



ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$58.191 billion. The defense portion of the allocation is \$33.287 billion, which is \$1.887 billion (6%) above the FY23 enacted level. The non-defense portion of the allocation is \$24.904 billion, which is \$398 million (2%) below the FY23 enacted program level and \$2.171 billion (8%) below the FY24 President’s Budget Request. The Act also repurposes \$1.435 billion in unused prior-year non-defense appropriations to better accommodate current priorities.

The Act prioritizes funding for agencies and programs that bolster our national security, energy security, and economic competitiveness.

TOP LINE MESSAGING

- Refocuses Washington spending and cuts wasteful bureaucracy by:
 - Repurposing unspent funds for higher priorities at the Corps of Engineers and Department of Energy.
 - Directing the Secretary of Energy to sell the Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve – a costly and unauthorized program established by the Obama Administration without congressional input – and prohibiting the establishment of any new regional petroleum product reserves.
 - Making additional funding from the IIJA and the IRA available to the Department of Energy Inspector General to oversee and combat waste, fraud, and abuse of taxpayer dollars within the numerous new and expanded programs funded in those bills.
- Bolsters our national security by:
 - Upholding the nation’s nuclear deterrence posture, including:
 - \$19.108 billion for the continued modernization of the nuclear weapons stockpile and infrastructure;
 - \$1.946 billion to support the operational nuclear naval fleet, Columbia-class submarine reactor development, and research and development for current and future generations of nuclear-powered warships; and
 - \$2.581 billion to reduce the danger of hostile nations or terrorist groups acquiring nuclear devices, radiological dispersal devices, weapons-usable material, and nuclear expertise.
- Strengthens our energy security and the national economy by:
 - Maintaining strong support for domestic critical minerals production, reducing reliance on foreign sources.

HOUSE
APPROPRIATIONS
REPUBLICANS

- Supporting domestic uranium enrichment capabilities, including high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU) availability, which is essential to reduce U.S. reliance on foreign sources to power current and future commercial nuclear reactors.
- Advancing small modular reactor and advanced reactor demonstration projects, key to regaining international dominance in the nuclear market.
- Safeguarding energy and technology assets from being used by foreign adversaries, such as Russia and China.
 - Prohibiting the Administration from selling crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to the Chinese Communist Party.
 - Prohibiting the Department of Energy from providing financial assistance to any entity of concern.
 - Prohibiting access to U.S. nuclear weapons production facilities by citizens of China and Russia.
- Facilitating the efficient transport of goods and commodities through improvements and maintenance of ports and waterways.

DEMOCRAT POISON PILLS REJECTED

- Rejects harmful Democrat policies that would have:
 - Significantly expanded funding for “woke” programs across the Department of Energy.
 - Continued unjustified and unsustainable growth in spending on climate change programs.

DETAILED FUNDING SUMMARY

Corps of Engineers—Civil

Provides \$8.681 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, which is \$21 million above the FY23 enacted program level. Additionally, directs the allocation of unused previous appropriations to specific projects.

- \$2.771 billion for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.
- \$456 million for construction projects on the inland waterways system, fully funding ongoing work for FY24.
- Approximately \$2.2 billion for flood and storm damage reduction activities.

Department of the Interior

Provides \$1.923 billion, which is \$31 million below the FY23 enacted level.

- \$23 million for the Central Utah Project, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level.
- \$1.752 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation’s Water and Related Resources account, which is \$450.7 million above the President’s Budget Request.

HOUSE
APPROPRIATIONS
REPUBLICANS

- Prioritizes projects that increase water supply and support drought response.
- \$135.3 million for rural water projects.
- \$134 million for water storage projects authorized by the WIIN Act.
- Fully funds Reclamation Safety of Dams Act activities at \$210.2 million.

Department of Energy

Provides \$50.247 billion for the Department of Energy, which is \$1.8 billion above the FY23 enacted program level and \$2.324 billion below the President's Budget Request.

- \$24.135 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, which is \$1.972 billion above the FY23 enacted level, including:
 - \$19.1 billion for Weapons Activities;
 - \$1.95 billion for Naval Reactors;
 - \$2.58 billion for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation;
 - Fully funds all major stockpile modernization activities, including the W-93 warhead and a variant of the B61 gravity bomb; and
 - Provides additional funding for plutonium pit production, the Uranium Processing Facility, and the nuclear Sea-Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM-N) program.
- \$8.2 billion for the Office of Science, which is \$140 million above the FY23 enacted level.
 - Maintains support for the world's fastest computer and develops the next generation of computing capabilities.
 - Advances fusion energy sciences to bring fusion to the electric grid.
 - Increases operations for experimental user facilities.
 - Enhances the National Laboratories, the pipeline of foundational research, and America's role as the global leader of scientific discovery.
- \$1.69 billion for Nuclear Energy, including nuclear energy research, development, and demonstration activities.
 - Continues funding for the Advanced Reactors Demonstration Program and small modular reactor design and demonstration activities and includes a significant increase for the Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability program.
 - Repurposes \$3.6 billion from previously appropriated IIJA funds to domestic production of low-enriched uranium, HALEU availability, and small modular reactors.
 - Repurposes \$100 million from previously appropriated IIJA funds for a new nuclear workforce training program.
- \$3.46 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), which is \$1.3 billion below the President's Budget Request after accounting for budget structure changes.
- \$200 million for Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level, to ensure the electric grid is resilient in the face of cyberattacks, physical attacks, and other disruptions.
- \$280 million for Electricity, which is \$9.5 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$17.5 million below the President's Budget Request after accounting for budget structure changes,

HOUSE
APPROPRIATIONS
REPUBLICANS

for research and development activities to advance energy storage technologies; streamline manufacturing of transformers; and integrate new transmission, distribution, and generation technologies into the electric grid.

- \$60 million for Grid Deployment, which is \$500,000 above the FY23 enacted level and \$46.6 million below the President’s Budget Request after accounting for budget structure changes, for efforts to advance improvements to the transmission and distribution systems of the nation’s electric grid.
- \$865 million for Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, which is \$25 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$40 million below the President’s Budget Request, with funding prioritized to support the full suite of production technologies, including separation and extraction, for critical minerals in order to utilize and secure our domestic supply chain and reduce reliance on foreign sources.
- \$213 million for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is \$6 million above the FY23 enacted level, for maintenance and operational improvements to ensure the Reserve fulfills its mission as a national security asset.
- \$50 million for the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations, which is \$39 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$165 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Includes no funding for new demonstrations.
- \$460 million for ARPA-E, which is \$10 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$190 million below the President’s Budget Request, to transform the energy economy by advancing high-risk, high-reward energy technologies.
- \$70 million for Indian Energy Policy and Programs, which is \$5 million below the FY23 enacted level, to promote tribal energy development, enhance and strengthen tribal energy infrastructure, and electrify Indian lands and homes.
- \$8.48 billion for the Department’s environmental management and cleanup activities.
 - \$7.29 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup to continue remediation of sites contaminated by decades of Cold War-era nuclear weapons production.
- \$86 million for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which is equal to the FY23 enacted level, for oversight of the Department’s programs.
 - Makes additional funds from the IJA and the IRA available to the OIG to oversee programs funded in those bills.

Independent Agencies

- \$200 million for the Appalachian Regional Commission.
- \$31.1 million for the Delta Regional Authority.
- \$17 million for the Denali Commission.
- \$41 million for the Northern Border Regional Commission.
- \$20 million for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission.
- \$5 million for the Southwest Border Regional Commission.
- \$5 million for the Great Lakes Authority.



Community Project Funding

The list of Community Project Funding requests included in final Fiscal Year 2024 bills is available here: <https://appropriations.house.gov/fiscal-year-2024-community-project-funding>