, committee jurisdiction over specific authorizing legislation has been influenced or, arguably, specifically determined by which Appropriations Committee subcommittee considers appropriations requests for the programs authorized. Moreover, though the Rules of the House forbid legislating in an appropriations bill, the Appropriations Committee occasionally makes legislative policy in an annual, supplemental or continuing appropriations bill which has not been considered by the appropriate authorizing committee. Further, since passage of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, budget reconciliation measures (which, in mandating budget cuts, may contain programmatic changes) may possibly have an influence on committee jurisdiction. For example, when the Budget Committee directs a particular committee to respond to reconciliation instructions (especially in an overlapping issue area), or when a committee traditionally considers programs under specific budget functions, these circumstances could be used to support a committee's jurisdictional claims to the issue.³

With the adoption of the Committee Reform Amendments in 1974, the House authorized the referral of measures to more than one committee. House Rule X, clause 5(c), invested in the Speaker the authority to refer measures

³ It should not be assumed that legislative committees deliberately use the Appropriations Committee or Budget Committee (or the appropriations process or budget reconciliation process, among others) in order to *avoid* jurisdictional disputes among themselves, although these options are always a possibility.

in a joint, split, or sequential manner. Multiple referrals have been used frequently since that time, often to acknowledge overlapping jurisdictional issues and to avoid choosing among committees' jurisdictional prerogatives. Two results have been to further broaden committee jurisdictions and further fragment policy and program responsibility.

Rule changes adopted by the House in the 104th Congress removed the authority for the Speaker to jointly refer measures, authorizing him instead to designate a "primary" committee. Split and sequential referral are still allowed, and utilized.

In the Senate, the committee with "predominant" jurisdiction receives the referral of a measure, although measures can be multiply referred by unanimous consent, which is rare, or by a joint motion made by the two party leaders. Such a motion has never been made since it was first allowed over 20 years ago.

Subcommittee Jurisdiction

Subcommittees are not officially authorized in either the rules of the House or the Senate. They are creatures of the full committee that established them. Accordingly, determining official subcommittee jurisdictions is imprecise. Many Senate committees use the names of their subcommittees as the sole indicators of subcommittee jurisdictions, thereby providing the full committee chairman with extensive authority to determine whether a subcommittee should receive a referral. In the House, some subcommittee jurisdictions are detailed in committee rules. Others are not. There are unofficial sources, such as the *Congressional Yellow Book*, which provide information on subcommittee jurisdictions. Accordingly, information on subcommittee jurisdiction is not uniformly provided in this memorandum or in the attached tables.

Indian Issues

The House Resources and Senate Indian Affairs Committees have extensive responsibility over tribal affairs, and as such over many water related issues. These issues are not uniformly addressed in the accompanying tables, but instead are covered where they are known to interact with broader federal agency water related programs and activities, such as water supply development and water quality infrastructure.

Individual Jurisdictional Issues

This section supplements Attachments B and C and briefly discusses examples of water issues that are either within the jurisdiction of more than one committee or contested among committees. If the issue is clearly within the purview of one panel, it is not addressed in this section.

Jurisdiction over Aquaculture⁴ and Fisheries Management

The seminal legislation affecting aquaculture is the National Aquaculture Act of 1980, P.L. 96-362, a measure considered by the Committees on Agriculture and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Among other things, the legislation designated the Department of Agriculture (USDA) as the lead agency "with respect to the coordination and dissemination of national aquaculture information," provided for a national policy to encourage development of U.S. aquaculture, and established the National Aquaculture Information Center in the USDA's National Agricultural Library. It also deserves note that the legislation has no expiration date and is still in effect, although the research titles of the omnibus farm laws of 1985 and 1990 (P.L. 99-198 and P.L. 101-624), both considered by the Agriculture Committee, did amend the statute.

In recent years, it appears from House Rule X and bill referral precedents that jurisdiction over aquaculture-related issues is divided among several House committees. The Agriculture Committee has primary responsibility for Department of Agriculture research programs, for Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) activities, including predator control and animal health, and for Food and Drug Administration (FDA) seafood inspection. The Commerce Committee has primary jurisdiction over FDA generally and synthetic animal drug regulation specifically. The Resources Committee has primary authority for Interior Department activities, as well as Commerce Department programs for marine fisheries.⁵ After the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee was abolished, its jurisdiction was transferred to several committees, notably the Resources Committee,

⁴ For a more extensive study of aquaculture, see CRS report for Congress 97-436 ENR, *Aquaculture and the Federal Role*, by Geoffrey Becker and Eugene Buck.

⁵ Relatedly, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior share the major programs and have the primary responsibility over aquaculture issues within the executive branch. Other agencies are also involved. In fact, some cite the agency overlap issue as one reason aquaculture provisions were deleted from the final farm bill in the 104th Congress, whereas aquaculture was addressed in earlier farm laws. See CRS report 97-436, p. 18.

which acquired jurisdiction over fisheries and wildlife, international fishing agreements, marine affairs, and oceanography. In the Senate, three committees have some jurisdiction over aquaculture issues: the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee ("food from freshwater"); the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee ("marine fisheries"); and the Environment and Public Works Committee ("fisheries and wildlife").

Similarly, fisheries management issues in the Senate may be handled by one or more of these committees, depending upon how the legislation is drafted. For example, the Senate Commerce Committee has considered legislation concerning the Coastal Zone Management Act (P.L. 92-583) and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (P.L. 94-265), whereas, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee generally considers legislation affecting activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Endangered Species Act (P.L. 93-203). Further, many statutes directly affecting fisheries management have been considered by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, notably the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (P.L. 96-501) and the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (P.L. 102-575, Title 34) because of the committee's jurisdiction over hydroelectric power and reclamation dams (see discussion below). In contrast, fisheries management in the House largely lies with the Resources Committee, although there may be some overlap with the Transportation and Infrastructure and Agriculture Committees, depending on how the legislation is drafted.

Jurisdiction over Dams and Land Necessary for their Development

House Rule X names several committees to which bills authorizing federal dam construction might be referred. The Resources Committee has jurisdiction over "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 water projects." As such, it has jurisdiction over most activities of the Bureau of Reclamation (Dept. of the Interior). The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is responsible for "flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors . . . public works for the benefit of navigation, including bridges and dams (other than international bridges and dams). . . water power." Consequently, most activities of the Army Corps of Engineers fall under the jurisdiction of the

House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction over "water conservation related to activities of the Department of Agriculture."

Senate Rule XXV also names several committees for which bills authorizing federal dam construction might be referred. The Energy and Natural Resources Committee has jurisdiction over "hydroelectric power, irrigation, and reclamation," and, hence, most activities of the Bureau of Reclamation, whereas the Environment and Public Works Committee has jurisdiction over "public works, bridges, and dams" and, consequently, most activities of the Army Corps of Engineers. Additionally, the Agriculture Committee has jurisdiction over "soil conservation . . . food from fresh waters . . . rural development, rural electrification, and watersheds."

As is noted in Attachment A, three committees in each chamber are involved in jurisdiction over federal dams, which is not readily apparent from perusal of the rules language alone. Private dams must be licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is under the jurisdiction of the House Commerce and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committees. Further, several different executive branch departments and agencies are responsible for implementing the laws under the jurisdiction of these committees. This arrangement complicates management of river systems and resources comprising large watershed areas such as the Columbia and Colorado River Basins, and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Rivers entering the San Francisco Bay/Delta, and even smaller systems, especially where anadromous fisheries (fish that live in both freshwater and marine environments) are involved.

Options to Enforce Jurisdictional Claims

There are several options available to forestall or resolve jurisdictional conflicts. These options are discussed below. Some of these are useful for both chambers, while others are unique to one chamber's practice and procedure.

Memoranda of Understanding

The House and Senate historically have recognized the importance of cross-committee agreements pertaining to shared or overlapping jurisdictional subjects. Most recently, these agreements have taken the form of public

written memoranda endorsed by the chairmen of affected committees delineating the boundaries of their respective panels with regard to jurisdictional boundaries. In 1977 and again in 1980, for example, the House chairmen of panels addressing national energy issues entered into written agreements which attempted to define subject jurisdiction and bill referral practices to the satisfaction of all affected parties. These memoranda served to guide the House parliamentarians in making bill referrals under the revised jurisdiction agreed to in both years.

These memoranda could be as detailed as necessary to serve as guidance for the Speaker, the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Parliamentarian in making referrals under the new rules. Typically, the parliamentarian's notes included in the House Manual make formal reference to these memoranda to further enhance their binding character.

References through *Hinds'*, *Cannon's*, and *Deschler's Precedents* (for the House) and *Riddick's Senate Procedure* suggest the existence of agreements between committees as to the precise dividing lines between their panels in the pre-1975 House and pre-1977 Senate era. The establishment of the new House referral procedure in the 104th Congress will likely cause these older agreements to be re-examined, updated, or replaced with new arrangements.

Colloquies

If memorandum of understanding cannot be negotiated, the concerned chairmen could engage in a scripted colloquy to highlight all panels' views about their respective jurisdictional boundaries. These discussions are thought to have somewhat less weight in making bill referrals than would formal memoranda. Such discussion could occur when committees prepare to report their first water resource bill to the floor.

Agreements Without Ceding Jurisdiction

Sometimes committees have agreed to relinquish their rights to a formal bill referral on a complex issue in order to facilitate House chamber action on a measure. Committees typically do so—either in a floor statement or in a letter to the Speaker—with the explicit understanding that failure to demand a referral does not affect the formal jurisdiction of their panel and its future right to a bill referral on a related subject. On occasion, such voluntary action has also been coupled with a demand for committee representation at

the conference stage. Thus, committee input is assured at the final part of the legislative process without hindering earlier House action on the bill.

Monitoring and Correcting Bill Referrals

Whatever attempts are made to resolve jurisdictional ambiguities, it will likely be necessary for each concerned committee to monitor how the Speaker, the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Parliamentarian refer bills under the new practice. If a bill has been referred erroneously, a committee has several options. It can approach the other concerned committee to have its chairman ask unanimous consent to have a particular bill re-referred appropriately. On occasion, such unanimous consent requests have been prompted by the Speaker after receipt of a letter from an aggrieved committee claiming an erroneous referral of a bill.

The formal House practice to ensure appropriate bill referrals is for an aggrieved committee which claims jurisdiction over a measure to formally authorize its chairman to offer a motion to re-refer the bill in question. The Speaker will inquire if the chairman is acting on the direction of his committee, and if so, will put the motion to the House without debate (unless debate occurs through a reservation of objection or other informal parliamentary device. See *Deschler's Precedents*, ch.17, sec. 28.4). The Senate normally accomplishes this through unanimous consent on the Senate floor.

The practice is rarely utilized now because committees have the opportunity to lodge a referral request against a bill either in its form as introduced, or as reported.

Other Parliamentary Solutions

Complex or omnibus bills were not unknown in the House prior to the 1975 rules change, and several methods developed whereby committees denied a formal referral were nevertheless included informally in the legislative process. These informal customs and practices could be reasserted to aid in determining which committee is to be identified as the primary committee under the new referral practices.

The simplest solution (if agreeable to all relevant committees) would be to refer a bill in a way different from that suggested by past referral practices.

Of course, this is done by unanimous consent only, and it should be noted that the Speaker has the right to refuse to recognize any Member to offer a unanimous consent request (implicitly objecting in his capacity as a Member of the House).

Agreements could also be worked out informally. For example, *Deschler's Precedents*, ch. 17, sec. 29, notes that while the House Commerce Committee then had jurisdiction over highway construction, the Ways and Means Committee reported a separate measure to provide the tax mechanisms for financing construction of the federal highway system. The two bills were then combined into one to comprise the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. A similar agreement was reached in 1959 when the Public Works Committee considered a bill relating to the interstate highway system, including provisions relating to federal gasoline taxes placed in the Highway Trust Fund. In that case, the Ways and Means Committee informally communicated its legislative recommendations concerning tax issues in the bill, and the Public Works Committee included the Ways and Means Committee language, without change, in the bill the Public Works Committee reported.

Further, there are examples of the Rules Committee permitting a committee to which a specific bill had not been referred the opportunity to offer amendments in the Committee of the Whole to sections of the bill which contained secondary subjects falling within the committee's jurisdiction.

A final option would be to test formally the jurisdiction boundaries under House Rules. Since there is little legislative history regarding either the recent committee jurisdictional changes or the Speaker's referral authority, a committee might wish to force a test case of its jurisdictional boundaries. It might report an amendment to a bill referred to it that moved into an area of disputed committee jurisdiction. If another panel alleged that there was a procedural violation, its leaders could lodge a point of order against the consideration of the other committee's action. The Speaker would then have to rule on the contested issue, and would likely invite comments from committee leaders about the dividing lines and shared responsibilities of the respective panels.

The risk in such a strategy is that the Speaker might not issue a favorable ruling. Afterward, the boundaries of the respective panels would be more clearly delineated. In some respects, a degree of imprecision in committee jurisdiction boundaries now works to the advantage of many; ending that ambiguity could formally end the "losing" committee's right to have a say in

the disputed area. Many committees might think it advantageous to continue to work in an ad hoc manner rather than risk the right to work in an area at all.

We trust this responds to your request. If we can be of further assistance do not hesitate to contact us. Ms. Schneider may be reached at 7-8664 (jurisdictional issues), Ms. Cody may be reached at 7-7229 (water resource development and use issues generally), and Ms. Tiemann may be reached at 7-5937 (water quality issues generally).

CRS Attachment A

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Attachment A

Federal Western Water Resources Programs

Summary

The following table describes federal water resource programs in Western States, and identifies the administering agency(ies), the statutory authorities (cites are presumed to refer to statutes as amended, where appropriate), and congressional committees of jurisdiction for each program or function. It is arranged by topical terms, as determined by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) specialists involved.

This table underscores the complexity of federal programs affecting water resource development, management, and use in the West. It also illustrates the multiple activities and interests of distinct congressional committees and their interaction with and effects on programs implemented or undertaken by the executive branch. As is seen in the table, a minimum of 12 standing committees in the House and Senate have jurisdiction over various components of federal water resource policy -- excluding the extensive responsibilities of the Appropriations Committees in both Chambers, and the direct and indirect activities of the Budget Committees, the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees, and the House Government Reform and Oversight and Senate Governmental Affairs Committees. In essence, the complex federal executive responsibilities for water resources reflect comparably complex congressional legislative responsibilities, which in turn mirror the multiple and complex ways in which water resources laws affect social and economic activities.

In organizing this table a series of "topical" terms were developed under which both the general public and those more familiar with water policy might categorize federal water resource activities. The table is generally organized under the themes of "Water Resources Development/Use," "Water Quality," and "Water Rights and Allocation." Based on the historical evolution of federal water programs and agency functions, the water resources development/use theme includes functions ranging from water supply development, flood control, navigation and hydro power development, to watershed planning and fisheries management. The water quality theme generally includes pollution prevention and control programs and functions. The water rights and allocation section addresses issues such as federal and tribal water rights and interstate compacts.

Significant overlaps occur both within and among the different topical categories and the larger themes. Cross references are noted in many cases. Further, many activities, especially those related to resource management (fisheries and wetlands in particular) cannot be readily allocated to one or

another theme. In dealing with these cross-cutting resource issues we have categorized these topics primarily by areas of similar congressional committee jurisdiction. For example, most of the fisheries management entries are found in the water resource development/use section, in part because the House Resources Committee has primary authority for Interior Department activities, as well as Commerce Department programs for marine fisheries; while most of the wetlands activities are found under water quality, in part because the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has primary authority for Army Corps of Engineers and Environmental Protection Agency activities. This arrangement is for convenience only and by no means implies sole jurisdictional responsibility; as the table shows, several committees have various degrees of jurisdiction over both fisheries and wetlands management issues.

Additionally, because the request for this table focused on western water resource issues, federal and regional resource activities (notably the Tennessee Valley Authority, Everglades, as well as international and oceanic activities) are not addressed in the table. International and boundary issues are generally excluded, except for jointly managed dams at the U.S.-Mexico border. Additionally, Congress has established various economic development programs that include water supply and/or treatment projects among the categories of purposes eligible for federal assistance, but this memo does not include those programs for which water-related activities are not the major focus (*e.g.*, the Economic Development Administration's Public Works and Development Facilities Program, and grants for water quality infrastructure under the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Program.). Also not included are broad environmental remediation or waste management statutes, such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund) and the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Committee jurisdiction is determined by a variety of factors. Paramount are House Rule X and Senate Rule XXV, which designate the subject matter within the purview of each standing committee. House Rule X and Senate Rule XXV, however, are both broadly written and the product of an era in which governmental activity was not so extensive and relations among policies not so common as now. Most of Rule X and Rule XXV were largely drawn from 19th and early 20th century precedents and codified in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Although the House rule underwent modest revisions in 1974 and 1980, as well as more extensive changes in the 104th Congress, and the Senate rule was altered in 1977, topic omissions and a lack of clarity, as well as overlaps among committees in areas of jurisdiction, still exist. Accordingly, the formal provisions of the rule are supplemented by an intricate series of precedents and informal agreements governing the referral of legislation. In general, once a measure has been

referred to a given committee, it remains the responsibility of that committee; if the measure is enacted into law, amendments to the law are presumed to be within the originating committee's responsibility. Bills which are more comprehensive than the measure they amend or supersede are presumed to be within the jurisdiction of the committee reporting the more comprehensive measure. The resultant accretions of subject responsibility greatly broaden the range and scope of jurisdictional subjects assigned to each committee.

The committees in the table are generally listed in order of "primary" jurisdictional responsibility in the House, and "predominant" jurisdictional responsibility in the Senate. However, the order in the table should not be presumed to indicate referral order, because in some cases multiple committees are listed when multiple activities authorized under different statutes are carried out by one agency. Congressional readers interested in more definitive committee referral guidelines should consult the rules language of the House and Senate (see appendices B and C) and seek the views of the House and Senate Parliamentarians' Office.

Federal Western Water Resource Programs

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Water Resources Development/Use				
<p>Water supply: municipal, industrial, agricultural</p>	<p>The federal government has been involved in developing water supplies for settlement and irrigation in the West since the early 1900s; however, most of the Nation's water supplies have been developed by local communities under prevailing state water laws.</p> <p>Most <i>major</i> water projects, such as large dams and diversion systems, were constructed by either the Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Traditionally, the Corps built and maintained projects primarily intended for flood control, navigation, and power generation, whereas BuRec projects were primarily intended to enhance storage capacity and provide reliable water supplies principally for irrigation, as well as for municipal and industrial use. BuRec operates 343 storage reservoirs and 253 dams, which serve approximately 10 million acres of irrigated land and 30 million people. The Bureau is by far the largest federal water purveyor measured by the amount of water stored and delivered for agricultural, municipal, and industrial uses.</p>	<p>Department of the Interior (DOI): BuRec</p>	<p>Reclamation Act of 1902, as amended, ch. 1093, 32 Stat. 388 (various sections, beginning at 43 U.S.C. 371); Reclamation Projects Act of 1939, ch. 418, 53 Stat. 1187 (43 U.S.C. 485 <i>et seq.</i>); Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, of 1946, ch. 965, 60 Stat. 1080 (16 U.S.C. 661); Rehabilitation and Betterment Act of 1949, ch. 650, 63 Stat. 724 (43 U.S.C. 504); Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, ch. 972, 70 Stat. 1044 (43 U.S.C. 422a <i>et seq.</i>); Water Supply Act of 1958, P.L. 85-500, as amended (43 U.S.C. 390b); Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, P.L. 97-293 (43 U.S.C. 390aa <i>et seq.</i>); Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992, P.L. 102-575 (43 U.S.C. 371 note); and scores of individual project authorizations.</p>	<p>House Resources</p> <p>Senate Energy and Natural Resources</p>

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
<p>Water supply: municipal, industrial, agricultural (cont.)</p>	<p>The Corps has been given a limited, secondary role in planning for "commercial" water supplies on a cost-recovery basis. Its authority under the Water Supply Act of 1958 arises from multi-purpose projects that were initially justified on the basis of transportation, flood control, hydro power, recreation, or fish and wildlife benefits. Nonetheless, at last report, more than 112 Corps' reservoirs stored a significant fraction of municipal and industrial (M&I) water (9.3 million acre-feet) under repayment contracts with local, nonfederal users. Though it is possible to retrofit previously constructed projects to supply M&I users, the planning for such needs is not an explicit responsibility of the Corps. (See Engineer Publication 1165-2-1.) Title 3 of the 1958 Act first authorized the Corps to recommend any economically justified M&I storage space in a new or existing reservoir. The Act's declaration of policy emphasizes the primacy of nonfederal interests. As amended in 1986, the Act continues to require that water supply benefits and costs be equitably allocated among multiple purposes, and repayment by state or local interests be agreed to before construction (at market interest rates over 30 years).</p>	<p>Department of Defense (DOD): Corps</p>	<p>Water Supply Act of 1958, Title 3 of P.L. 85-500, as amended (43 U.S.C. 390b); Water Resources Development Act of 1986, P.L. 85-500, as amended (43 U.S.C. 390(b)).</p>	<p>House Transportation and Infrastructure</p> <p>Senate Environment and Public Works</p>
<p>Water supply: rural and other community programs</p>	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers grant and loan programs for water and wastewater projects. Funds are limited to communities of 10,000 or less. Eligible entities include local governments, Indian tribes, and cooperatives. USDA prefers making loans to finance water and waste disposal projects; grants are made only when necessary to reduce average annual charges to a reasonable level. Emergency water assistance grants may also be available to these entities. (See also BuRec, Corps, and USDA Small Watersheds water supply programs, and EPA and HUD programs under water quality infrastructure.)</p>	<p>USDA: Rural Utilities Service (RUS)</p>	<p>Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (Section 306), P.L. 87-128, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1926).</p>	<p>House Agriculture (grants and loans)</p> <p>House Banking (loans)</p> <p>Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
<p>Water supply: other irrigation/ irrigated agriculture</p>	<p>USDA has several programs that directly or indirectly support irrigated agriculture; however, these are generally part of larger bureau or agency assistance functions, such as conducting surveys on land use and cropping patterns, and collecting farm and ranch operation statistics.</p>	<p>USDA: Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Economic Research Service (ERS), National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Also, Department of Commerce (DOC), Census Bureau, publishes the Census of Agriculture, including special studies of farm and ranch irrigation.</p>	<p>Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 1087 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627); National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Title XIV of P.L. 95-113 (7 U.S.C. 310 <i>et seq.</i>); and Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, Title XVI—Research, P.L. 101-624 (7 U.S.C. 3103 <i>et seq.</i>).</p>	<p>House Agriculture</p> <p>Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>
	<p>The Bureau of Indian Affairs manages and operates numerous irrigation projects on tribal reservation lands. After 1907, many of these facilities were constructed by the BuRec. Additionally, Congress has passed approximately 20 Indian water rights settlement acts since the late 1970s, some of which involve federal construction of water projects.</p>	<p>DOI: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and BuRec</p>	<p>Reclamation Project Act of 1908, ch. 153, 35 Stat. 70; Snyder Act of 1921, ch. 115, 42 Stat. 208 (25 U.S.C. 13); San Juan-Chama Project Act of June 13, 1962, P.L. 85-740 (45 U.S.C. 620 <i>et seq.</i>). Also, see individual Indian water rights settlement acts where they involve construction, <i>e.g.</i>, the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988, P.L. 100-585.</p>	<p>House Resources</p> <p>Senate Indian Affairs</p> <p>Senate Energy and Natural Resources</p>

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Flood control	<p>Congress in 1936 declared flood control to be a proper federal activity to improve navigable waters for the general welfare, if benefits exceed costs, and "if the lives and social security of people are otherwise adversely affected." Construction totaling \$25 billion over 50 years for hundreds of flood storage and multiple-purpose reservoirs was a full federal expense (with land and maintenance provided locally). Amendments in 1986 established a local cost share and 1996 amendments increased the local cost share to 35% for federally planned projects. [Flood plain management (technical services) assistance has been provided secondarily by the Corps since 1960 as a non-construction alternative for flood damage reduction.] Further, the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 requires any federal agency planning or designing a flood control project to consider possible non-structural alternatives to prevent or reduce flood damages (33 U.S.C. 701b-11). (See also the Corps entry under Dams.)</p>	DOD: Corps	Flood Control Act of 1936, ch. 688, 49 Stat. 1570, as amended (33 U.S.C. 701a); and subsequent Water Resources Development Acts.	<p>House Transportation and Infrastructure</p> <p>Senate Environment and Public Works</p>
	<p>The USDA Small Watershed Program provides technical and financial assistance to local organizations to plan and install measures to prevent erosion, sedimentation, and flood damage and to conserve, develop, and use land and water resources. Measures may include a variety of purposes, including municipal or industrial water supply development. Structural measures may include dams, levees, canals, pumping plants, and the like.</p>	USDA: NRCS	Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, ch. 656, 68 Stat. 666, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001-1006). Often referred to as "P.L.-566."	<p>House Agriculture</p> <p>House Transportation and Infrastructure (structures with more than 4,000 acre-foot capacity)</p> <p>Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry (structures more than 2,500 acre-foot and less than 4,000 acre-foot storage capacity)</p> <p>Senate Energy and Natural Resources (structures with more than 4,000 acre-foot storage capacity)</p>

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Flood control (cont.)	The Flood Control Act of 1936 gave the Corps general jurisdiction over flood control projects, provided that it not interfere with investigations and river improvements carried out by BuRec. The Reclamation Project Act of 1939 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to allocate multipurpose project costs attributable to flood control as nonreimbursable project costs, and to operate the project for such purposes.	DOI: BuRec	Flood Control Act of 1936, ch. 688, 49 Stat. 1570 (33 U.S.C. 701b); Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (Section 9(b)), as amended, ch. 418, 53 Stat. 1187 (43 U.S.C. 485h(b)). See also Section 1(c) of the Flood Control Act of 1944, ch. 665, 58 Stat. 887 (33 U.S.C. 701b-1).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	Pursuant to a 1932 agreement, the U.S. and Mexico developed a plan to control flooding in the Rio Grande Delta, resulting in construction of levees and diversion facilities in the Lower Rio Grande region. Additionally, Mexico and the United States have constructed 2 international dams along the Rio Grande to store water for use and control flooding. (See IBWC entry under Dams, dam safety, below.)	Dept. of State: International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), with appropriate U.S. and Mexican agencies.	National Industrial Recovery Act of June 13, 1933, ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195; Act of August 19, 1935, ch. 561, 49 Stat. 660 (22 U.S.C. 277a-d); Rio Grande, Colorado and Tijuana Treaty of 1944, ratified by the Senate on April 18, 1945, 59 Stat. 1219. Also, see Act of July 7, 1960, P.L. 86-605 (22 U.S.C. 277d-13-16), authorizing the U.S. portion of construction of the Amistad Dam; and the American-Mexican Treaty Act, 64 Stat. 846, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277d-3); authorizing the U.S. portion of construction for the Falcon Dam and Reservoir Project.	House Resources International Relations Senate Energy and Natural Resources Foreign Relations
	The Flood Control Act of 1944 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake flood prevention and other related purposes in 11 specified projects covering 35 million acres.	USDA: NRCS	Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944, ch. 665, 58 Stat. 887, 907 (33 U.S.C. 701b-1).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Emergency flood response	Pursuant to general authority, the Corps provides flood and other (declared disaster) assistance at its own projects, or to other public and private entities to prevent or minimize damages, as well as to provide emergency supplies of water and other life saving equipment and materials and to repair or restore damaged flood control or coastal protection structures.	DOD: Corps	Various flood control and river harbor acts; generally see Emergency Flood Control Work, amendments of June 28, 1955, ch. 194, 69 Stat. 186 (33 U.S.C. 701n); and Act of Aug. 18, 1941, ch. 377, 55 Stat. 650 (33 U.S.C. 701n). (See also Corps entry under Dams, below.)	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Emergency flood response (cont.)	BuRec is authorized to use money from its emergency fund to finance costs associated with a host of emergencies, including floods.	DOI: BuRec	Act of June 26, 1948, ch. 676, 62 Stat. 1052 (43 U.S.C. 502). See also Title IV of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, P.L. 93-288, 88 Stat. 153 (42 U.S.C. 5171), which authorizes any federal agency to repair, reconstruct, restore, or replace any facility owned by the U.S. which is damaged or destroyed during a major disaster.	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	Emergency Conservation Program restores damaged farmland by reshaping it and removing debris. Additionally, under the Flood Risk Reduction Program, landowners can receive a lump sum payment instead of annual payments if they farm land with high flood potential and they agree to forego specified farm and disaster payments.	USDA: Farm Service Agency	Title IV of the Farm Credit Act of 1978, P.L. 95-334 (16 U.S.C. 2201 <i>et seq.</i>); and the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, P.L. 104-127 (16 U.S.C. 2201).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
	Emergency Watershed Protection Program assists in reducing hazards in watersheds damaged by natural disasters. (See also USDA Risk Management and Farm Service Agency programs listed below under "drought response." These programs cover many perils.)	USDA: NRCS	Title IV of the Farm Credit Act of 1978, P.L. 95-334 (16 U.S.C. 2203).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides assistance through grants and loans to victims of natural disasters, including floods. Individuals, non-profit agencies, and state and local governments may apply for assistance. Federal assistance is provided only when benefits are not available from pre-paid insurance policies or other sources.	FEMA	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended by P.L. 100-707 (42 U.S.C. 5170 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
Drought response	The Secretary of the Interior has at times been given specific "emergency" authority to undertake construction, management, and conservation activities (including assisting irrigators with purchasing available water) to augment water supplies in times of drought. Additionally, the Emergency Fund Act of 1948 authorized an emergency fund for BuRec to "assure continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems." The Act was amended in 1982 to apply to all reclamation project facilities.	DOI: BuRec	Act of June 26, 1948, ch. 676, 62 Stat. 1052 (43 U.S.C. 502); Act of April 7, 1977, P.L. 95-18, as amended (43 U.S.C. 502 note); Reclamation States Emergency Drought Act of 1988, Title IV, subtitle B of P.L. 100-387 (43 U.S.C. 502 note), as amended by Reclamation States Emergency Drought Act of 1991, P.L. 102-250 (43 U.S.C. 2211 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Drought response (cont.)	The Corps is authorized to construct wells and transport water to farmers, ranchers, and political subdivisions if water supplies become unavailable in times of drought.	DOD: Corps	Act of Aug. 18, 1941, ch. 377, 55 Stat. 650 (33 U.S.C. 701n(b)).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
	The Federal Crop Insurance Program is one of three major policy tools the federal government uses as a means of helping crop producers recover from the financial effects of drought and other natural disasters. This program allows farmers to mitigate natural risks by protecting annual crop yields through the purchase of a federally subsidized insurance policy.	USDA: Risk Management Agency	The Federal Crop Insurance Act, P.L. 96-365 (7 U.S.C. 1501 <i>et seq.</i>), as amended by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354 (Title I of the Federal Crop Insurance and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994) (7 U.S.C. 1501 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
	USDA makes direct payments known as Noninsured Assistance Payments (NAP) to crop producers who experience a significant crop loss, but are not eligible for federal crop insurance.	USDA: Farm Service Agency	The Federal Crop Insurance Act (Section 519), P.L. 96-365, (7 U.S.C. 1501 <i>et seq.</i>), as amended by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354 (7 U.S.C. 1519).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
	USDA makes low-interest government loans known as emergency disaster (EM) loans to disaster-stricken, family-sized farmers who are unable to obtain credit from commercial sources.	USDA: Farm Service Agency	Subtitle C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, P.L. 87-128, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1961, <i>et seq.</i>).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Dams, dam safety	Construction — The Reclamation Act of 1902 gave the Secretary of the Interior general authority to construct, operate, and maintain dams and diversion projects principally for irrigation; however, since the 1939 and 1944 acts, construction of many projects must be authorized by Congress. Municipal and industrial water supply, flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife mitigation and enhancement also are often associated project purposes. (See BuRec entry under water supply, above.)	DOI: BuRec	See generally Reclamation Act of 1902, as amended, ch. 1093, 32 Stat. 388 (43 U.S.C. 371 <i>et seq.</i>); Reclamation Projects Act of 1939, ch. 418, 53 Stat. 1187 (43 U.S.C. 485 <i>et seq.</i>); Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944 (Section 1(c)), ch. 665, 58 Stat. 887; Act of July 9, 1965, P.L. 89-72 (16 U.S.C. 4601-18); and other authorities listed under the BuRec water supply entry, above.	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	Construction — The Corps has general authority to plan and construct dams for flood control, navigation and related purposes; however, major construction projects must be authorized by Congress. (See Corps flood control entry, above.)	DOD: Corps	See generally authorities listed under the Corps' flood control entry, above.	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Dams, dam safety (cont.)	Safety — BuRec routinely examines the safety of its structures through its Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams Program, and makes structural and non-structural modifications to deficient facilities through two other programs. Additionally, BuRec facilitates and guides dam safety programs for other Interior agencies through the Department of the Interior Dam Safety Program. Work may also be performed by BuRec on other federal facilities throughout the United States on a reimbursable basis.	DOI: BuRec	Reclamation Safety of Dams Act, P.L. 95-578, as amended (43 U.S.C. 506). (See also presidential memorandum dated Oct. 4, 1979.)	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	Safety — The Corps of Engineers' current dam safety authorities began in 1972, when the agency compiled an inventory of approximately 80,000 public and private dams, and made technical assistance available, in cooperation with state inspection and safety officials. Under 1996 amendments, a new Interagency Committee on Dam Safety — administered by FEMA— is to improve coordination of state and federal efforts through new authority for implementation plans, inspector training, research, and public awareness, as well as direct funding assistance.	DOD: Corps; Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Dam Safety Act of 1972, P.L. 92-367 (33 U.S.C. 467); and subsequent Water Resources Development Acts.	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
	The Geological Survey is required to exchange scientific information with other agencies involved in dam safety. This includes data gathered under the Survey's geologic hazards research.	DOI: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	The Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978, P.L. 95-578, (43 U.S.C. 506 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	The Secretary of the Interior is to classify the condition of dams on Indian lands, establish a dam safety maintenance and repair program within BIA, and rehabilitate dams identified as posing a threat.	DOI: BIA	Indian Dam Safety Act of Aug. 23, 1994, P.L. 103-302 (25 U.S.C. 3801 note).	House Resources Senate Indian Affairs

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Dams, dam safety (cont.)	Dam licensing and enforcement— Nonfederal hydro power dams must be licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), which can license hydroelectric projects even if state laws prohibit such development. Projects licensed by FERC are also monitored for compliance.	Department of Energy (DOE); FERC	Federal Water Power Act of 1920, ch. 285, 41 Stat. 1065, as amended (16 U.S.C. 797(g) and 823(b)); Federal Power Act of 1935, ch. 687, 49 Stat. 839, 847, as amended (16 U.S.C. 797(e)).	House Commerce House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	Two international dams along the Rio Grande were constructed and are operated and managed jointly by the U.S. and Mexican Governments through the U.S. and Mexico sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) to store water for use and control flooding. The broader purview of the IBWC includes apportioning waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and the Rio Grande pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty. Additionally, the IBWC also has been authorized to address issues regarding water quality, including transboundary sewage problems, along the U.S.-Mexico border. (Other dams are also operated in accordance with international treaty obligations, but are not managed internationally.)	Dept. of State: IBWC in coordination with the Texas Dept. of Water Resources and appropriate Mexican governmental entities.	Rio Grande, Colorado and Tijuana Treaty of 1944, ratified by the Senate on April 18, 1945, 59 Stat. 1219. Also, see Act of July 7, 1960, P.L. 86-605 (22 U.S.C. 277d-13-16), authorizing the U.S. portion of construction of the Amistad Dam; and the American-Mexican Treaty Act, 64 Stat. 846, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277d-3); authorizing the U.S. portion of construction for the Falcon Dam and Reservoir Project.	House Resources House International Relations Senate Energy and Natural Resources Senate Foreign Affairs
Hydro-power development/ supply: federal and private	Many BuRec multi-purpose dams have associated hydro-power facilities. (See BuRec entries under water supply and dams.)	DOI: BuRec	See statutory authorities under BuRec water supply entry, also: Town Sites and Power Development Act of 1906, (Section 5), ch. 1631, 34 Stat. 116 (43 U.S.C. 561, 562, 566, 567).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Hydro-power development/	<p>Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) were initially created to market electricity generated in excess of irrigation needs at federal multipurpose dams. Four of the five PMAs are funded annually with appropriations, with receipts deposited in the Federal Treasury; the fifth, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), has been on a self-financed basis since enactment of the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act in 1974 (P.L. 93-454). Four PMAs (BPA, the Alaska Power Administration (APA), the South Eastern Power Administration (SEPA), and the South Western Power Administration (SWPA)) were transferred from the Dept. of the Interior to the Dept. of Energy (DOE) under the DOE Organization Act of 1977; the last PMA, the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), was authorized by that Act. The PMAs generally do not own or operate any of the power generation facilities (APA is the exception); however, all but SEPA do own and operate transmission lines. Most of the generation facilities were built and continue to be managed by BuRec and the Corps as part of other multipurpose water projects.</p>	DOE: APA, BPA, SEPA, SWPA, and WAPA	Flood Control Act of 1944 (Section 5), ch. 665, 58 Stat. 890 (16 U.S.C. 825s) authorizes permanent marketing authorities; Bonneville Project Act of 1937, ch. 720, 50 Stat. 731 (16 U.S.C. 832 <i>et seq.</i>); Dept. of Energy Organization Act of 1977 (Section 302(a)(3)), P.L. 95-91 (42 U.S.C. 7152(a)).	House Resources House Commerce Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	FERC licenses private hydro power dams and regulates the economic aspects of the electric utility industry at the federal level. (See FERC entry under Dams, dam safety, above.)	DOE: FERC	Federal Water Power Act of 1920, ch. 285, 41 Stat. 1065 (16 U.S.C. 797 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Commerce House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Navigation	<p>Authorizations for the Corp's Civil Works program for navigation rests on the constitutional power of the Congress to regulate interstate commerce. Since the General Survey Act of 1824, and subsequent Rivers and Harbors Acts, the Corps has constructed coastal ports and inland waterways, and has maintained navigable shipping channels. Increasingly, local cost sharing now applies to most major improvements being authorized — most recently in the Water Resources Development Act of 1996.</p>	DOD: Corps	Various Rivers and Harbors Acts; and, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, and subsequent amendments; e.g., P.L. 104-303 in 1996. (General authority is derived from the Commerce Clause of the Constitution.)	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Navigation (cont.)	The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allocate BuRec multi-purpose project costs attributable to navigation.	DOI: BuRec	Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (Section 9(c)), ch. 418, 53 Stat. 1187, as amended (43 U.S.C. 485(h)).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Watershed planning	The terms watershed and watershed planning have had many connotations over time. The terms are somewhat in vogue now (as they were 30 years ago); however, few federal laws have been enacted that adopt a watershed planning perspective or authorize programmatic activity on a watershed basis. Rather, agencies today are often calling activities that they once placed under other labels watershed activities, and in some cases are expanding interdisciplinary and interagency coordination efforts. For example, several sections of the Clean Water Act relate to watershed management (e.g., section 209 required interstate basin planning and section 208 required areawide water quality planning), but actual watershed planning activities under this Act are limited. Today, however, EPA uses general authorities to promote watershed protection as a comprehensive approach to protecting aquatic resources by addressing a wide range of factors (contaminants, physical conditions, biological characteristics) that affect water quality goals. Additionally, the new Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP), enacted in the 1996 Farm Bill and administered by NRCS, provides cost sharing assistance to farmers to solve problems that may be prioritized on a watershed basis. Similarly, new "ecosystem restoration" or watershed based activities are also being undertaken by BuRec and the Corps. (See entries on water supply, flood control, emergency flood response, above, and on non-point sources and source water protection under water quality, below.)	Various activities of NRCS, BuRec, Corps, and EPA.	General statutory authorities listed under water supply entries, above, and water quality entries, below.	House Agriculture House Resources House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Senate Energy and Natural Resources Senate Environment and Public Works (See specific programs and statutory authorizations below.)

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Watershed planning (cont.)	Congress in 1965 directed the President to establish the Water Resources Council to study and coordinate various federal activities in and affecting the Nation's river basins, including development of river basin plans. The 1965 Water Resources Planning Act also created several River Basin Commissions and authorized financial assistance to states for comprehensive watershed planning. Although the underlying statute for the Water Resources Council and its activities is still on the books, it has not been used or funded since 1983.	Executive Office of the President: Water Resources Council (not funded or used since 1983).	Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, P.L. 89-80 (42 U.S.C. 1962 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	<p>The Watershed Surveys and Planning Program is to assist federal, state, and local agencies and tribal governments to protect watersheds from damage caused by erosion, flood water, and sediment and to conserve and develop water and land resources. Resource concerns addressed by the program include water quality, conservation, wetland and water storage capacity, agricultural drought problems, rural development, municipal and industrial water needs, upstream flood damages, and water needs for fish, wildlife, and forest industries.</p> <p>Additionally, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to conduct joint investigations and surveys of watershed areas for flood prevention and flood control purposes, when authorized to do so by the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.</p>	<p>USDA: NRCS</p> <p>USDA: NRCS, and DOD: Corps</p>	<p>Watershed and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, ch. 656, 68 Stat. 666 (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008).</p> <p>Act of Sept. 5, 1962, P.L. 87-639 (16 U.S.C. 1009).</p>	<p>House Agriculture</p> <p>Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p> <p>House Transportation and Infrastructure</p> <p>Senate Environment and Public Works</p>
	Historical origins of the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1944, authorizing the Corps to investigate watersheds and plan for flood control and river improvement, date to 1927 "308 Reports" on comprehensive (multi-purpose) river basin development.	DOD: Corps	River and Harbor Act of 1927, chs. 45-47, 44 Stat. 1010.	<p>House Transportation and Infrastructure</p> <p>Senate Environment and Public Works</p>

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Water conservation	The term "water conservation" has a variety of meanings. Historically, the term may have been used to describe traditional reclamation projects, as they were designed to conserve otherwise "wasted" water for beneficial purposes such as irrigation and municipal and industrial use. More recently, the term has been used to describe activities that would lessen the amount of water used to grow crops or for other purposes and would stretch the available use of limited water supplies. In the latter context, each water and irrigation district receiving water from BuRec projects must develop a water conservation plan and a time schedule for meeting water conservation objectives. For the earlier context, see BuRec entries under water supply. (See also Agricultural Research Service research entry.)	DOI: BuRec	Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, Title II of P.L. 97-293 (43 U.S.C. 390jj).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	To reduce water demand and wastewater volumes nationwide, plus reduce associated energy demands, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 established maximum water-use standards for plumbing fixtures (faucets, showerheads, toilets, urinals), as well as product marking and labeling requirements. The Act itself specified water efficiency standards for the covered fixtures. The requirements are administered and regulated by DOE, which has the authority to allow state preemption of the federal standards if state requirements are more stringent. DOE is also authorized to establish more stringent standards as technology improves. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), in the Department of the Treasury (TR), is required to promulgate labeling rules for the plumbing fixtures and products covered by the Act.	DOE: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; TR: FTC	Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Section 123), P.L. 102-486, 123 (42 U.S.C. 6292, 6295).	House Commerce Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation
	EPA is required to publish guidelines by August 6, 1998, for water conservation plans for public water systems. States may require public water systems to submit a water conservation plan as a condition for receiving a loan or grant from the drinking water State Revolving Fund. (See drinking water infrastructure, below.)	EPA	Safe Drinking Water Act, P.L. 93-523, as amended by P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300j-15).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Water reclamation and reuse including desalination	<p>Beginning in 1992, BuRec has been authorized to study, plan, and construct reclamation wastewater and reuse projects to augment local area water supplies, including groundwater reclamation and recharge, and desalination projects.</p> <p>The Water Desalination Act of 1996 authorizes research grants and contracts in desalination and a desalination demonstration program to be carried out by the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with other federal agencies including the Secretary of the Army.</p> <p>The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act enables the United States to meet its treaty obligation to deliver to Mexico 360,000 acre-feet of water per year by requiring that the river water may not exceed specified salinity levels and by authorizing the BuRec to construct a water treatment plant.</p> <p>(See also entries under water quality infrastructure, below.)</p>	DOI: BuRec	Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act, Title 16 of P.L. 102-575, as amended by P.L. 104-266 (43 U.S.C. 390h); Act of July 3, 1952, ch. 568, 66 Stat. 328, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958); Act of Sept. 2, 1958, P.L. 85-883 (42 U.S.C. 1958); Colorado Basin Salinity Control Act, Title 1 of P.L. 93-320 (43 U.S.C. 1571 note); Water Desalination Act of 1996, P.L. 104-298 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note).	<p>House Resources</p> <p>Senate Energy and Natural Resources</p> <p>Senate Environment and Public Works (Water Desalination Act of 1996)</p>
Groundwater resources: supplies	See BuRec entries under Water Reclamation and Reuse.	DOI: BuRec		<p>House Resources</p> <p>Senate Environment and Public Works</p>
Ground water: research	The Ground-Water Resources Program evaluates the availability of ground water in the Nation's major aquifer systems; develops quantitative assessment of groundwater flow in major aquifer systems; and evaluates the processes that influence the response of major aquifer systems to pumping, droughts, and other stresses. The Ground-Water Resources Program supplements the USGS Federal-State Cooperative Program, which evaluates water availability on a more local scale. (See general water research entry below.)	DOI: USGS	<p>Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (WRRRA), P.L. 104-147, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10301 <i>et seq.</i>); Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (WRDA), P.L. 99-662 (42 U.S.C. 10301 <i>et seq.</i>).</p> <p>(See also general USGS research authority under water research entry directly below.)</p>	<p>House Science</p> <p>House Resources (WRRRA)</p> <p>House Transportation and Infrastructure (WRDA)</p> <p>Senate Commerce</p> <p>Senate Energy and Natural Resources</p> <p>Senate Environment and Public Works (WRDA and WRRRA)</p>

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
<p>Research (generally — see also water quality research below)</p>	<p>The USGS Water Resources Investigations Activity is the primary source of scientific information on the Nation's water resources. This is carried out through a number of separate sub-activities and programs such as: Water Resources Supply and Use, Ground-Water Resources, National Water-Quality Assessment, Toxic Substances Hydrology, Hydrologic Research and Development, Flood Hazards and Streamflow Information, Water Data Collection and Management, Federal-State Cooperative Water Program, and the Water Resources Research Act Program of grants for academic research at State Water Resources Research Institutes. (See also water quality research below.)</p>	<p>DOI: USGS</p>	<p>The Organic Act of March 3, 1879, which established the Geological Survey, 20 Stat. 394, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31 <i>et seq.</i>); Water Resources Research Act of 1984, as amended by P.L. 104-147 (42 U.S.C. 10301 <i>et seq.</i>).</p> <p>Note: Under OMB Memorandum 92-01, the USGS has the primary responsibility for coordinating water data activities in the federal government.</p>	<p>House Science House Resources Senate Commerce Senate Energy and Natural Resources Senate Environment and Public Works</p>
	<p>The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) provides access to agricultural information and develops knowledge and technology to solve priority agricultural problems; water (and soil) research is one of six areas.</p>	<p>USDA: ARS</p>	<p>Food and Agricultural Act of 1977, P.L. 95-113 (7 U.S.C. 1281); Food Security Act of 1985, P.L. 99-198 (7 U.S.C. 3101); Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, P.L. 101-624 (7 U.S.C. 1421 <i>et seq.</i>).</p>	<p>House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>
	<p>The BuRec has general authority to conduct research related to project investigations, and at times Congress has authorized specific research projects.</p>	<p>DOI: BuRec</p>	<p>See generally Section 2 of the Reclamation Act of 1902, ch. 1093, 32 Stat. 388 (43 U.S.C. 371 <i>et seq.</i>); and Fact Finders Act of 1924, ch. 4, 43 Stat. 672 (43 U.S.C. 377). Also see BuRec authorities listed under water reclamation and reuse.</p>	<p>House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources</p>
	<p>The Corps has general authority to conduct research as part of its overall civil works research and development programs.</p>	<p>DOD: Corps</p>	<p>See Corps authorities listed under flood control, dams, etc.</p> <p>The Corps' policy manual (EP 1165-2-1) states "research and development is an integral and essential component in the overall management of Civil Works programs and functions ... special authorization is not required."</p>	<p>House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works</p>

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Research (generally — see also water quality research below)	The Weather Service Modernization Act charges the Secretary of Commerce with forecasting the weather, issuing storm warnings, weather and flood signals, gauging and reporting on river conditions, reporting temperature and rainfall conditions, distributing meteorological observations, and taking such meteorological observations as necessary to establish and record climatic conditions of the United States.	Department of Commerce (DOC): National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Weather Service	Weather Service Modernization Act, P.L. 102-567 (15 U.S.C. 313 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Science Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation
Wild and Scenic Rivers	The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System preserves designated free-flowing rivers for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future Americans. River segments are classified as being wild, scenic, or recreational, largely depending upon the condition and surroundings of the stream at the time of designation. Rivers may be added to the system either by an Act of Congress, usually following a study by a federal agency, or by nomination by a state with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. (Fewer than 10% of the federal wild and scenic river designations have been made by the Secretary.) Land areas along designated rivers are generally managed by the predominant federal agency landowner where the majority of lands are federally owned, or one or more states. Federal agencies are directed to cooperate with state and local governments in developing corridor management plans and actual land use restrictions on private lands are generally governed by local county or other local jurisdictional ordinances. Some recent designations have included language calling for creation of citizen advisory boards or other mechanisms to ensure local participation in the development of management plans.	DOI: National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, BuRec; USDA: Forest Service; DOD: Corps.	National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, P.L. 90-542, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Fisheries management	The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) manages anadromous fishery resources, such as Pacific salmon. The NMFS implements the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for anadromous and marine species.	DOC: NOAA, NMFS	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94-265, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1801 <i>et seq.</i>); Endangered Species Act, P.L. 93-205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531, <i>et seq.</i>); and other portions of Title 16 of the U.S. Code.	House Resources Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Fisheries management (cont.)	The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is the major federal agency involved with freshwater fishery management. Relevant FWS efforts are directed to conserving, restoring, and enhancing priority aquatic ecosystems where there is a federal interest.	DOI: FWS	Various sections of Title 16 of the U.S. Code.	House Resources Senate Environment and Public Works
	The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) funds fish protection, mitigation, and enhancement projects related to development and operation of Columbia River hydroelectric dams. In these activities, BPA follows the guidance of the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program developed and adopted by the Northwest Power Planning Council.	DOE: BPA	Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, P.L. 96-501 (16 U.S.C. 839 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	Fishery and aquatic habitat activities related to national forests are conducted in separate research and management components. The USDA Forest Service has the responsibility to maintain and improve fishery habitat in national forests and grasslands, consistent with overall multiple-use objectives.	USDA: Forest Service	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, P.L. 93-378, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94-588 (16 U.S.C. 1601 <i>et seq.</i>); Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, P.L. 86-517, as amended (16 U.S.C. 528).	House Resources House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Senate Energy and Natural Resources Senate Environment and Public Works
	Living aquatic resource questions are encountered by the Corps in the process of planning and constructing projects and programs authorized by Congress. A significant portion of funds expended for living aquatic resources is related to mitigation features to compensate for aquatic resources lost due to construction and operation of the projects.	DOD: Corps	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Act of March 10, 1934, 48 Stat. 401, as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 <i>et seq.</i>); Endangered Species Act of 1973, P.L. 93-205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 <i>et seq.</i>); and the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, P.L. 96-501 (16 U.S.C. 839 <i>et seq.</i>); Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (WRDA), P.L. 99-662 (42 U.S.C. 10301 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Transportation and Infrastructure House Resources Senate Environment and Public Works Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Fisheries management (cont.)	BuRec's living aquatic resource programs include management of water projects such as minimum flow evaluations and implementation; water acquisition for flow augmentation; aquatic habitat restoration, mitigation, and enhancement; fish hatchery modifications; adult and juvenile fish passages at various barriers; endangered fish studies; and other miscellaneous aquatic resource and habitat concerns.	DOI: BuRec	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Act of March 10, 1934, 48 Stat. 401, as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 <i>et seq.</i>); Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, P.L. 96-501 (16 U.S.C. 839 <i>et seq.</i>); Endangered Species Act of 1973, P.L. 93-205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 <i>et seq.</i>); Colorado River Storage Project Act, Act of April 11, 1956, 70 Stat 110 (43 U.S.C. 620g); the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Title 34 of P.L. 102-575, (106 Stat. 4706); and mitigation provisions of numerous other laws.	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has specific responsibility for managing all fish habitat on its public lands, including habitat for candidate, threatened, and endangered fishes. Major fishery habitat management objectives are to protect and improve suitable aquatic habitat by coordinating with the management of other resources, implementing specific habitat management and improvement measures, and coordinating with other agencies and organizations with fishery interests.	DOI: BLM	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94-579, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 <i>et seq.</i>); Endangered Species Act of 1973, P.L. 93-205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources Senate Environment and Public Works
	The National Park Service (NPS) conducts management programs designed to maintain and protect aquatic and marine resources found within the boundaries of NPS units. NPS also works with other governmental organizations to resolve management issues occurring outside park boundaries but affecting park aquatic/marine resources.	DOI: NPS	National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1 <i>et seq.</i>); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, P.L. 91-190, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 <i>et seq.</i>); Endangered Species Act of 1973, P.L. 93-205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 <i>et seq.</i>); and individual park enabling acts.	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources Senate Environment and Public Works
	The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), in licensing nonfederal hydroelectric projects and certifying nonfederal natural gas pipeline projects, is directed to give equal consideration to protection and enhancement of aquatic resources and habitat affected by project construction and operation.	FERC	Title II of the Federal Power Act of 1935, ch. 687, 49 Stat. 839, 847, 863, as amended (16 U.S.C. 797(e)); Endangered Species Act of 1973, P.L. 93-205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources House Commerce Senate Environment and Public Works Senate Commerce

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Fisheries management (cont.)	<p>The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Fish, Wildlife, and Recreation Program is the primary program through which the Federal Government fulfills its trust responsibilities to Indians in the area of aquatic resources, and through which tribal responsibilities and roles in aquatic resource management are funded. Certain other statutes also affect Indian fisheries.</p>	DOI: BIA	<p>Snyder Act of 1921, ch. 115, 42 Stat. 208, as amended (25 U.S.C. 13); Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 984 (25 U.S.C. 461 <i>et seq.</i>); Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, P.L. 93-638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 450 <i>et seq.</i>); Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act of 1980, P.L. 96-561 (16 U.S.C. 3301 <i>et seq.</i>); Fishing Sites Act, P.L. 100-581, (25 U.S.C. 476 note); Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996, P.L. 104-297 (16 U.S.C. 1801).</p>	<p>House Resources</p> <p>Senate Indian Affairs</p> <p>Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation</p>
Aquaculture	<p>Approximately a dozen federal departments and agencies play a role in one or more aspects of marine and/or freshwater aquaculture, with the major programs and resources within three Departments. USDA focuses primarily on assisting private aquaculture through financial and/or technical assistance. The Departments of Commerce and of the Interior concentrate more extensively on aquaculture activities that provide public benefits (such as propagating and rebuilding wild fish stocks) and on enforcing certain regulatory requirements affecting the industry such as various resource and environmental laws. Federal programs and policies affecting aquaculture are coordinated by a Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture (JSA), composed of representatives of most of these agencies, which functions as an official subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. The law designates USDA as the permanent administrative chair of the JSA and as the lead agency for coordination and dissemination of aquaculture information.</p>	<p>USDA: Cooperative State Research, Education, Extension Service; ARS; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; and others.</p> <p>Other agencies with aquaculture or related responsibilities where water resources might be at issue include: DOI: Fish and Wildlife Service; DOC: NOAA; Health and Human Services; DOD: Corps; and EPA.</p>	<p>Aquaculture activities are funded and/or regulated under numerous authorities, but the primary authority articulating federal policy and coordination is the National Aquaculture Act of 1980, P.L. 96-362, as amended (16 U.S.C. 2805 <i>et seq.</i>).</p>	<p>House Agriculture</p> <p>House Commerce</p> <p>House Resources</p> <p>Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p> <p>Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation</p> <p>Senate Environment and Public Works</p>

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
<i>Water Quality</i>				
Point source pollution	The Clean Water Act contains regulatory requirements that apply to industrial and municipal sources that discharge wastewater to the Nation's surface waters. EPA establishes national standards, or effluent limitations, applicable to categories of these sources to limit waste discharges. Permits are issued to individual plants and other facilities pursuant to the EPA standards. Indian tribes meeting statutory criteria may be treated as states in standard setting and permitting.	EPA	Clean Water Act (Title III and Sec. 402), P.L. 92-500, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1311-1313, 1342).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
Water quality infrastructure: wastewater and/or drinking water treatment	The Clean Water Act contains regulatory requirements specifying that municipal wastewater treatment plants achieve secondary treatment of municipal sewage wastes, or more stringent treatment where necessary to meet local water quality conditions. The Act also authorizes grants to states to capitalize State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (SRFs) to assist communities in financing projects needed to comply with the these regulatory requirements. Funds are also available to Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages under a set-aside from the SRF appropriation. (See also water supply entries, above.)	EPA EPA, in cooperation with the Indian Health Service (IHS) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).	Clean Water Act (Title II, Title VI, and Section 518(c)), P.L. 92-500 as amended by P.L. 100-4 (33 U.S.C. 1281-1298, 1377, 1381-1387).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
	The drinking water State Revolving Fund program authorizes grants to states to capitalize state loan funds to assist communities in financing projects needed to comply with federal drinking water regulations and standards. EPA is required to set aside a portion of funds to provide grants to the District of Columbia, Indian Tribes, and Trust Territories.	EPA	Safe Drinking Water Act (Section 1452), P.L. 93-523, as amended by P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300j-12).	House Commerce House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Water quality infrastructure: wastewater and/or drinking water treatment (cont.)	EPA may provide technical and financial assistance in the form of 50% grants to states for construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of water supply systems (and for source water quality protection programs) to address pollutants in navigable waters for the purpose of making such waters usable by water supply systems.	EPA	Title IV of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300j-3c). (This provision did not amend SDWA.)	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
	The Indian Health Service (IHS), Department of Health and Human Services (for housing construction funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), BIA, Indian tribes, and others) funds the provision of sanitation facilities - domestic and community potable water supplies and facilities, drainage facilities, and sewage- and waste-disposal facilities - to Indian homes and communities.	HHS: IHS, in cooperation with HUD and BIA	Indian Sanitation Facilities Act of 1959, P.L. 86-121 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1976, P.L. 94-437, as amended by Indian Health Care Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-713 (25 U.S.C. 1632).	House Resources House Commerce Senate Indian Affairs
	EPA and other federal agencies are authorized to make 50% grants to border states for planning and constructing drinking water and wastewater treatment systems for <i>colonias</i> (i.e., unincorporated, low-income communities along the U.S.-Mexico border). EPA is also authorized to make 50% grants to the State of Alaska for developing and constructing public water and wastewater systems to serve rural and Alaska Native villages.	EPA and other federal agencies	Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (Sections 135, 303, and 307), P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300j-16 and 33 U.S.C. 1263a and 1281).	House Commerce House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
Nonpoint source pollution	This program requires states, and Indian tribes meeting statutory criteria, to assess nonpoint source-related water quality impairments and to develop and implement management plans. EPA provides technical and financial assistance (grants to states and Indian tribes) for plan implementation.	EPA	Clean Water Act (Section 319), P.L. 92-500, as amended by P.L. 100-4 (33 U.S.C. 1329).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Nonpoint source pollution (cont.)	Agricultural programs to control soil erosion from farmed land, caused by wind and water, include technical assistance, cost sharing assistance, and education for landowners. Supporting activities include a national soil survey, a periodic Natural Resources Inventory, operation of plant material centers, and a snow survey.	USDA: NRCS (Cost sharing assistance was previously provided by the Farm Service Agency, but most responsibilities have been transferred to NRCS.)	Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935, P.L. 89-560 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f); Soil and Water Resource Conservation Act of 1977, P.L. 95-192, (16 U.S.C. 2001-2009); Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, P.L. 75-210 (7 U.S.C. 1010); Food Security Act of 1985, P.L. 99-198 (16 U.S.C., generally, 3800 <i>et seq.</i>); Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, P.L. 101-624 (16 U.S.C., generally, 3800 <i>et seq.</i>); and Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 P.L. 104-127 (16 U.S.C., generally, 3800 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
	The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides farmers with technical and financial assistance under 5- and 10-year contracts to address water, soil, and related natural resource problems; half of the funding is targeted to problems that accompany livestock production.	USDA: NRCS	Federal Agriculture Improvements and Reform Act of 1996, P.L. 104-127 (16 U.S.C. 3839).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
	States with approved Coastal Zone Management Programs under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) are required to develop a Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program using EPA guidance and implemented through existing Clean Water Act and CZMA authorities.	EPA and DOC: NOAA	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (Section 6217), P.L. 101-508, (16 U.S.C. 1451).	House Resources House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Commerce Senate Environment and Public Works
Source water protection	The Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to establish Source Water Assessment Programs under which states delineate source water areas serving public drinking water systems and assess the susceptibility of source waters to contamination. These assessments support a voluntary Source Water Petition Program which states may adopt, and under which a community water system or local government may submit, a petition to the state requesting assistance in developing a voluntary partnership to address the origins of contaminants in drinking water.	EPA	Safe Drinking Water Act (Sections 1453 and 1454), P.L. 93-523, as amended by P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300j-13 and 300j-14).	House Commerce Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Source water protection (cont.)	EPA may provide technical and financial assistance in the form of 50% grants to states, consistent with nonpoint source management programs established under section 319 of the Clean Water Act, for source water quality protection programs to address pollutants in navigable waters for the purpose of making such waters usable by water supply systems. (This provision also authorizes grants for constructing and improving water systems; see water quality infrastructure above.)	EPA	Title IV of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300j-3c). (This provision did not amend SDWA.)	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
Drinking water quality	Public water suppliers are required to meet national drinking water quality regulations that include numeric standards or treatment requirements. Indian tribes meeting statutory criteria may be treated as states under the Safe Drinking Water Act, including for the purpose of enforcing regulations governing public water systems.	EPA	Safe Drinking Water Act (Section 1412), P.L. 93-523, as amended by P.L. 99-339 and P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300g-1 and 300j-11).	House Commerce Senate Environment and Public Works
Ground water quality protection	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) includes several programs specifically for protecting underground sources of drinking water: (1) the underground injection control program, which regulates the injection of fluids, including the disposal of industrial wastes in deep underground wells; (2) the sole source aquifer program which permits EPA, on its own or upon petition, to designate an aquifer as a "sole source" if it is the principal water supply (this designation authorizes EPA to review any federally funded projects that may threaten or affect its quality); (3) the sole source aquifer demonstration program; and (4) the wellhead protection program, which required states to submit to EPA, by June 1989, programs for protecting from contamination areas around wells supplying public water systems. States were directed to make every reasonable effort to implement their program within 2 years of submitting it to EPA. States with approved wellhead programs are eligible for EPA grants for 50%-90% of costs of plan development and implementation. (See also nonpoint source pollution and source water protection entries.)	EPA	Safe Drinking Water Act (Sections 1424(e), 1427, 1428), P.L. 93-523, as amended by P.L. 99-339 and P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300h <i>et seq.</i>)	House Commerce Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Ground water quality protection (cont.)	The 1996 SDWA amendments authorized EPA to make grants to states for developing and implementing a state program to ensure the coordinated and comprehensive protection of ground water resources within the state. Grants may not exceed 50% of the costs of implementing the program and may not be used for ground water remediation projects.	EPA	Safe Drinking Water Act (Section 1429), P.L. 93-523, as amended by P.L. 104-182 (42 U.S.C. 300h-8).	House Commerce Senate Environment and Public Works
Research	The Clean Water Act authorizes extensive water quality planning, studies, and monitoring under the direction primarily of EPA. The 1987 Clean Water Act amendments included new water quality work concerning Chesapeake Bay, the Great Lakes, Estuary and Clean Lakes Programs, and studies of water pollution problems in aquifers. Many other federal agencies participate in this research including USGS, NOAA, and the Corps. (See also general research entry under water supply/quantity, above.)	EPA	Clean Water Act (Title I and Section 314) P.L. 92-500, as amended by P.L. 100-4 (33 U.S.C. 1251- 1268, 1324).	House Transportation and Infrastructure House Science Senate Environment and Public Works
	The Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes drinking water research, studies, and demonstrations related to providing a dependably safe supply of drinking water, including improvements in water testing, purification, and distribution, and improving methods of protecting underground sources of drinking water from contamination. Additionally, EPA is directed to conduct various health effects studies on contaminants in drinking water, including some in cooperation with HHS, USDA, and other federal agencies.	EPA, in cooperation with other federal agencies	Safe Drinking Water Act (Sections 1442 and 1458), P.L. 93-523, as amended (42 U.S.C. 300j-1 and 300j-18).	House Commerce House Science Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Wetlands	The Clean Water Act established a federal wetland permit program regulating the disposal of dredge and fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Landowners or developers must obtain permits from the Corps to carry out activities involving disposal of dredged or fill materials into wetlands. The EPA can override Corps permit decisions while the Fish and Wildlife Service has a strong advisory role. This is the only Clean Water Act program not administered by EPA, because of the Corps' historical responsibility for protecting navigable waters.	DOD: Corps, with EPA, USDA: NRCS, DOI: FWS, and DOC: NOAA/NMFS	Clean Water Act (Section 404), P.L. 92-500, as amended by P.L. 100-4 (33 U.S.C. 1344); Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Act of Mar. 10, 1934, 48 Stat. 401, as amended (16 U.S.C. 661-666c); and the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (Section 10), ch. 425, 30 Stat. 1151, as amended (33 U.S.C. 403 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
	The NRCS manages the Swampbuster program, a disincentive program to minimize the conversion of wetlands to agricultural uses.	USDA: NRCS, with several other USDA agencies	Food Security Act of 1985, P.L. 99-198 (16 U.S.C. 3821).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
	The Wetland Reserve, Conservation Reserve, and Water Bank Programs administered by USDA pay farmers to keep agricultural wetlands out of crop production and to restore wetlands that have been converted to crop production.	USDA: NRCS, Farm Service Agency (FSA, Conservation Reserve Program)	Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, P.L. 101-624 (16 U.S.C. 3800 <i>et seq.</i>); Food Security Act of 1985 P.L. 99-198 (16 U.S.C. 3821); and Water Bank Program, P.L. 91-559 (16 U.S.C. 1301).	House Agriculture Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
	North American Waterfowl Management Plan provides a framework for improving waterfowl habitat.	DOI: FWS	North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989, P.L. 101-233 (16 U.S.C. 4401 <i>et seq.</i>); Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Environment and Public Works
	The Corps is authorized to undertake wetland restoration projects, primarily in Louisiana.	DOD: Corps	Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3951-3956).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
Coastal zones	The Federal Coastal Zone Management Program provides grants to states to prepare and implement coastal zone management programs. (See also nonpoint source pollution entry, above.)	DOC: NOAA	Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, P.L. 92-583 (16 U.S.C. 1451-1464).	House Resources Senate Commerce

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Estuaries	NOAA is authorized to provide grants to states to assist with state-protected estuarine areas used for research and education programs, and to serve as laboratories for comparative studies among the major coastal biogeographic regions.	DOC: NOAA	Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, P.L. 92-583 (16 U.S.C. 1461).	House Resources Senate Commerce
	EPA, with state and local governments and others, is directed to conduct and complete management conferences for designated estuaries to assess the condition of the estuaries and to develop comprehensive conservation and management plans. (Congress has also enacted site-specific legislation for places like Chesapeake Bay, San Francisco Bay and Long Island Sound)	EPA	Clean Water Act (Section 320), P.L. 92-500, as amended by P.L. 100-4 (33 U.S.C. 1330).	House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Environment and Public Works
Water Rights and Allocation				
Water allocation	Congress has on rare occasions made allocations of water, at times in response to interstate compacts and international treaties.	DOI	<i>E.g.</i> , Colorado River Compact, Act of August 19, 1921, 42 Stat. 171; Boulder Canyon Project Act of December 21, 1928, ch. 42, 45 Stat. 1057 (43 U.S.C. 617 <i>et seq.</i>); and associated interstate compacts and international treaties.	House Judiciary House Resources Senate Judiciary Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Interstate water compacts	Congress has granted its consent to many interstate water compacts which address the apportionment of waters of interstate streams, pollution of such waters, or deal with the control of floods and associated problems and has approved associated legislation in response to such compacts. (For such compacts, the Geological Survey provides administrative support for the Federal representative. Also, the Geological Survey collects hydrologic data for 25 interstate compacts.)	DOI: USGS	Various acts providing congressional consent to interstate compacts, <i>e.g.</i> P.L. 81-82, Arkansas River Compact, P.L. 82-231, Yellowstone River Compact, <i>et al.</i>	House Judiciary House Resources House Transportation and Infrastructure Senate Judiciary Senate Energy and Natural Resources Senate Environment and Public Works

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
Tribal water rights	Native Americans may have rights to water derived from treaties, statutes, executive actions, or judicial decrees. Recently, Congress has enacted statutes embodying settlements reached after the input of various concerned parties.	DOI	Re: settlement acts, see for example Ak-Chin Water Rights Settlement Act, P.L. 95-328, 92 Stat. 409; Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of Oct. 12, 1982, P.L. 97-293, 96 Stat. 1274; Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act, Titles 5, 35, and 37 of P.L. 102-575,	House Resources Senate Indian Affairs Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Federal water rights	Some statutes affect the federal lands and water resources managed by various federal agencies. (See examples below.) National Forest System Lands	DOA: USFS	Organic Administration Act of 1897, Act of June 4, 1897, ch. 2, 30 Stat. 11, (16 U.S.C. 473 and various others) — Note: This is an appropriation act with permanent substantive law change; Rangeland Renewable resources Planning Act of 1974, P.L. 93-378, 88 Stat 476 (16 U.S.C. 1600 <i>et. seq.</i>), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949.	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	Bureau of Land Management Lands	DOI: BLM	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94-579, 90 Stat. 2744 (43 U.S.C. 1701 <i>et. seq.</i>) Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, Act of June 28, 1934, ch. 865, 48 Stat. 1269 (43 U.S.C. 315 <i>et. seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	National Wildlife Refuges	DOI: Fish and Wildlife Service	National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, P.L. 90-404, 80 Stat. 927 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	National Park Service System lands	DOI: National Park Service	National park Service Organic Act of 1916, Act of August 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-6); American Antiquities Act, Act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431-433); and various acts creating specific NPS units.	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources
	Some recent wilderness legislation has included specific language regarding federal water rights.	Various agencies	National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, P.L. 90-592, 82 Stat. 906, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271); Wilderness Act of 1964, P.L. 88-577, 78 Stat. 890, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1131).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Topic	Program or function description	Department/ agency	Statutory authority	Committee jurisdiction ¹
River basin commissions	The Water Resources Planning Act authorized river basin commissions. Some were created but were revoked by a series of executive orders.	Federal agencies having a substantial interest in the work of a commission could serve as a representative.	Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, P.L. 89-80 (42 U.S.C. 1962 <i>et seq.</i>).	House Resources Senate Energy and Natural Resources

1. Where more than one committee per chamber is listed they are generally listed in order of "primary" jurisdictional responsibility in the House, and "predominant" jurisdictional responsibility in the Senate; however, in some cases multiple committees are listed when multiple activities of an individual agency are authorized under different statutes. Consequently, the order in the table does not always imply referral order. Readers should consider the activity and statutes listed, consult the rules language, and where necessary seek the views of the House and Senate Parliamentarian's Office for a more definitive evaluation.

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House Rule X: Water Jurisdiction

Committee	Rule X language	Parliamentarian notes	Committee language on subcommittee jurisdiction ¹
Agriculture	Crop insurance and soil conservation Inspection of . . . seafood and seafood products Water conservation related to activities of the Department of Agriculture	Bills to develop land and water conservation programs on private and non federal lands	Subcommittee on Forestry, Resource Conservation, and Research (forestry, water, soil and natural resource conservation, small watershed program)
Commerce	Consumer affairs and consumer health Public health and quarantine Management and all functions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Bills declaring whether or not streams are navigable, and for preventing or regulating hindrances to navigation, such as bridges and dams, except such bridges and dams as are a part of river improvements	Subcommittee on Health and Environment (environmental protection in general, including the Safe Drinking Water Act) Subcommittee on Energy and Power (... renewable energy resources and synthetic fuels, energy regulation and utilization ...)
International Relations		Regulate bridges and dams on international waters	Oversight responsibility for International fishing agreements
Judiciary	Interstate compacts, generally		
National Security	Interoceanic canals, generally, including measures relating to the maintenance, operation, and administration of interoceanic canals Merchant Marine Academy, and State Maritime Academies National security aspects of merchant marine		

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Committee	Rule X language	Parliamentarian notes	Committee language on subcommittee jurisdiction ¹
Resources	<p>Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation</p> <p>Geological Survey</p> <p>International fishing agreements</p> <p>Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes</p> <p>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</p> <p>... care and allotment of Indian lands...</p>		<p>Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands (Wild and Scenic Rivers System . . . ; federal outdoor recreation plans, programs and administration including the Land and Water Conservation Fund, except those in public forests; plans and programs concerning non-federal outdoor recreation and land use, including plans and programs authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, except those in public forests; except for public lands in Alaska, public lands generally, including federal reserved water rights)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans (fisheries management and fisheries research generally; protection of coastal and marine environments including estuarine</p>

Committee	Rule X language	Parliamentarian notes	Committee language on subcommittee jurisdiction ¹
Resources (cont.)	<p>Marine affairs (including coastal zone management) except for measures relating to oil and other pollution of navigable waters</p> <p>Oceanography</p>		<p>environments, including estuarine protection; oceanography; ocean engineering; coastal zone management; marine sanctuaries; U.N. convention on the law of the sea; sea grant programs and marine extension services)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources (all measures concerning U.S. Geological Survey, except for activities and programs of Water Resources Division or its successor)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Water and Power (generation and marketing of electric power from federal water projects...; water resources planning conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act, water resource research and development programs, saline water research and development; compacts relating to the use and apportionment of interstate waters, water rights, and major interbasin water or power movement programs; irrigation and reclamation projects and other water resources development programs including policies and procedures of the Bureau of Reclamation)</p>
Science	<p>Marine research</p> <p>National Weather Service</p>	<p>With four other committees, measures coordinating federal agencies research into ground water contamination, including that done by EPA</p>	<p>Subcommittee on Energy and Environment (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including all activities related to weather, weather services, climate, and the atmosphere, and marine fisheries, and oceanic research)</p>

Committee	Rule X language	Parliamentarian notes	Committee language on subcommittee jurisdiction ¹
Transportation and Infrastructure	<p>Coast Guard</p> <p>Federal management of emergencies and natural disasters</p> <p>Flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors</p> <p>Inland waterways</p> <p>Navigation and the laws relating thereto, including pilotage</p> <p>Measures relating to merchant marine, except for national security aspects</p> <p>Oil and other pollution of navigable waters, including inland, coastal, and ocean waters</p> <p>Marine affairs (including coastal zone management) as they relate to oil and other pollution of navigable waters</p> <p>Public works for the benefit of navigation, including bridges and dams (other than international bridges and dams)</p> <p>Water power</p>		<p>Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation</p> <p>Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment (civil works program of the Army Corps of Engineers, including projects for flood control, navigation, water supply, hydroelectric power, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, and recreation; water pollution, including the Clean Water Act; wetland protection and enhancement; federal management of emergencies and natural disasters; characterization and protection of groundwater; water transportation subject to jurisdiction of ICC; TVA)</p>
Ways and Means		With Resources Committee, amending the Fishermen's Protective Act to authorize the President to prohibit the importation of any product from a country violating an international fishery conservation program	

¹. Subcommittees are not officially authorized in either House or Senate rules; they are creatures of the full committee that created them. Accordingly, information on subcommittee jurisdiction is not uniform provided. Subcommittees are listed here only where subcommittee descriptions have been stipulated in writing by the appropriate committee.

CRS Attachment C

Senate Rule XXV and Nominations Considered: Water Jurisdiction

Committee	Rule XXV language	Nominations handled	Committee language on subcommittee jurisdiction ¹
Agriculture	<p>Crop insurance and soil conservation</p> <p>Food from fresh waters</p> <p>Plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering</p> <p>Rural development, rural electrification, and watersheds</p>	<p>USDA Secretary, Undersecretary for Community and Rural Development; Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment</p>	<p>Subcommittee on Forestry, Conservation and Rural Revitalization (soil conservation, stream channelization, watershed and flood control programs involving structures of less than 4000 acre-foot storage capacity)</p>
Commerce, Science and Transportation	<p>Coast Guard</p> <p>Coastal Zone management</p> <p>Marine and ocean navigation, safety, and transportation, including navigational aspects of deepwater ports</p> <p>Marine fisheries</p> <p>Merchant marine and navigation</p> <p>Oceans, weather, and atmospheric activities</p> <p>Panama Canal and interoceanic canals generally</p>	<p>Dept. of Commerce Secretary; Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere; Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere; Chief Scientist of NOAA; NOAA officer corps</p> <p>Dept of Transportation Secretary; Administrator of Maritime Administration; Administrator of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation; Coast Guard officers</p> <p>Federal Maritime Commission, 5 commissioners</p>	<p>Subcommittee on Oceans and Fisheries (NOAA; fisheries and marine mammals; coastal zone management; Coast Guard)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine (Federal Maritime Commission; St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.; maritime industry; maritime Administration; merchant marine)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce and Tourism (Federal Trade Commission)</p>

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Committee	Rule XXV language	Nominations handled	Committee language on subcommittee jurisdiction ¹
Energy and Natural Resources	<p>Energy related aspects of deepwater ports</p> <p>Extraction of minerals from oceans and Outer Continental Shelf lands</p> <p>Hydroelectric power, irrigation, and reclamation</p> <p>National parks, recreational areas, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers ...</p>	<p>Dept. of Interior Secretary; Deputy Secretary; Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (shared with Environment Committee); Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs; Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management; Assistant Secretary for Water and Science; Commissioner of Bureau of Reclamation; Commissioner Bureau of Mines; Director of U.S. Geological Survey</p>	<p>Subcommittee on Forests and Land Management (reserved water rights)</p> <p>Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation (wild and scenic rivers system; land and water conservation fund)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Water and Power (irrigation; reclamation projects, including related flood control purposes; energy development impacts on water resources; groundwater resources and management; hydroelectric power; energy related aspects of deepwater ports)</p>
Environment and Public Works	<p>Environmental policy</p> <p>Environmental research and development</p> <p>Ocean dumping</p> <p>Fisheries and wildlife</p> <p>Environmental aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands</p> <p>Water resources</p> <p>Flood control and improvements of rivers and harbors, including environmental aspects of deepwater ports</p> <p>Public works, bridges, and dams</p> <p>Water pollution</p>	<p>Dept. of Interior Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (shared with Energy Committee); Director Fish and Wildlife Service;</p> <p>Council on Environmental Quality: Chairman and two members</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency: Administrator, Deputy Administrator, all assistant administrators</p> <p>Federal Emergency Management Agency: associate director</p> <p>Tennessee Valley Administration: three members</p>	<p>Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure (water resources)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety (Tennessee Valley Authority; wetlands; disaster relief)</p> <p>Subcommittee on Drinking Water, Fisheries and Wildlife (Safe Drinking Water Act; fisheries and wildlife issues; endangered species act; national wildlife refuges)</p>
Indian Affairs	... Indian land management		

¹ Subcommittees are not officially authorized in either House or Senate rules; they are creatures of the full committee that created them. Accordingly, information on subcommittee jurisdiction is not uniformly provided. Subcommittees are listed here only where subcommittee descriptions have been stipulated in writing by the appropriate committee.