



CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

In recent years, domestic spending has skyrocketed, adding trillions to our national debt. For the 118th Congress, the House Republican Conference made a promise to change the trajectory of federal spending and put an end to budgetary waste, without compromising on our commitment to veterans or shortchanging investments in national security.

Now, House Republicans are delivering on that promise.

Under Speaker Johnson's topline spending agreement, the Fiscal Year 2024 appropriations bills dramatically reduce the use of off-book resources and budgetary gimmicks – steps that will save taxpayers more than \$200 billion over the next ten years. The bills come in under the President's Budget Request by more than \$100 billion and rein in efforts by the Senate to spend beyond the topline. **The bills represent the first overall cut to non-defense, non-VA spending in almost a decade.**

Fundamentally, **the bills achieve what House Republicans set out to do by strategically increasing defense spending and making targeted cuts to wasteful non-defense programs.**

The bills in this package are prime examples:

- The Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act fully funds veterans medical care, honoring our commitment to the brave men and women that have served our country.
- The Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food and Drug Administration Appropriations Act preserves funding for America's farmers, ranchers, and rural communities.
- The programmatic non-defense levels in the other four Acts are reduced from Fiscal Year 2023.
- Targeted cuts are made to bring about the changes House Republicans have fought for, including cuts to the FBI (6%), ATF (7%), and EPA (9.6%).

Spending reductions aren't the only Republican wins in these bills. Even with a Democrat as President, a divided Congress, and a slim Majority, **House Republicans maintained longstanding legacy riders** that Democrats sought to repeal, **rejected harmful policies** proposed in the President's Budget and Senate bills, and **fought for and secured conservative wins.**



**AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

- Rejects President Biden’s proposal for 4,700 new full-time equivalents (FTE) at the USDA headquarters in Washington, D.C., and instead encourages the hiring of staff in the county offices that work directly with producers and rural communities.
- Addresses foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land.
- Continues critical investments in agriculture research, rural broadband, rural water infrastructure, and animal and plant health programs.
- Provides sufficient resources to ensure the safety of food, drugs, and medical devices.
- Maintains a funding restriction on the FDA from conducting research on a human embryo that is intentionally created or modified to include a heritable genetic modification.

**COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

- Utilizes the power of the purse to address the weaponization of the growing bureaucracy within the FBI and ATF.
 - Reduces the FBI’s operating budget by \$654 million, representing a 6% cut.
 - Cuts the FBI’s construction account by \$621.9 million, representing a 95% cut.
 - Reduces the ATF’s funding by \$122 million, representing a 7% cut.
- Maintains strong support for law enforcement through robust funding for Byrne JAG formula grants, COPS Hiring grants, and Community Project Funding for state and local law enforcement activities.
- Expands law enforcement efforts to combat human trafficking, including a focus on rural communities.
- Increases the DEA’s funding to expand its efforts to combat fentanyl.
- Prohibits the DOJ from targeting or investigating parents who exercise their right to free speech at local school board meetings.
- Prohibits the DOJ from investigating or prosecuting churches on the basis of their religious beliefs.



ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

- Upholds the nation’s nuclear deterrence posture, including:
 - \$19.108 billion for the continued modernization of the nuclear weapons stockpile and infrastructure;
 - \$1.946 billion for Naval Reactors; and
 - \$2.581 billion for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation.
- Supports 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.
- Reduces reliance on foreign sources of critical minerals by maintaining strong support for domestic production.

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

- Reduces funding for the Environmental Protection Agency by nearly 10%.
- Cuts the Administration’s Environmental Justice Budget Request by \$275 million.
- Rejects policy provisions included in the President’s Budget Request that would have reduced domestic energy production, driven up oil and gas prices, and increased U.S. dependence on foreign oil.
- Includes language to protect public access for hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting on federal lands.
- Maintains key provisions, including exempting farmers and livestock producers from burdensome greenhouse gas requirements and preventing an Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing of sage-grouse, to enable continued energy and mineral development across the West.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

- Fully funds veterans’ health care programs.
- Provides \$2 billion above the President’s Budget Request for military construction, focusing investments on the Pacific theater, barracks, and other quality-of-life projects.
- Protects the 2nd Amendment rights of veterans by preventing the VA from sending information to the FBI about veterans without a judge’s consent.



**TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

- Cuts \$3.245 billion from the FY23 enacted levels across 19 DOT and HUD grant programs that have been overfunded by Democrats in recent years. Rejects the Administration's request for additional programs and initiatives totaling nearly \$2.641 billion.
- Funds safety-related agencies and missions within DOT modal administrations to improve safety and efficiency of our nation's transportation system.
- Limits the Administration's regulatory agenda, including prohibiting funds from being used to require inward-facing cameras or the enforcement of the electronic logging device rule with respect to carriers transporting livestock or insects.
- Maintains housing assistance for vulnerable Americans, including the elderly, disabled, and veterans.



AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$26.228 billion, which is \$2.67 billion (9%) below the FY24 President’s Budget Request. The Act prioritizes agencies and programs that protect our nation’s food and drug supply; support America’s farmers, ranchers, and rural communities; and ensure low-income Americans have access to nutrition programs.

TOP LINE MESSAGING

- Refocuses Washington spending and cuts wasteful bureaucracy by:
 - Providing no funding for new programs and keeping most accounts funded below the FY23 enacted levels.
 - Including no pay increases for FY24, saving taxpayers \$396 million.
 - Rejecting President Biden’s proposal for 4,700 new full-time equivalents (FTE) at the USDA headquarters in Washington, D.C., and instead encouraging the hiring of staff in the county offices that work directly with producers and rural communities.
 - Rescinding unspent COVID FDA resources and high carryover of unutilized balances in certain programs.
 - Reducing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to reflect the end of COVID-related benefits as well as a decrease in participation rates.
 - Zeroing out requested funding for Biden Admin Climate Corps efforts in the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.
 - Eliminating funding for the Natural Resources Conservation Service’s (NRCS’s) conservation equity agreements, which the Biden Administration funded at \$50 million and \$70 million in FY22 and FY23, respectively.
 - Reaffirming the political limits outlined in the Hatch Act, particularly those of lobbying Congress and using official resources for political purposes.
- Supports our rural communities and strengthens our national security and food supply by:
 - Continuing critical investments in agriculture research, rural broadband, rural water infrastructure, and animal and plant health programs.
 - Providing sufficient resources to ensure the safety of food, drugs, and medical devices.
 - Addressing foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land by:
 - Improving the tracking system of foreign-owned land; and
 - Adding the Secretary of Agriculture to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) to review agricultural transactions and also requiring the notification of CFIUS of agricultural land transactions of

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national security concern, including purchases made by China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran.

- Ensuring low-income Americans have access to nutrition programs.
- Providing a \$31.7 million increase for the Food Safety and Inspection Service to fund frontline meat and poultry inspectors.
- Providing rental assistance for affordable housing for 270,000 low-income families and seniors in rural communities.
- Maintaining ‘Buy American’ provisions that maximize the federal government’s use of services, goods, products, and materials produced and offered in the United States.
- Continuing a program to increase inspection of foreign drug manufacturing facilities in China and India.
- Providing adequate funding for land-grant universities to conduct agricultural research to ensure American producers can compete with China.

LEGACY RIDERS MAINTAINED

- Maintains longstanding, bipartisan riders, including:
 - A funding restriction on the Food and Drug Administration from conducting research on a human embryo that is intentionally created or modified to include a heritable genetic modification.
 - Several provisions that limit the Secretary of Agriculture’s ability to circumvent Congressional intent, including directives on reprogramming of funds, personnel costs, and submission of spend plans.
 - A prohibition on funding for government IT systems that do not block pornography, a provision the Biden Administration proposed to eliminate.

DETAILED FUNDING SUMMARY

Department of Agriculture

Provides \$22.336 billion, which is \$383 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$2.7 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

- \$1.788 billion for the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), which is \$43 million above the FY23 enacted level.
 - Includes increases for high-priority initiatives and addresses emerging pests and diseases.
- \$1.678 billion for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which is \$22 million below the FY23 enacted level.
 - Includes level funding for programs that support our nation’s land-grant universities and reduces funding for several low-priority research programs.

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- \$1.162 billion for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), which is \$9 million below the FY23 enacted level.
 - Includes \$15 million for electronic identification eartags for cattle and bison to improve animal disease traceability.
- \$222.9 million for the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), which is \$14.8 million below the FY23 enacted level.
- \$1.19 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), which is \$31.7 million above the FY23 enacted level, to fund our nation’s frontline meat and poultry inspectors.
- \$1.209 billion for the Farm Service Agency (FSA), which is \$6 million below the FY23 enacted level.
 - Maintains funding for FSA salaries and expenses.
 - Increases funds to improve the tracking system of foreign land ownership.
- \$10.686 billion in total program loan authorizations for the FSA Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF), which is \$33.3 million above the FY23 enacted level.
 - Includes an increase of \$33 million for Emergency Loans to meet higher anticipated loan demand due to higher interest rates.
- \$65.637 million for the Risk Management Agency (RMA), which is \$1.2 million below the FY23 enacted level.
- \$914.9 million for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which is \$26 million below the FY23 enacted level.
 - Eliminates funding for equity initiatives.
- \$3.6 billion for Rural Development programs, prioritizing funding for home ownership and infrastructure lending.
 - Provides \$90 million in ReConnect broadband funding to meet continued demand.
 - Fully funds existing rental contracts to ensure rural residents will not be displaced.
- \$33.266 billion for Child Nutrition programs, which is \$4.7 billion above the FY23 enacted level.
 - Includes funding for the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Summer Food Programs.
- \$7.03 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is \$1.03 billion above the FY23 enacted level.
- \$122.4 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), right-sizing the program to reflect the end of COVID-related benefits as well as a decrease in participation rates.
- \$389 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which is \$50 million above the FY23 enacted level, to provide food to low-income seniors.
- \$2.06 billion for the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).
 - Reduces the Food for Peace Program by \$63 million and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program by \$3.3 million.



Food and Drug Administration

Provides \$6.521 billion for the Food and Drug Administration to support its work in protecting our food and drug supply.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Provides \$365 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and rejects the Administration's user fee proposal, resulting in funding equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$46 million below the President's Budget Request.

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>



COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$66.538 billion. The defense portion of the allocation is \$6.356 billion, and the non-defense portion of the allocation is \$60.182 billion.

Consistent with the topline agreement, the bill provides non-defense topline resources totaling \$75.398 billion – a 3% reduction from the Fiscal Year 2023 enacted level and a cut of nearly \$10 billion from the President’s Budget Request.

Importantly, the Act reins in the Washington bureaucracy by right-sizing agencies and programs and redirects that funding to combat fentanyl and counter the People’s Republic of China.

In particular, the Act utilizes the power of the purse to address weaponization of the growing bureaucracy within the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), while supporting state and local law enforcement and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

TOP LINE MESSAGING

- Refocuses Washington spending, cuts wasteful bureaucracy, and holds the Administration accountable by:
 - Reversing anti-Second Amendment overreach by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) by significantly reducing its overall funding by \$122 million, a 7% decrease from the FY23 enacted level.
 - Holding the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) accountable for targeting everyday Americans by reducing its overall operating budget by \$654 million and cutting its construction account by 95%.
 - Directing the FBI to explore ways to decentralize its presence in D.C.
 - Eliminating wasteful grant programs that advance the Administration’s progressive agenda and instead responsibly investing in programs with targeted funding to rural and underserved communities.
 - Requiring the DOJ to hold Immigration Judges accountable by implementing a performance appraisal system for Immigration Judges.
 - Requiring the DOJ to report to Congress on DOJ employees convicted of a felony.
 - Eliminating cost share waivers put in place by COVID-19 policies.
 - Reinstating the cost-share for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program.
 - Increasing oversight of the DOJ’s administering of grant programs to ensure funds are spent as allocated.

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- Bolsters our national security by:
 - Requiring the DOJ's National Security Division to report a complete accounting of their efforts to prosecute Chinese espionage against American businesses, research institutions, and academia emanating under the China Initiative.
 - Directing the DOJ to increase its efforts to investigate and support DOJ criminal prosecutions against those who committed war crimes during Hamas' October 7th attack on Israel.
 - Maintaining fiscally responsible investments in American research to counter China's increasing investments in basic research and technology development.
 - Investing in emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, quantum, and advanced manufacturing.
 - Supporting the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) by providing critical funding to advance the Artemis program, securing American leadership in space and countering China's malign ambitions.
 - Protecting U.S. research from Chinese theft by supporting the National Science Foundation's Office of Research Security Strategy and Policy.
 - Supporting state and local manufacturers to secure our supply chain and curb reliance on China for a variety of products and technologies, including semiconductors.
 - Supporting the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration's efforts to support resilient supply chains that are critical to U.S. national security and economic competitiveness.
 - Maintaining strong support for law enforcement through robust funding for Byrne JAG formula grants, COPS Hiring grants, and Community Project Funding for state and local law enforcement activities.
 - Supporting DOJ evidence-based grant programs that assist law enforcement in addressing the opioid crisis, eliminating the rape kit backlog, combatting child exploitation, and stopping school violence.
 - Expanding law enforcement efforts to combat human trafficking, including a focus on rural communities.
 - Increasing the DEA's funding to expand its efforts to combat fentanyl.
 - Supporting the National Institute of Standards and Technology's leadership in critical technology international standards to ensure American standards remain the international benchmark for emerging technologies.
- Supports American values and principles by:
 - Prohibiting the DOJ from targeting or investigating parents who exercise their right to free speech at local school board meetings.
 - Prohibiting the DOJ from investigating or prosecuting churches on the basis of their religious beliefs.
 - Requiring the U.S. Marshals to fully enforce their obligation under federal law to protect Supreme Court Justices.
 - Requiring the DOJ to report to Congress the instances where the Department forced a defendant to donate funds to a third-party activist organization.



LEGACY RIDERS MAINTAINED

- Maintains longstanding, bipartisan riders, including:
 - A prohibition on the use of funds to require certain export licenses for firearms.
 - A prohibition on the use of funds to deny, or fail to act upon, applications to import U.S. origin “curios or relics” firearms, parts, or ammunition.
 - A prohibition on the use of funds to deny the import of shotgun models for sporting purposes.
 - A prohibition on implementing the Arms Trade Treaty, unless ratified by the Senate.
 - A prohibition on the use of DOJ funds to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered.
 - A prohibition on bringing prisoners from Guantanamo Bay to U.S. soil.

DEMOCRAT POISON PILLS REJECTED

- Rejects harmful Democrat policies that would have:
 - Halted reimbursements to law enforcement for the costs of incarcerating unauthorized criminal aliens.
 - Expanded wasteful DOJ grant programs focused on progressive priorities.
 - Replaced Department of Commerce and DOJ vehicle fleets with electric vehicles, saving taxpayers nearly \$54 million.

DETAILED FUNDING SUMMARY

Title I - Department of Commerce

Provides a discretionary total of \$10.83 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$194 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$1.5 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

- **International Trade Administration:** Provides \$611 million for the International Trade Administration, which is \$2 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$101.8 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Bureau of Industry and Security:** Provides \$191 million for the Bureau of Industry and Security, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$31 million below the President’s Budget Request.

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- **Economic Development Administration:** Provides \$468 million for the Economic Development Administration, which is \$30 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$336 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Includes \$400 million for the Economic Development Assistance programs.
 - Responsibly invests in the authorized Regional Technology Hubs program, which aims to spur economic growth by increasing distressed regions’ capacity to manufacture, commercialize, and deploy critical technologies.
- **Economic and Statistical Analysis:** Provides \$125 million for Economic and Statistical Analysis, which is \$5 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$29 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Bureau of the Census:** Provides \$1.382 billion for the Bureau of the Census, which is \$103 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$224 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Provides \$328.5 million for Current Surveys and Programs.
 - Provides \$1.054 billion for Periodic Censuses and Programs.
- **National Telecommunications and Information Administration:** Provides \$59 million for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, which is \$3 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$58 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **U.S. Patent and Trademark Office:** Provides \$4.196 billion for the United States Patent and Trademark Office, which is \$58 million below the FY23 enacted level and equal to the President’s Budget Request.
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST):** Provides \$1.46 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, which is \$167 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$172 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Minority Business Development Agency:** Provides \$68.25 million for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), which is \$1.75 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$42 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:** Provides \$6.36 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is \$162 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$444 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Departmental Management:** Provides \$94.5 million for the Department of Commerce Departmental Management, which is \$500,000 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$31 million below the President’s Budget Request.

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- **Office of Inspector General:** Provides \$48 million for the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$5 million below the President’s Budget Request.

Title II - Department of Justice

Provides a discretionary total of \$37.15 billion for the Department of Justice, which is \$977 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$3.8 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

- **Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability:** Provides \$142 million for Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$3 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$70.5 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Justice Information Sharing Technology:** Provides \$30 million for Justice Information Sharing Technology, which is \$108 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$163.6 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR):** Provides \$844 million for the Executive Office for Immigration Review, which is \$16 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$611.3 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Office of Inspector General:** Provides \$139 million for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$12.6 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **United States Parole Commission:** Provides \$14 million for the salaries and expenses of the United States Parole Commission, which is \$591,000 below the FY23 enacted level and \$1.1 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **General Legal Activities:** Provides \$1.090 billion for General Legal Activities, which is \$48 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$241 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Antitrust Division:** Provides \$233 million for the Antitrust Division (ATR), which is \$8 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$91.82 million below the President’s Budget Request. This appropriation is offset by estimated pre-merger filing fee collections.
- **United States Attorneys:** Provides \$2.611 billion for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 United States Attorneys’ offices, which is \$21 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$259.4 million below the President’s Budget Request.

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- **United States Trustee System Fund:** Provides \$245 million for the United States Trustee Program, which is \$10 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$31.8 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:** Provides \$2.5 million for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$106,000 below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Assets Forfeiture Fund:** Provides \$20.5 million for the Assets Forfeiture Fund, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and the President’s Budget Request.
- **United States Marshals Service, Salaries and Expenses:** Provides \$1.692 billion for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service, which is \$13 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$232.5 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **United States Marshals Service, Construction:** Provides \$15 million for United States Marshals Service, Construction, which is \$3 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$9.3 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **United States Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention:** Provides \$2.1 billion for Federal Prisoner Detention, which is \$29.8 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$25.7 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **National Security Division:** Provides \$128 million for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Division, which is \$5.5 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$16.7 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces:** Provides \$547 million for Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces, which is \$3.5 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$3.5 million below the President’s Budget Request, to enhance multi-agency efforts to combat transnational organized crime and reduce the availability of illicit drugs.

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- **Federal Bureau of Investigation:** Provides \$10.674 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$654 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$712 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Reduces the FBI construction account by \$621.9 million below the FY23 enacted level, resulting in a 95% cut.
 - Directs the FBI to allocate the maximum amount of resources to support efforts to combat fentanyl.

- **Drug Enforcement Administration:** Provides a direct appropriation of \$2.57 billion for the salaries and expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). In addition, the DEA expects to derive \$620 million from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund to carry out the Diversion Control Program, resulting in \$3.187 billion in total spending authority for the DEA. The spending authority in the agreement is \$42.4 million more than the FY23 enacted level and \$93.9 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Supports the DEA’s efforts to develop sophisticated Counter Threat Teams to target transnational criminal organizations and the surge in fentanyl.

- **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:** Provides \$1.625 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is \$122 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$250.5 million below the President’s Budget Request.

- **Bureau of Prisons, Salaries and Expenses:** Provides \$8.392 billion for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Prison System, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$251.7 million below the President’s Budget Request.

- **Bureau of Prisons, Buildings and Facilities:** Provides \$179.8 million for Bureau of Prisons Buildings and Facilities, which is \$110 million below the FY23 enacted level and equal to the President’s Budget Request.

- **Office on Violence Against Women:** Provides \$713 million for the Office on Violence Against Women, which is \$14 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$287 million below the President’s Budget Request.

- **Office of Justice Programs:** Provides \$3.12 billion for the Office of Justice Programs, which is \$62.3 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$424.01 million below the President’s Budget Request.

- **Community Oriented Policing Services:** \$664.5 million for Community Oriented Policing Services, which is \$1.6 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$14 million above the President’s Budget Request.

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Title III – Science

Provides a discretionary total of \$33.95 billion for Science, which is \$987.71 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$4.6 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

- **Office of Science and Technology Policy:** Provides \$7.97 million for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$230,000 below the President’s Budget Request.
- **National Space Council:** Provides \$1.97 million for the National Space Council (NSC), which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$53,000 below the President’s Budget Request.
- **National Aeronautics and Space Administration:** Provides \$24.88 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$508.7 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$2.3 billion below the President’s Budget Request.
- **National Science Foundation:** Provides \$9.06 billion for the National Science Foundation, which is \$479 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$2.29 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

Title IV – Related Agencies

Provides a discretionary total of \$1.126 billion for Related Agencies, which is \$114 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$389 million below the President’s Budget Request.

- **Commission on Civil Rights:** Provides \$14.35 million for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$1.2 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:** Provides \$455 million for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$26 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **International Trade Commission:** Provides \$122 million for the International Trade Commission, which is \$400,000 below the FY23 enacted level and \$5.4 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Legal Services Corporation:** Provides \$560 million for the Legal Services Corporation, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$240 million below the President’s Budget Request.

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- **Office of the United States Trade Representative:** Provides \$74 million for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, which is \$2 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$3.9 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Marine Mammal Commission:** Provides \$4.5 million for the Marine Mammal Commission, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$540,000 below the President’s Budget Request.
- **State Justice Institute:** Provides \$7.64 million for the State Justice Institute, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and the President’s Budget Request.

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>



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 IJA 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.

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- 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 IJA funds to domestic production of low-enriched uranium, HALEU availability, and small modular reactors.
 - Repurposes \$100 million from previously appropriated IJA 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,

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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>



INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$38.55 billion. Consistent with the topline agreement, the bill provides total non-defense topline resources totaling \$38.9 billion – a reduction of 4% from the Fiscal Year 2023 level and \$7.9 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

The Act fully funds the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program for Fiscal Year 2024 – estimated at \$515 million – and prioritizes funding for wildland fire management, firefighter pay, and Tribes.

It also reduces funding for most programs in the Act, including a \$977 million (9.6%) reduction to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

TOP LINE MESSAGING

- Refocuses Washington spending, cuts wasteful bureaucracy, and limits Executive overreach by:
 - Reducing funding for the Environmental Protection Agency by 9.6% while protecting funding for Republican priorities like Rural Water Technical Assistance grants and Geographic Regional Water programs.
 - Limiting full-time equivalents (FTE) expansion and pay raises.
 - Restricting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s ability to list species under the Endangered Species Act by reducing funding for that activity and giving specific direction for the agency to collaborate with local communities and stakeholders to avoid the unnecessary listing of key species.
 - Cutting the Administration’s Environmental Justice Budget Request by \$275 million.
- Bolsters our national security and energy independence by:
 - Rejecting policy provisions included in the President’s Budget Request that would have reduced domestic energy production, driven up oil and gas prices, and increased U.S. dependence on foreign oil.
 - Protecting communities from catastrophic wildfires by providing \$3.2 billion for wildfire activities and maintaining wildland firefighter pay and capacity – a \$260 million increase to the total amount provided in FY23 – without using the irresponsible budget gimmicks from the previous Congress.
 - Encouraging domestic production of critical and rare earth minerals to improve the security and resilience of U.S. supply chains.
 - Requiring the U.S. Forest Service to coordinate with the Department of Defense in reviewing critical mineral projects that support national security objectives.
- Supports American values and principles by:

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APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

- Including language to protect public access for hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting on federal lands.
- Directing land management agencies, like the Bureau of Land Management, to follow regulatory multiple-use mandates; consult with local communities, states, and Tribes; and refrain from locking up land solely for conservation purposes.
- Fully funding the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, which addresses budget shortfalls caused by nontaxable federal lands in 49 states, to support essential local services like education and public safety.
- Furthering the federal commitment to meet trust and treaty obligations to Indian Tribes by providing an additional \$34.4 million for Indian Country above the FY23 enacted level.

LEGACY RIDERS MAINTAINED

- Maintains longstanding, bipartisan riders, including:
 - Exempting farmers and livestock producers from burdensome greenhouse gas permitting and reporting requirements.
 - Preventing an Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing of sage-grouse to enable continued energy and mineral development across the West.
 - Prohibiting the regulation of lead content in ammunition and fishing tackle.

DEMOCRAT POISON PILLS REJECTED

- Rejects harmful Democrat policies that would have:
 - Increased offshore oil and gas inspection fees and allowed for follow-up inspections.
 - Authorized new fees for onshore oil and gas inspections.
 - Allowed the Administration to implement policies that did not reflect the carbon neutrality of forest biomass.

DETAILED FUNDING SUMMARY

Department of the Interior

Provides \$14.7 billion for the Department of the Interior, which is \$31 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$2.1 billion below the President's Budget Request.

- **Bureau of Land Management:** Provides \$1.38 billion for the Bureau of Land Management, which is \$80.87 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$208.39 million below the President's Budget Request.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:** Provides \$1.72 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$50.63 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$369.57 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **National Park Service:** Provides \$3.33 billion for the National Park Service, which is \$150 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$301.3 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **U.S. Geological Survey:** Provides \$1.46 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey, which is \$41.74 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$330.08 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management:** Provides \$155.16 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, which is \$27.8 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$57 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement:** Provides \$154.43 million for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, which is \$17.56 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$44.18 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:** Provides \$278.73 million for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, which is \$11.2 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$23.12 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Includes new language providing funding directly to states for the Abandoned Mine Lands Economic Revitalization program.
- **Bureau of Indian Affairs:** Provides \$2.46 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is \$15.62 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$59.75 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Protects Public Safety and Justice programs and Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) to support safe Tribal communities and further Indian self-determination.
 - Rejects the Administration’s proposal to shift Contract Support Costs and Tribal leases to mandatory spending and instead provides a total of \$406 million in discretionary dollars.
- **Bureau of Indian Education:** Provides \$1.37 billion for the Bureau of Indian Education, which is \$35.1 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$244.26 million below the President’s Budget Request.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

- **Office of the Secretary:** Provides \$147.42 million for the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, which is \$11.53 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$11.4 million below the President’s Budget Request. The funding level reflects the shift of the functions and funding of the Office of Subsistence Management from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- **Office of Wildland Fire:** Provides \$1.11 billion for the Department of the Interior Office of Wildland Fire Management, which is a \$450 million discretionary increase above the FY23 enacted level and \$212.41 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - If needed, the Act includes an additional \$350 million in cap-adjusted fire suppression funding, as authorized.

Environmental Protection Agency

Provides \$9.158 billion to the Environmental Protection Agency, which is \$976.5 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$2.92 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

- **Science and Technology:** Provides \$758.1 million for Science and Technology, which is \$44.1 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$209.7 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Environmental Programs and Management:** Provides \$3.178 billion for Environmental Programs and Management, which is \$108.3 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$1.33 billion below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Maintains Geographic Programs at the FY23 enacted level.
- **Hazardous Substance Superfund:** Provides \$537.7 million for the Hazardous Substance Superfund (in addition to fee receipts), which is \$745 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$181.84 million above the President’s Budget Request.
- **State and Tribal Assistance Grants:** Provides \$4.42 billion for State and Tribal Assistance Grants, which is \$61.5 million below the FY23 enacted level, \$1.44 billion below the President’s Budget Request, and in addition to funding already provided by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

U.S. Forest Service

Provides \$6.075 billion for the U.S. Forest Service, which is a \$1.2 billion discretionary increase above the FY23 enacted level and \$1.36 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

- Provides \$3.76 billion for the U.S. Forest Service non-fire accounts, which is \$157.22 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$699.54 million below the President’s Budget Request.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

- Provides \$2.31 billion for the U.S. Forest Service’s Wildland Fire Management, which is a \$1.37 billion discretionary increase above the FY23 discretionary level and \$658 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- Increases funding for wildfire activities and to maintain wildland firefighter pay and capacity without using irresponsible budgetary gimmicks, as was done in the previous Congress.
- If needed, the Act provides the authorized fire suppression cap adjustment of \$2.3 billion.

Department of Health and Human Services

- **Indian Health Service:** Provides \$6.962 billion in FY24, including the prior year advance, for the Indian Health Service, which is \$3.69 million above the comparable FY23 level.
 - Also provides \$5.19 billion in FY25 advance appropriations, which is \$61.43 million above the FY24 advance.
 - Rejects the Administration’s proposal to shift Contract Support Costs and Tribal leases to mandatory spending, and instead provides a total of \$1.2 billion in discretionary dollars.
- **National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences:** Provides \$79.7 million for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, which is \$3.32 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$3.32 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry:** Provides \$81.6 million for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, which is \$3.4 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$4.4 million below the President’s Budget Request.

Council on Environmental Quality

Provides \$4.63 million for the Council on Environmental Quality, which is \$47,000 below the FY23 enacted level and \$196,000 below the President’s Budget Request.

Smithsonian Institution

Provides \$1.09 billion for the Smithsonian Institution, which is \$54 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$150.5 million below the President’s Budget Request

National Gallery of Art

Provides \$209.2 million for the National Gallery of Art, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$11.76 million below the President’s Budget Request.



John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Provides \$44.9 million for the Kennedy Center, which is \$454,000 below the FY23 enacted level and \$3.1 million below the President's Budget Request.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Provides \$15 million for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$1.1 million below the President's Budget Request.

National Endowment for the Arts

Provides \$207 million for the National Endowment for the Arts, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$4 million below the President's Budget Request.

National Endowment for the Humanities

Provides \$207 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$4 million below the President's Budget Request.

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

Provides \$65.23 million for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$1.75 million below the President's Budget Request.

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>



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act includes a total discretionary allocation of \$153.920 billion for the Department of Defense (Military Construction and Family Housing), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and related agencies. The defense portion of the allocation is \$18.675 billion (\$2 billion above the President's budget request), and the non-defense portion of the allocation is \$135.245 billion.

In addition, the Act provides \$175.328 billion for mandatory programs, for a total of \$329.249 billion in overall funding.

The Act fully funds veterans medical care by appropriating \$121 billion in discretionary funding above the funding included in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 for the Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund, for a total Fiscal Year 2024 appropriation of \$138 billion for veterans medical care. It also includes a total of \$471.3 million for the four related agencies.

TOP LINE MESSAGING

- Supports American values and principles by:
 - Fully funding veterans' health care programs.
 - Protecting the 2nd Amendment rights of veterans by preventing the VA from sending information to the FBI about veterans without a judge's consent.
- Refocuses Washington spending and cuts wasteful bureaucracy by:
 - Cutting VA's bloated administrative budget and directing that funding to grants for state veterans' homes, veterans medical research, and VA facilities.
 - Reaffirming the political limits outlined in the Hatch Act, particularly those of lobbying Congress and using official resources for political purposes.
- Bolsters our national security by:
 - Providing \$2 billion above the President's Budget Request for military construction, focusing investments on the Pacific theater, barracks, and other quality-of-life projects.

LEGACY RIDERS MAINTAINED

- Maintains longstanding, bipartisan riders, including:
 - A prohibition on the closure of Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the use of military construction funds to build facilities for detainees on U.S. soil.
 - A requirement that government IT systems block pornography.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

- Several provisions that limit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs’ ability to repurpose funds without the approval of Congress, which the Administration proposed to weaken.

DEMOCRAT POISON PILLS REJECTED

- Rejects harmful Democrat policies that would have:
 - Directed wasteful spending on diversity, equity, and inclusion programming at the VA.

DETAILED FUNDING SUMMARY

Department of Defense (Military Construction and Family Housing)

Provides \$18.675 billion for Department of Defense military construction and family housing, which is \$2 billion above the FY24 Budget Request.

- \$1.517 billion for infrastructure related to the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$128 million for the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.
- \$662.4 million for construction, planning, and design of barracks to improve the quality of housing for service members.
- \$336.3 million for child development center projects including \$276.82 million for construction of new centers and \$59.5 million in planning and design funding for construction projects.

Department of Veterans Affairs

Provides \$307.305 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs, which when combined with amounts provided in the Fiscal Responsibility Act for the Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund is \$24.3 billion above the FY23 enacted level and equal to the FY24 Budget Request.

- Provides for a full-year funding level of \$138.127 billion for veterans medical care, which is equal to the FY24 Budget Request.
- Fully funds veterans’ health care and toxic exposure-related needs for FY24.

Arlington National Cemetery

Includes \$88.6 million to complete the southern expansion of the Arlington National Cemetery.

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>



TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$89.484 billion. The defense portion of the allocation is \$362 million, and the non-defense portion of the allocation is \$89.122 billion.

Consistent with the topline agreement, the Act provides non-defense topline resources totaling \$97.122 billion, which is \$1.38 billion (1.4%) below the President's Budget Request. Within this amount, \$4.9 billion in new funding is provided to offset reduced housing receipts and an additional \$3.4 billion is provided to cover inflationary increases in the Act's housing assistance programs to maintain a basic level of assistance for our nation's most vulnerable citizens. Accounting for these factors, the Act represents a 1.8% decrease from Fiscal Year 2023 levels. Funding levels for the Department of Transportation prioritize highway, railway, and aviation safety programs.

TOP LINE MESSAGING

- Refocuses Washington spending, cuts wasteful bureaucracy, and limits the Administration's regulatory agenda by:
 - Cutting \$3.245 billion from the FY23 enacted levels across 19 DOT and HUD grant programs that have been overfunded by Democrats in recent years. For example:
 - \$345 million for the RAISE grant program, which is \$455 million below the FY23 enacted level;
 - \$100 million for the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure Safety Improvements discretionary grant program, which is \$405 million below the FY23 enacted level;
 - \$45.6 million for discretionary transit infrastructure grants, which is \$135.9 million below the FY23 enacted level;
 - \$75 million for the Choice Neighborhoods program, which is \$275 million below the FY23 enacted level; and
 - \$1.25 billion for the HOME Investment Partnership program, which is \$250 million below the FY23 enacted level and equal to the FY19 enacted level.
 - Reducing excessive transportation infrastructure spending post-Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).
 - Rejecting the Administration's request to increase government bureaucracy by 787 employees within DOT and HUD, including increases for wasteful climate and equity initiatives.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

- Rejecting the Administration’s request for additional programs and initiatives totaling nearly \$2.641 billion, including:
 - \$100 million DOT Thriving Communities, a woke and “Justice40” related program;
 - \$1.22 billion in additional funds to the Mega grant program;
 - \$26 million to electrify DOT’s federal vehicle fleet;
 - \$30 million transit research initiatives, including those related to climate;
 - \$565 million to expand HUD vouchers;
 - \$300 million in “Green New Deal” grants to promote environmental justice priorities in public housing;
 - \$100 million to resurrect the Build Back Better housing agenda, through the FirstHOME Downpayment Assistance Initiative; and
 - \$300 million in duplicative Federal Railroad Administration discretionary grant programs.
- Prohibiting funds from being used to require inward-facing cameras or require a motor carrier to be enrolled in the Department of Labor’s registered apprenticeship program as conditions for participation in the safe driver apprenticeship pilot program.
- Increasing the weight limitations for certain vehicles on the interstate in Mississippi and West Virginia by special permit.
- Prohibiting DOT from enforcing COVID-19 mask mandates on public transportation conveyances and transportation hubs.
- Funding the Inspectors General for DOT, HUD, and Amtrak above the FY23 enacted level to ensure assertive oversight over federal spending.
- Bolsters the safety and security of the American people by:
 - Funding safety-related agencies and missions within DOT modal administrations.
 - Providing \$362 million for defense activities in the Maritime Administration, including for the Maritime Security Program, Cable Security Fleet, Tanker Security Program, and the National Defense Reserve Fleet.
 - Enforcing the American Security Drone Act of 2023, which bans the procurement and use of drones produced by China and other hostile entities.
 - Reinforcing that illegal immigrants are ineligible for participation in federal housing programs.
- Supports American values and principles by:
 - Maintaining housing assistance for vulnerable Americans, including the elderly, disabled, and veterans, specifically:
 - Renewal for all currently leased tenant-based rental assistance vouchers, all project-based rental assistance contracts, and all housing for the elderly and persons with disabilities contracts;
 - New rental assistance vouchers for veterans and foster youth; and
 - Full funding for homeless assistance grant programs.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

- Providing funding for public housing agencies participating in the Moving-to-Work demonstration and for HUD’s Self-Sufficiency programs, including the Family Self-Sufficiency program and the Jobs-Plus initiative.
- Providing \$60 million for the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program, which is based on a “sweat equity” model of homeownership.

LEGACY RIDERS MAINTAINED

- Maintains longstanding, bipartisan riders, including:
 - Prohibiting HUD from requiring grantees to undertake specific zoning laws as a part of meeting fair housing obligations.
 - Prohibiting the enforcement of the electronic logging device rule with respect to carriers transporting livestock or insects.
 - Prohibiting Amtrak from reducing the total number of police patrolling stations below 2019 levels.
 - Prohibiting the dissemination of personal information obtained by a state department of motor vehicles with law enforcement exceptions.
 - Requiring the Federal Aviation Administrator (FAA) to block aircraft identifying flight tracking data upon the request of the aircraft owner.
 - Capping the number of political and presidential appointees at DOT.
 - Limiting funds for projects that use eminent domain.

DETAILED FUNDING SUMMARY

Department of Transportation

Provides a discretionary total of \$26.987 billion to the Department of Transportation, which is \$1.748 billion below the FY23 enacted level. Taken together with \$79.377 billion in obligation limitation for highway trust fund programs, the Act provides \$106.365 billion in total budgetary resources to improve the safety and efficiency of our nation’s transportation system.

- \$20.082 billion in total budgetary resources for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), \$1.085 billion above the FY23 enacted level.
 - \$12.730 billion to fully fund air traffic control operations and allow the FAA to hire 1,800 air traffic controllers to replace the retiring workforce.
 - \$3.191 billion for facilities and equipment, which is \$246 million above the FY23 enacted level.
- \$62.991 billion in total budgetary resources for the Federal Highway Administration, which is \$69.8 million above the FY23 enacted level.
 - \$60.835 billion in highway trust fund programs.
 - Minimizes funding for discretionary highway programs duplicative of the advanced appropriations provided by the IJA.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

- \$2.970 billion in total budgetary resources for the Federal Railroad Administration, which is \$434 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$1.8 billion below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Prioritizes rail safety programs, including \$268 million for safety and operations, which is \$17 million above the FY23 enacted level.
 - Reduces funding for Amtrak by \$25 million from the FY23 enacted level and \$640 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - \$199 million for the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure Safety Improvement (CRISI) program.
- \$16.604 billion in total budgetary resources for the Federal Transit Administration, which is \$365 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$425 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - \$13.99 billion in highway trust fund transit programs.
 - \$2.205 billion for Capital Investment Grants, which is \$5 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$645 million below the President’s Budget Request.
- \$940.7 million for the Maritime Administration, which is \$39.5 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - \$12 million for a vessel design and construction manager to start the recapitalization of the National Defense Reserve Fleet in order to support the nation’s strategic sealift operations with American-built ships.
- \$2.536 billion for transportation safety administrations.
 - Provides full contract authority of \$927.3 million for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.
 - \$1.238 billion for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to fund critical safety activities, which is \$35.3 million above the FY23 enacted level.
 - \$371.2 million, which is \$51.9 million above the FY23 enacted level, to fully fund safety efforts within the Pipelines and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, with increases to help communities prevent, prepare for, and respond to hazardous materials incidents like the train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio.
- \$1.058 billion for the Office of the Secretary, which is \$1.043 billion below the President’s Budget Request.
 - \$348.5 million to fully fund the Essential Air Service program, which provides air service to rural communities otherwise unserved.
 - \$345 million for the RAISE grant program, which is in addition to the \$1.5 billion provided by the IJA in FY24.
 - Does not provide additional appropriations for the Mega grant program, as the program receives \$1 billion in advanced appropriations for FY24 through the IJA.
- \$116 million for the DOT Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which is \$8.4 million above the FY23 enacted level, to ensure the OIG has the tools it needs to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse, especially as it relates to the implementation of the IJA.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS

REPUBLICANS

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Provides a net discretionary total of \$70.069 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which is \$504 million below the President's Budget Request.

- **Public and Indian Housing**
 - \$32.387 billion for the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program (voucher program), which will maintain housing support for 2.4 million households.
 - \$1.344 billion for Native American programs, upholding our nation's tribal trust obligations.
 - \$195.5 million for Self-Sufficiency programs.
 - \$8.811 billion for the Public Housing Fund, which is \$297 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$82 million below the President's Budget Request.
- **Community Planning and Development**
 - \$3.3 billion for the Community Development Block Grant program.
 - \$60 million for the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunities Program (SHOP), including \$42 million for the Section 4 Capacity Building program.
 - \$4.051 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants, which is \$302 million above the President's Budget Request.
 - \$1.250 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships program, which is \$250 million below the FY23 enacted level to reflect the nearly \$5 billion yet to be spent from the Democrats' American Rescue Plan.
- **Project-Based Housing Programs**
 - \$16.010 billion for Project-Based Rental Assistance, which provides a full renewal of housing contracts serving 1.3 million households.
 - \$913 million for Housing for the Elderly, which provides a full renewal of housing contracts serving 123,000 households.
 - \$208 million for Housing for Persons with Disabilities, serving 31,000 households.
- **Federal Housing Administration**
 - \$400 billion limitation on guaranteed loans for the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program and \$150 million to carry out the program.
 - \$35 billion limitation on guaranteed loans for the General and Special Risk Insurance Program.
 - \$550 billion limitation on guaranteed loans for the Government National Mortgage Association and \$54 million to carry out the program.
- \$345 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, which is \$65 million below the FY23 enacted level and the President's Budget Request.
- \$152.9 million for the HUD Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which is \$6.9 million above the FY23 enacted level, to ensure that the OIG has the tools it needs to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse at HUD.



Related Agencies

- \$10 million for the Access Board.
- \$40 million for the Federal Maritime Commission.
- \$29.2 million for the Amtrak OIG.
- \$140 million for the National Transportation Safety Board, a critical independent agency in the wake of near-misses at airports nationwide and train derailments.
- \$158 million for Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NeighborWorks).
- \$47.4 million for the Surface Transportation Board.
- \$4.3 million for the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.

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>