



FISCAL YEAR 2024 ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies bill provides \$57.958 billion in discretionary spending, which is \$1.963 billion below the FY24 President’s Budget Request. The bill provides \$32.513 billion in defense spending, which is an increase of \$1.113 billion above the FY23 enacted level, and provides \$25.445 billion in non-defense spending, which is an increase of \$143 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$1.63 billion below the President’s Budget Request. The Subcommittee’s non-defense allocation is \$19.865 billion, and the House bill includes \$5.58 billion that is offset by clawing back the Democrats’ wasteful spending over the last two years. The bill prioritizes funding for agencies and programs that bolsters our national security, energy security, and economic competitiveness.

TOP LINE MESSAGING

- Supports a strong national security by:
 - Providing \$19.114 billion for the continued modernization of the nation’s nuclear weapons stockpile and infrastructure;
 - Providing \$1.946 billion for Naval Reactors to support the operational nuclear fleet, Columbia-class submarine reactor development, and research and development for current and future generations of nuclear-powered warships; and
 - Providing \$2.38 billion for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation to reduce the danger of hostile nations or terrorist groups acquiring nuclear devices, radiological dispersal devices, weapons-usable material, and nuclear expertise.
- Prioritizes energy security and economic competitiveness by:
 - Supporting domestic uranium enrichment capabilities, including high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU) availability, which is essential to reduce U.S. reliance on foreign uranium sources to power current and future commercial nuclear reactors;
 - Advancing small modular reactor and advanced reactor demonstration projects;
 - Providing more than \$200 million for the production of critical minerals;
 - Requiring funds to be used by the Department of Energy (DOE) in a manner consistent with the research security provisions of the CHIPS and Science Act;
 - Prohibiting oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to be sold to any entity owned by or under the control or influence of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) or to any other entity that intends to export to China; and
 - Investing in construction, operation, and maintenance of our nation’s ports and inland waterways to ensure goods can be moved safely to and from global markets.
- Reins in wasteful Washington spending by:
 - Rescinding \$5.58 billion from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).



BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Cuts to Wasteful Spending

- Eliminates funding for unrelated climate change activities in the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, including electric vehicle procurement and “climate cops” across the Corps.
- Makes targeted reductions to applied energy programs that already received large amounts of funding in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the IRA.
- Directs 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 prohibits the establishment of any new regional petroleum product reserves.
- Rejects the President’s Budget Request for \$35 million to start a new National Laboratory focused on multidisciplinary research in diverse communities.
- Cuts more than \$180 million for the Justice40 Initiative and prohibits funds to be used to implement the initiative at the Department of Energy.

Claw-backs of Prior Appropriations

- Rescinds billions of dollars in wasteful spending from the IRA, including:
 - \$4.5 billion for rebates for new electric appliances or installation of home electrification projects, including the replacement of gas stoves and appliances;
 - \$1 billion for states and local governments to adopt net zero and implement the latest building energy codes; and
 - \$200 million for installation training for home energy efficiency and electrification projects.
- Rescinds \$150 million from FY23 appropriations that supplemented DOE’s existing loan guarantee program with an additional \$15 billion in loan guarantee authority.
- Redirects funds provided to DOE in the IIJA and the IRA to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to combat waste, fraud, and abuse of federal funds by conducting oversight of the tens of billions of dollars in predominantly new programs.
- Uses \$3.6 billion from previously-appropriated IIJA funds for higher-priority activities, including uranium enrichment and small modular reactors.
- Allows the Corps of Engineers to prioritize the completion of flood and storm damage reduction projects under the Bipartisan Budget Act through the use of IIJA funds.

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Conservative Priorities

- Allows the lawful carry of firearms at Corps of Engineers sites in a manner consistent with state law and existing federal law governing National Park Service locations.
- Terminates the Biden Administration’s Waters of the United States (WOTUS) rule, returning to state control of waterways that historically have not fallen under federal jurisdiction.
- Provides regulatory certainty for water deliveries throughout California.
- Prevents administrative overreach by prohibiting DOE from issuing onerous energy conservation standards on distribution transformers.
- Prohibits the use of funds to promote or advance Critical Race Theory (CRT).
- Prohibits the implementation, administration, or enforcement of the Biden Administration’s executive orders on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI).
- Protects Americans against religious discrimination.



DETAILED FUNDING SUMMARY

Corps of Engineers—Civil

Provides \$9.57 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, which is \$910 million above the FY23 enacted program level.

- \$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.
- Up to \$1.54 billion for flood and storm damage reduction activities.

Department of the Interior

Provides \$1.863 billion, which is \$91 million below the FY23 enacted level.

- \$23 million for the Central Utah Project, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level.
- \$1.693 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation’s Water and Related Resources Account, which is \$392.4 million above the President’s Budget Request.
 - Prioritizes projects that increase water supply and support drought response instead of superfluous climate change activities and duplicative programs.
- \$132.8 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 \$48.879 billion for the Department of Energy, which is \$133.2 million above the FY23 enacted program level and \$3.693 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

- \$23.959 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, which is \$1.797 billion above the FY23 enacted level:
 - \$19.114 billion for Weapons Activities;
 - \$1.946 billion for Naval Reactors;
 - \$2.380 billion for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation;
 - Fully funds all major stockpile modernization activities, including the W-93 warhead; and
 - Provides additional funding for plutonium pit production, the Uranium Processing Facility, and the nuclear Sea-Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM-N) program.

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- \$2.99 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), which is \$206 million below the FY22 enacted level, \$466 million below the FY23 enacted level, and \$1.8 billion below the President’s Budget Request after accounting for budget structure changes.
 - Focuses EERE on its traditional research and development role and targets reductions and eliminations to Biden Administration programs that expanded EERE’s role in local community decisions.
- \$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.
- \$315.6 million for Electricity, which is \$34 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$88 million below the President’s Budget Request after accounting for budget structure changes, 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.
- \$1.783 billion for Nuclear Energy, the same as the FY23 enacted program level, for nuclear energy research, development, and demonstration activities.
 - Continues funding for the Advanced Reactors Demonstration Program and small modular reactor development 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.
- \$858 million for Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, which is \$32 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$47 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.
- \$281 million for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is \$73.8 million above the FY23 enacted level, for maintenance and operational improvements to ensure the Reserve fulfills its mission as a national security asset.
- \$8.1 billion for the Office of Science, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level, to maintain support for the world’s fastest computer and develop the next generation of computing capabilities; advance fusion energy sciences to bring fusion to the electric grid; increase operations for experimental user facilities; and enhance the National Laboratories, the pipeline of foundational research, and America’s role as the global leader of scientific discovery.
- \$35 million for the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations, which is \$54 million below the FY23 enacted level and \$180 million below the President’s Budget Request.
 - Includes no funding for new demonstrations.
- \$470 million for ARPA-E, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$180 million below the President’s Budget Request, to transform the energy economy by advancing high-risk, high-reward energy technologies.

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- \$75 million for Indian Energy Policy and Programs, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level, to promote tribal energy development, enhance and strengthen tribal energy infrastructure, and electrify Indian lands and homes.
- \$8.28 billion for the Department’s environmental management and cleanup activities, which is equal to the FY23 enacted level.
 - \$7.073 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup to continue remediation of sites contaminated by decades of Cold War-era nuclear weapons production.
- \$92 million for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which is \$6 million above the FY23 enacted level, for oversight of the Department’s programs.
 - Makes additional funds from the IIJA and the IRA available to the OIG to oversee programs funded in those bills.

Community Project Funding

Includes \$944.5 million in Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation Community Project Funding for 90 projects requested by 79 Members.

- \$12.9 million for Corps project studies.
- \$794.5 million for Corps project construction.
- \$28 million for Corps project construction in the Mississippi River and Tributaries Account.
- \$95 million for operation and maintenance of existing Corps projects.
- \$14 million for construction of Reclamation projects.