



Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS PROVISIONS BY SUBCOMMITTEE

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 funds the following six appropriations bills for fiscal year 2024 at levels determined in the bipartisan budget agreement, reaffirmed in the topline agreement struck by Leader Schumer and Speaker Johnson: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies; Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies; Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies; Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies; Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies; and Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies.

Division A – Military Construction & Veterans Affairs

Overview:

The fiscal year 2024 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, together with funds provided in the fiscal year 2023 bill and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA), provides \$346.7 billion for fiscal year 2024, an increase of \$24 billion – over 7 percent – above fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, discretionary funding for programs such as veterans' health care and military construction totals \$153.9 billion, a decrease of \$248 million below fiscal year 2023. The bill also provides advance funding of \$308 billion for fiscal year 2025, and when combined with amounts provided for the Costs of War Toxic Exposures Fund in the FRA fully meets today's estimates for the fiscal year 2025 needs of veterans medical care. The legislation:

- Supports our veterans with investments in health care, including targeted investments that advance women's health, mental health, and homelessness assistance.
- Rebuilds our infrastructure with strong investments to plan, design, and construct critical facilities on military installations, including family housing, barracks, and child development centers, and build, repair, and retrofit Veterans Affairs facilities.
- Ensures veterans receive the compensation and benefits that they have earned.
- Protects our national security with investments to respond to the challenges posed by Russian and Chinese aggression.
- Confronts the climate crisis with increased climate change and resiliency funding to help military installations adapt to rising sea levels and worsening natural disasters.
- Responds to natural disasters by providing funding for recovery and rebuilding of damaged installations.
- Remediate harmful substances and chemicals leaked into the land and water sources.

This legislation **rejects** poison pill riders in the House bill including policies aimed at:

- Prohibiting VA from implementing its interim final rule to provide abortions and abortion counseling.
- Prohibiting the promotion or advancement of Critical Race Theory.
- Prohibiting the implementation of three executive orders related to diversity, equity, and inclusion.
- Limiting the ability to fly flags at VA facilities, aimed to eliminate the use of pride flags.
- Prohibiting surgical procedures or hormone therapies for gender-affirming care.
- Creating a license for people and organizations to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people under the guise of religious liberty and preventing the federal government from adequately responding.
- Prohibiting the enforcement of any COVID-19 mask mandate.

- Prohibiting COVID-19 vaccination requirements for health care personnel.
- Prohibiting the installment of VA's new, more inclusive motto.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to carry out President Biden's executive orders related to climate change.
- Prohibiting the administration, implementation, or enforcement of Executive Order 14057, "Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs through Federal Sustainability".

Bill Summary:

Military Construction – The bill provides a total of \$18.7 billion for military construction, which is \$2 billion above the President's budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$336 million for **Child Development Centers**, of which \$59.5 million is for planning and design for future facilities, and in total is \$96 million above the fiscal year 2023 budget request. The funds will support increased capacity and better facilities for the 1.6 million children of active duty servicemembers worldwide.
- \$2 billion for **Family Housing**, \$30 million above the budget request. Within this amount, an additional \$30 million is to increase oversight of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned and privatized housing.
- \$1.5 billion for construction or alteration of **Guard and Reserve** facilities in states and territories, an increase of \$396 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$481 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request.
- \$634 million for the **Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program**, which is equal to the fiscal year 2024 budget request and supports DOD's investments in energy efficiency, resilience, renewable energy systems, and energy security.
- \$293 million for the **NATO Security Investment Program**, an increase of \$73 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2024 budget request, for infrastructure necessary for wartime, crisis, peace support and deterrence operations, and training requirements. The funds will support responses to the challenges posed by Russian aggression as well as the risks and threats emanating from the Middle East and North Africa.
- \$489 million for **Base Realignment and Closure remediation**, an increase of \$100 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request. Within this amount, \$50 million is provided for dedicated funding for the cleanup of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) contamination.
- \$514 million for eligible, authorized **Unfunded Requirement (UFR) projects**.
- \$45 million for additional planning and design for **Barracks** to advance future barracks projects to address the large unaccompanied housing backlog.
- \$150 million for **Natural Disaster Recovery construction**, which will support Air Force requirements to recover from damage incurred by natural disasters.
- \$30 million for additional planning and design and unspecified minor construction for **Climate Change and Resilience** to mitigate the risks of climate change to military installations and ensure installation readiness.
- \$2.4 billion for **Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (SIOP)** projects, which is \$1.1 billion above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, and \$164 million above the fiscal year 2024 budget request.
- \$30 million for planning and design and unspecified minor construction to address priority **Defense laboratory requirements** to maintain the advanced technology necessary to keep ahead of U.S. adversaries across all domains.
- \$131 million for **Indo-Pacific Command** additional planning and design and minor construction to advance critical projects in a strategically vital region of the world.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) – Together with funding provided in last year's Act, the bill provides a total of \$134.8 billion in discretionary appropriations for VA for fiscal year 2024, an increase of \$48 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$3 billion below the President's budget request. These resources

will serve to expand access to services for veterans and will boost oversight and accountability across the department. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$121 billion for **Veterans Medical Care**, equal to the fiscal year 2024 budget request and consistent with the agreement made in the Fiscal Responsibility Act. When combined with the \$17.1 billion for medical care provided in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 for the Toxic Exposures Fund, this bill will provide care for 7.4 million patients expected to be treated by VA in fiscal year 2024. This amount includes:
 - \$16.2 billion for **Mental Healthcare**, including \$559 million for suicide prevention outreach. This will support the nearly 2 million veterans who receive mental health services in a VA specialty mental health setting, as well as support suicide prevention services like the Veterans Crisis Line.
 - \$3.1 billion for **Homeless Assistance Programs**. This funding will enhance VA's ability to reach homeless veterans, which is particularly crucial as the most recent homelessness survey showed that on a given night in January 2023, an estimated 35,574 veterans were experiencing homelessness.
 - \$231 million for **Substance Use Disorder programs**. This funding will help support care for the over 550,000 veterans who had a substance use disorder diagnosis in 2022. Additionally, \$715 million is for **opioid misuse prevention**, an increase of \$53 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and equal to the budget request. This funding will allow for more targeted funding of pain management and opioid safety programs primarily at the facility level.
 - \$108 million for **Whole Health Initiatives**, which is \$22 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. This will enable VA to build upon the success of this program that focuses on veterans' overall health and well-being.
- Additionally, the bill includes \$112.6 billion in advance fiscal year 2025 funding for **Veterans Medical Care** – equal to the President's budget request, and in addition to the funding provided for fiscal year 2025 in the FRA through the Toxic Exposures Fund. This funding will provide for medical services, medical community care, medical support and compliance, and medical facilities, and ensure that our veterans have continued, full access to their medical care needs.
- In addition to the \$3.2 billion provided in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 for the Toxic Exposures Fund for activities related to toxic exposures outside of medical care in fiscal year 2024, the bill includes \$16.2 billion for VA non-medical care programs. Of this amount:
 - \$943 million is for **Medical and Prosthetic Research**, an increase of \$27 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$5 million above the President's budget request. This funding will support high priority areas of veterans health research, including military environmental exposures, traumatic brain injury, cancer and precision oncology, and mental health.
 - \$1.3 billion is to continue implementation of the **VA Electronic Health Record Modernization** initiative, equal to the revised fiscal year 2024 budget request. These funds will allow VA to support improvements to the stability and usability of the new electronic health record (EHR) system, continued deployment of the EHR at VA medical centers once the program exits the Reset period and allow for intensive staff training critical to the success of the effort and to ensure patient safety. The bill also continues strict and robust oversight of this program, including by the Government Accountability Office, to ensure that the EHR system is implemented in a timely and efficient manner.

- \$2.1 billion is for **VA Construction** programs, which is \$92 million above the President’s budget request. Within this amount, \$961 million is for Major Construction, which is \$80 million above the budget request, and \$692 million is for Minor Construction, which is \$12 million above the budget request. This increase will support VA’s highest priority projects and correct critical seismic and safety deficiencies and address other performance gaps at VA facilities to ensure that veterans can access care in modern facilities that are safe, secure, sustainable, and accessible. In addition, \$646 million in funds made available from the Recurring Expenses Transformational Fund will support additional VA construction projects, for a total funding level of \$2.3 billion in fiscal year 2024.
- \$171 million is for **Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities**, an increase of \$21 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$7 million above the President’s budget request. This increase will allow VA to provide more grants to assist States in constructing State home facilities, for furnishing domiciliary or nursing home care to veterans, and to expand, remodel, or alter existing buildings.
- \$3.9 billion is for operating expenses of the **Veterans Benefits Administration**, an increase of \$36 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request, to ensure the prompt processing of disability claims and efforts to continue reducing the disability claims backlog. These funds will allow VA to support service-connected compensation payments to an estimated 5.7 million veterans, and 503,000 survivors and dependents. In addition, pension payments will be funded for approximately 250,000 veterans and survivors.
- The bill includes \$195.8 billion in advance fiscal year 2025 mandatory funding for VA benefit programs.
- The bill rejects language included in the House report requiring the Department to provide inappropriate, detailed information related to abortions.
- The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds in this Act to report a veteran to the Department of Justice National Instant Criminal Background Check System without a judicial determination.
- The bill includes a provision eliminating testing on animals at VA within 2 years, with limited exceptions, and requires the Department to provide a plan for the elimination of testing on animals no later than 90 days of enactment.

Related Agencies – The bill provides a total of \$471 million in discretionary appropriations for related agencies, an increase of \$29 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$188 million for **Arlington National Cemetery**, including \$89 million to continue the urgently needed Southern Expansion project that will create 80,000 additional burial spaces. This is equal to the President’s budget request.
- \$159 million for the **American Battle Monuments Commission**, equal to the President’s budget request and \$71 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. This will support three one-time projects and the continued maintenance of its 26 cemeteries, 32 federal memorials, and 8 nonfederal memorials.
- \$77 million for the **Armed Forces Retirement Home**, equal to the President’s budget request. This will support the needs of the over 800 residents at the two retirement home campuses and invest in critical life and safety infrastructure improvements.

- \$47 million for the **Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims**, equal to the President’s budget request. This will enable the Court to keep pace with its caseload of veterans’ appeals, which consisted of over 95,000 decisions issued in fiscal year 2022.

Division B – Agriculture-Rural Development-FDA

Overview:

The fiscal year 2024 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies funding bill provides discretionary funding of \$26.3 billion – approximately the same amount as the comparable level for fiscal year 2023. The bill includes a total of \$211 billion for discretionary and mandatory programs.

The legislation:

- Fully funds the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) at the administration’s requested level of \$7.03 billion, an increase of more than \$1 billion.
- Reverses the Republican effort to drastically cut the fruit and vegetable benefits in the WIC program.
- Fully funds participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Drops the Republican proposal to limit women’s access to mifepristone.
- Does not include numerous other harmful, discriminatory Republican riders and cuts that would have increased costs for farmers.
- Includes new, bipartisan language to address concerns about hostile foreign countries and entities buying United States agricultural land.

Bill Summary:

Food and Nutrition Programs – The bill contains discretionary and mandatory funding for the food and nutrition programs within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This includes funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), child nutrition programs, and commodity assistance programs.

- **WIC** – The bill provides the required funding level of \$7.03 billion in discretionary funding for WIC, an increase of \$1.3 billion above the 2023 level, to ensure the program is fully funded, and it increases funding for fruits and vegetables in the WIC Food Package to meet the President’s request. In fiscal year 2023, WIC served nearly 6.6 million women, infants, and children.
- **SNAP** – The bill provides \$119 billion in mandatory funding for SNAP, which served more than 42 million people in 2023. This fully funds participation.
- **Child nutrition programs** – The bill provides \$33 billion in funding for the child nutrition programs, fully funding them. It includes \$10 million for school breakfast equipment grants and \$5 million for the Farm to School program.
- **Commodity Assistance Programs** – The bill provides \$389 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, \$10 million for the Farmers Market Nutrition Program and \$80 million for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).

International Food Assistance Programs – The bill includes \$2.2 billion for international food aid and promoting U.S. agricultural exports overseas. This includes \$1.69 billion for Food for Peace grants and \$240 million for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – FDA receives a total of \$3.5 billion in discretionary funding, equal to the 2023 level. Total funding for FDA, including revenue from appropriated user fees, is \$6.7 billion. The bill requires FDA to set aside \$7 million for the Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act and \$1.5 million for

reducing animal testing through alternative methods. It also requires FDA to maintain funding for emerging food-related chemical and toxicological issues, work to combat ALS (“Lou Gehrig’s Disease”), address drug and device shortages, and continue to conduct unannounced inspections of drug manufacturing facilities in India and China. The bill also appropriates \$50 million to accelerate medical product development as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

Rural Development

Pet and Women Safety (PAWS) Act – The bill maintains the 2023 level (\$3 million) for the PAWS Act, which provides short-term shelter and housing assistance, such as expenses incurred for the temporary shelter, housing, boarding, or fostering of the pets of domestic violence victims.

Rental Assistance – The bill fully funds rental assistance to help nearly 300,000 very low and low-income persons live in safe rural apartments and maintains the 2023 level for rural housing vouchers.

“De-coupling” Rental Assistance – It initiates a pilot to “de-couple” rental assistance from section 515 loans, to preserve affordable rural rental properties.

Staffing – maintains the 2023 funding level for salaries and expenses of Rural Development staff.

Marketing Programs – The bill provides \$223 million, \$15 million below the 2023 level, to facilitate the movement of agriculture products and open market opportunities, including a \$2.5 million increase for the enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act, \$12 million to support dairy business innovation initiatives, and \$5 million for the Micro-Grants for Food Security Program.

Agricultural Research – The bill provides \$3.8 billion, equal to the 2023 level, for agriculture research programs, including the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA). The bill also maintains important research investments in U.S. land-grant colleges and universities, including funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities. While reductions were made in some research and education programs, the bill fully maintains the 2023 levels for all 1890, 1994, and Hispanic serving institution programs.

Farm Programs – Funding for Farm Service Agency salaries and expenses is flat at the 2023 level of \$1.5 billion. The funding in the bill for farm loan programs is equal to the administration’s request, including \$61 million to resolve ownership and succession of farmland issues, also known as heirs' property issues.

Animal and Plant Health – The bill includes \$1.2 billion, \$10 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. This funding will support programs to help control or eradicate plant and animal pests and diseases that can be crippling to U.S. producers. The funding level provides increases that will help address harmful pests and diseases such as the spotted lanternfly, highly pathogenic avian influenza, and chronic wasting disease, and assist producers in complying with the electronic animal identification requirement.

Conservation Programs – The bill provides \$915 million to help farmers, ranchers, and other private landowners conserve and protect their land, including \$7 million for the Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production Program. The bill also provides \$35 million for water and flood prevention projects.

Food Safety and Inspection Service – The bill includes \$1.2 billion for food safety and inspection programs. These mandatory inspection activities help ensure the safety and productivity of the country's meat and poultry industry and keep safe, healthy food on American tables.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) – The bill maintains the fiscal year 2023 enacted level of \$365 million for the CFTC to ensure resilient U.S. derivatives markets. Stable derivatives markets help American farmers and producers manage supply chain, market risk, and other problems caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and global severe weather events.

Harmful Republican Policy Language Dropped

Democrats successfully eliminated extreme policies proposed by House Republicans, including language that would have:

- Reversed the FDA decision to allow mifepristone to be dispensed in certified pharmacies to patients with a prescription from a certified prescriber, instead of only in hospitals, clinics, and medical offices.
- Tied USDA’s hands in assisting farmers through the Commodity Credit Corporation.
- Limited the FDA’s authority over cigarettes and cigars.
- Meddled with the science-based foods for WIC participants.
- Cut assistance to rural electric co-ops and eliminated Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) grants under the Inflation Reduction Act.
- Cut assistance to at-risk Farm Service Agency (FSA) borrowers that was provided in the Inflation Reduction Act.
- Created a license for people and organizations to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people.
- Prohibited the use of funds for diversity, equity, and inclusion training or implementation.
- The Republican proposal for a “SNAP Choice” pilot program that would have limited food choices for people on SNAP.
- Eliminated protections for small meat and poultry producers against large companies.

Division C – Commerce-Justice-Science

Overview:

The fiscal year 2024 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies funding bill provides \$81.8 billion for fiscal year 2024 for the bill’s agencies and programs. The bill:

- Addresses gender-based violence with an increase in funding for Violence Against Women Act prevention and prosecution programs.
- Fights job discrimination through continued strong funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- Supports small and medium sized American manufacturers by maintaining robust funding for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.
- Provides critical legal assistance to underserved communities through continued strong funding for the Legal Services Corporation.
- Confronts the climate crisis with continued robust funding for Earth Science and related climate research, especially at NASA.

Bill Summary:

U.S. Department of Commerce – \$10.83 billion for the Department of Commerce, a decrease of \$380.1 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

- **International Trade Administration (ITA)** – \$623 million, \$2 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, including funding for ITA Global Markets to help create jobs here at home by increasing U.S. exports, and continued funding for ITA Enforcement and Compliance to protect U.S. industries against unfair foreign trade practices.

- **Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)** – \$191 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 level, to advance U.S. national security through effective export control.
- **Economic Development Administration (EDA)** – \$468 million, \$30 million below fiscal year 2023. This includes \$100 million for EDA’s Public Works program, which supports brick-and-mortar projects in distressed communities across the nation, \$75 million for Assistance to Coal Communities, an increase of \$27 million, and \$50 million for the Regional Innovation Program.
- **Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)** – \$68.3 million, a decrease of \$1.8 million below fiscal year 2023, is provided for MBDA to support minority businesses around the country.
- **U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)** – \$4.2 billion, equal to the estimated amount of PTO fee collections, to help protect new ideas and investments in American innovation and creativity, and to promote technological progress and achievement.
- **Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Program** – \$175 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, to help small and medium sized American manufacturers create and preserve jobs.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – \$6.4 billion, \$10.9 million above fiscal year 2023, including continued strong investments in weather forecasting capabilities and climate research.

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) – \$37.5 billion overall for the Department of Justice, which is \$1.2 billion below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

- **Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses** – \$10.64 billion, a decrease of \$32.3 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- **United States Attorneys** – \$2.61 billion, a decrease of \$21 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) Salaries and Expenses** – \$1.6 billion, a decrease of \$47 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- **Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)** – \$8.6 billion, a decrease of \$110.2 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- **First Step Act** – The agreement fully funds the requested \$409.5 million for programs and activities authorized by the First Step Act of 2018, including medication-assisted treatment.
- **Grants to State and Local Law Enforcement** – \$4.5 billion is provided, including \$713 million for Violence Against Women Act grants, an increase of \$13 million above fiscal year 2023; \$664.5 million for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) programs; \$50 million for Community Violence Intervention and Prevention; and \$117 million for Second Chance Act programs.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – \$24.9 billion is provided, a decrease of \$508.7 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, including continued funding for NASA aeronautics and science research and STEM education efforts, as well as the mission to return U.S. astronauts to the Moon.

National Science Foundation (NSF) – \$9.1 billion, a decrease of \$479 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for efforts to support cutting edge research including:

- **NSF Research and Related Activities** – \$7.2 billion is provided, a decrease of \$452.8 million below fiscal year 2023.
- **Education and Human Resources** – \$1.17 billion is provided, a decrease of \$74 million below fiscal year 2023.

Legal Services Corporation – \$560 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level to provide legal assistance to underserved communities.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights – \$14.4 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, including \$2 million for the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission – \$455 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

International Trade Commission (ITC) – \$122 million, \$400,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Division D – Energy & Water Development

Overview:

The fiscal year 2024 Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies funding bill provides \$58.2 billion. The legislation:

- Creates tens of thousands of good-paying jobs with a focus on deploying clean energy technologies and creating the green jobs of tomorrow in communities across the country.
- Confronts the climate crisis with more than \$15 billion of transformative investments in clean energy and science, which will help develop clean, affordable, and secure American energy.
- Invests more than \$10 billion in our nation’s water infrastructure, critical to protecting communities from more frequent and severe storms and addressing the worsening drought.

Bill Summary:

Army Corps of Engineers – The bill provides a total of \$8.7 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion above the request.

- **Investigations** – The bill provides \$132 million, an increase of \$2 million above the request.
- **Construction** – The bill provides \$1.8 billion.
- **Operation and Maintenance** – The bill provides \$5.6 billion, an increase of \$422 million above the fiscal year 2023 level.
- **Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund projects** receive an estimated \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$453 million above fiscal year 2023 and \$1 billion above the request.
- **Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation** – The bill provides funding for a new initiative to invest up to \$440 million in the nation’s dam and levee infrastructure.

Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation – The bill provides a total of \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$454 million above the request.

- **Central Utah Project** – The bill provides \$23 million, an increase of \$3 million above the request.
- **Bureau of Reclamation** – The bill provides \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$451 million above the request.

Department of Energy – The bill provides a total of \$50.2 billion for the Department.

- **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy** – The bill provides \$3.5 billion, equal to the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding provides for clean, affordable, and secure energy and ensures American leadership in the transition to a global clean energy economy.
 - **State and Community Energy Programs** – The bill provides \$471 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding will support the Weatherization Assistance Program, Weatherization Readiness Fund, State Energy Program, Local Government Energy Program, and Energy Future Grants.

- **Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response** – The bill provides \$200 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding helps secure the nation’s energy infrastructure against all hazards, reduce the risks of and impacts from cybersecurity events, and assist with restoration activities.
- **Electricity and Grid Deployment** – The bill provides \$280 million for Electricity and \$60 million for a new Grid Deployment account. This funding will advance technologies to increase the resiliency and efficiency of the nation’s electricity delivery system with capabilities to incorporate growing amounts of clean energy technologies.
- **Nuclear Energy** – The bill provides \$1.7 billion. The funding invests in research, development, and demonstration activities to support the next generation of clean and safe reactors, further improve the safety and economic viability of our current reactor fleet, and contribute to the nation’s long-term leadership in the global nuclear power industry. Additionally, the bill makes available up to \$2.7 billion for uranium fuels, up to \$900 million for small modular reactors, and up to \$100 million for university-based nuclear reactor safety training.
- **Fossil Energy and Carbon Management** – The bill provides \$865 million. This funding advances carbon reduction and mitigation in sectors and applications that are difficult to decarbonize, including the industrial sector, with technologies and methods such as carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and direct air capture, while assisting in facilitating the transition toward a net-zero carbon economy and rebuilding a U.S. critical minerals supply chain.
- **Science** – The bill provides \$8.2 billion, an increase of \$140 million above the fiscal year 2023 level. The Office of Science funds basic science research in physics, biology, chemistry, and other science disciplines to expand scientific understanding and secure the nation’s global leadership in energy innovation. This research funding supports nearly 30,000 researchers located at over 300 institutions, spanning all 50 states. The supported scientific user facilities serve over 39,000 users.
- **Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy** – The bill provides \$460 million. This funding supports research aimed at rapidly developing energy technologies that are capable of significantly changing the energy sector to address the nation’s critical economic, environmental, and energy security challenges.
- **Indian Energy Policy and Programs** – The bill provides \$70 million. This funding will provide technical assistance, direct and remote education, policy research and analysis, and financial assistance to Indian tribes, Alaska Native Village and Regional corporations, and Tribal Energy Resource Development Organizations.
- **National Nuclear Security Administration** – The bill provides \$24.1 billion for DOE’s nuclear security programs. This funding will maintain a safe, secure, and credible nuclear deterrent while addressing the threat of nuclear proliferation and terrorism. This includes:
 - **Weapons Activities** – \$19.1 billion to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear deterrent.
 - **Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation** – \$2.6 billion, an increase of \$91 million above the fiscal year 2023 level and \$72 million above the request. This funding secures nuclear material at home and abroad, combats the threat of nuclear terrorism, and provides emergency response capabilities.
 - **Naval Reactors** – \$1.9 billion to continue safe and reliable operation of the Navy’s nuclear-powered fleet.
- **Environmental Management** – The bill provides \$8.5 billion, an increase of \$219 million above the fiscal year 2023 level and \$202 million above the request. This funding is used for nuclear cleanup work at 15 sites across the country.
- **Loan Programs** – The bill maintains funding necessary to manage the programs.
- **Power Marketing Administrations** – The bill provides the net request levels for the Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Western Area Power Administration.

Independent Agencies

- **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** – The bill provides a total net appropriation of \$137 million. This funds regulatory activities to ensure the safe use of nuclear reactors and radioactive materials while protecting people and the environment.
- **Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board** – The bill provides \$42 million, an increase of \$1 million above the fiscal year 2023 level. The Board provides recommendations regarding public health and safety matters at Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities.
- **Appalachian Regional Commission** – The bill provides \$200 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 level. The Commission funds efforts in the Appalachian Region to promote economic and community development, education and job training, and critical infrastructure.
- **Delta Regional Authority** – The bill provides \$31 million, an increase of \$1 million above the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of the Mississippi River Delta Region.
- **Denali Commission** – The bill provides \$17 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding provides critical utilities, infrastructure, health services, and economic support throughout Alaska.
- **Northern Border Regional Commission** – The bill provides \$41 million, an increase of \$1 million above the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.
- **Southeast Crescent Regional Commission** – The bill provides \$20 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.
- **Southwest Border Regional Commission** – The bill provides \$5 million, equal to the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas.
- **Great Lakes Authority** – The bill provides \$5 million, an increase of \$5 million above the fiscal year 2023 level. This funding supports the areas of the watershed of the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes System, including in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.
- **Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board** – The bill provides \$4 million, equal to the request. The Board provides independent technical oversight of the Department of Energy’s nuclear waste disposal program.

Division E – Interior-Environment

Overview:

The fiscal year 2024 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies bill includes \$38.9 billion in regular appropriations. Together with \$2.6 billion in additional funding to fight wildfires, the bill totals \$1.5 billion less than last year’s funding levels. The legislation:

- Rejects more than \$13 billion in devastating cuts imposed in the House Republican bill and blocked over 100 new House Republican poison pill policy riders.
- Protects the Arts and Humanities, funding the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities and the National Gallery of Art at the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- Provides additional funding to continue the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act pay supplement for wildland firefighters.
- Supports Native American families by investing in a strong and resilient Indian Country, including through education and health care programs.
- Protects environmental justice efforts to address unacceptable pollution in communities of color.

Bill Summary:

Department of the Interior (DOI) – The bill provides a total of \$14.7 billion in discretionary appropriations for DOI, \$398 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$1.4 billion for the **Bureau of Land Management (Management of Lands and Resources/Oregon and California Grant Lands [MLR/O&C])**, \$81 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. Within this amount, the bill includes:
 - \$1.7 billion for **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**, \$51 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
 - \$3.3 billion for the **National Park Service**, \$150 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
 - \$1.5 billion for the **U.S. Geological Survey**, \$42 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
 - \$155 million for the **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management**, \$28 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, and \$154 million for the **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement**, \$18 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- \$279 million for the **Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement**, \$18 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- \$4 billion for the **Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Bureau of Trust Fund Administration**. Within this amount, the bill includes:
 - \$2.5 billion for the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** which maintains funding at the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for all Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) programs and Public Safety and Justice programs.
 - \$1.4 billion for **Bureau of Indian Education** which maintains funding at the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for Elementary and Secondary programs and Post Secondary programs.
 - Fully funds **Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases**.
- \$436 million for **Departmental Offices**, \$3 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. Within this amount, the bill includes:
 - \$147 million for the **Office of the Secretary**, an increase of \$12 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
 - \$124 million for the **Office of Insular Affairs**, \$5 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – The bill provides a total of \$9.2 billion for the EPA, continuing robust investments in environmental justice, geographic programs, and climate change activities. This is a reduction of \$232 million from last year’s level in non-Superfund activities. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$3.9 billion for EPA’s core **science and environmental program work**. Within these amounts, the bill includes:
 - \$681.7 million for **Geographic Programs**, maintaining last year’s funding level, which helps restore nationally significant bodies of water like the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and Long Island Sound.
 - \$526 million in funding for **enforcement and compliance** activities.
- \$4.4 billion for **State and Tribal Assistance Grants**. Within this amount, the bill includes:
 - \$2.8 billion for **Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds**. This includes \$1.4 billion in **Community Project Funding** for 1,039 drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater management projects across the country.
- \$538 million for **Superfund**, an increase of \$182 million above the President’s request level. For the first time, the bill assumes the use of \$1.2 billion in excise tax receipts to fully fund superfund activities.
- Protects **Environmental Justice (EJ)** activities, providing \$100 million and rejects the \$1.4 billion rescission in the House Republican bill of Inflation Reduction Act EJ funds.

Wildland Fire Management (WFM) – The bill provides \$6.1 billion for WFM, which includes \$2.7 billion in cap adjusted fire suppression funding.

Related Agencies –

- \$3.8 billion for the **Forest Service (non-fire)**, \$157 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- \$7 billion for the **Indian Health Service**, an increase of \$4 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
 - \$4.9 billion for **Health Services** and \$813 million for **Health Facilities** which includes funding for the staffing of new facilities.
 - Fully funds **Contract Support Costs** and **Payments for Tribal Leases**.
 - Provides advance appropriations for fiscal year 2025.
- \$207 million each for the **National Endowment for the Arts** and the **National Endowment for the Humanities**, equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted levels.
- \$1.1 billion for the **Smithsonian Institution**, \$54 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. Maintains funding at the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for **Salaries and Expenses** and contains no funding prohibition for the National Museum of the American Latino.
- \$15 million for the **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**, equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- \$45 million for the **John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts**, equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- \$65 million for the **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum**, equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – The bill allocates \$900 million for land acquisition and support for state recreation programs.

Outcome of Policy Provisions:

The bill includes the following new policy provisions:

- Requires the Department of the Interior to seek feedback from stakeholders on the Lava Ridge Wind Project.
- Urges the Bureau of Land Management to complete validity determinations of mining claims on public lands in Railroad Valley in Nye County, NV, not later than 3 years after receipt of the request.

The bill includes the following policy provisions that were previously enacted:

- Retains restrictions on the issuance of rules for sage grouse.
- Limits oil and gas development near Chaco Culture National Historical Park.
- Prohibits the use of funds to promulgate or implement permitting requirements under Title V of the Clean Air Act for certain livestock emissions.
- Prohibits the use of funds to implement any provision that requires reporting mandatory greenhouse gas emissions from manure management operations.
- Prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.
- Addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.
- Addresses the use of small remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

Division F – Transportation-Housing & Urban Development

Overview:

The 2024 Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD) funding bill provides \$103 billion in discretionary spending for federal transportation and housing programs. After accounting for dramatic declines in housing revenues this year, the levels in the bill provide for a net increase of \$1.7 billion, or 1.6 percent, from fiscal year 2023, which is \$35 billion above the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. The bill also unlocks \$79.4 billion for roads, bridges, and transit infrastructure for programs funded through the Highway Trust Fund, an increase of \$1.8 billion from 2023. In total, the bill provides \$182.9 billion in budgetary resources, a total increase of \$3.4 billion above 2023 and \$35.1 billion above the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024. The legislation:

- Creates and sustains tens of thousands of good-paying American jobs by rebuilding our crumbling infrastructure with investments in airports, highways, transit, passenger rail, port, and affordable housing systems.
- Stabilizes communities by protecting housing assistance for nearly 5 million low-income individuals and families to ensure they continue to remain in safe, stable, and affordable housing.
- Promotes safe transportation and housing with a skilled and growing workforce to conduct inspections, mitigate hazards, and study emerging threats and innovative solutions.
- Supports community projects identified by more than 356 House Members on both sides of the aisle that increase the safety and viability of our airports, highways, and transit systems as well as strengthen our housing, business, and community infrastructure.

Bill Summary:

Department of Transportation (DOT) — For fiscal year 2024, the bill provides a total of \$106.4 billion in budgetary resources for DOT – an increase of \$15.5 million from fiscal year 2023 and \$5.5 billion above the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024. These amounts are in addition to the \$36.8 billion in discretionary spending already unlocked by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for fiscal year 2024. The legislation:

- Restores funding for rail and transit systems that were gutted by House Republicans in the House THUD bill for fiscal year 2024.
- Creates and leverages tens of thousands of additional jobs in construction and related industries.
- Improves the safety of our highways, aviation, transit, rail, and port systems.
- Fixes roads and highways, expands bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, supports Federal auto safety programs, and invests in the transit state of good repair, consistent with the historic investments in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

The bill includes:

- Improvements to our aviation system by providing \$20.1 billion for the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)**, \$1.1 billion above fiscal year 2023 and \$529 million more than the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024. This includes a 7% increase from 2023 to **FAA Operations** to expand the national airspace system’s air traffic controller workforce by 1,800 personnel and provides \$1.7 billion to strengthen **Aviation Safety** and support 125 new personnel for flight standards, aircraft certification and accident prevention. The bill also invests \$532 million for discretionary **Airport Improvement Grants and projects**.
- \$60.8 billion for the **Federal Highway Administration** for formula programs funded from the Highway Trust Fund that improve the safety and long-term viability of our nation’s highway systems, consistent with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and \$2.2 billion for **Highway Infrastructure Programs and projects**.

- Advancements in the safety and reliability of our passenger and freight rail systems by providing \$3 billion for the **Federal Railroad Administration**, with an increase of \$27 million (or 9%) to Safety and Operations and Railroad Research and Development programs. This also includes nearly \$199 million for the **Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements** program, which is in addition to the \$1 billion already available through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for fiscal year 2024. It also provides \$2.4 billion for **Amtrak**, including \$1.1 billion for **Northeast Corridor Grants** and \$1.3 billion for **National Network Grants**, which is in addition to the \$4.4 billion already available through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for fiscal year 2024.
- \$16.6 billion for the **Federal Transit Administration**, an increase of \$1.9 billion from the House THUD bill for fiscal year 2024. This includes \$13.9 billion for **Transit Formula Grants** to expand bus fleets and increase the transit state of good repair, consistent with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law; a total of \$2.4 billion for **Capital Investment Grants**, to create new transit routes nationwide, \$1.8 billion more than the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024; and \$252 million for **Transit Infrastructure Grants and projects**, to assist transit agencies in purchasing low and no emission buses, improving urban and rural ferry systems, and carrying out local projects, an increase of \$122 million from the House THUD bill for fiscal year 2024.
- \$940.7 million for the **Maritime Administration**, \$44.6 million above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, including \$318 million for the **Maritime Security Program**, \$60 million for the **Tanker Security Program**, and \$125.8 million to assist **State Maritime Academies**. It also provides \$120 million for the **Port Infrastructure Development Program**, in addition to \$450 million in fiscal year 2024 advance appropriations.
- Continued investments in **Research and Technology** to expand research on ways to create more reliable and accessible transportation systems, combat climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including \$10 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Infrastructure (ARPA-I).

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) — For fiscal year 2024, after accounting for dramatic declines in housing revenues, the bill provides a net total of \$75.5 billion for HUD – an increase of \$3.4 billion above fiscal year 2023 and \$4.6 billion more than the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024. The legislation:

- Prevents the eviction of nearly 5 million low-income individuals and families to ensure they continue to remain in safe, stable, and affordable housing and continues to invest in legal aid assistance for eviction prevention grants.
- Provides historic funding increases for Tribal housing and community development programs.
- Protects fair housing investigations and enforcement grants and continues to provide funding for limited English proficiency initiatives.
- Invests in programs that help mayors and governors fund locally driven solutions by and expands grants for reducing barriers to affordable housing production at the local level by 33%.
- Expands housing options for people experiencing homelessness by committing new resources to construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of new permanent supportive housing.

The bill includes:

- Expanded housing options and improved living conditions for tribal communities by providing a historic \$1.3 billion for **Native American Programs**, an increase of \$324 million (or 32%) above fiscal year 2023, and an additional \$22.3 million for the **Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant** program.
- \$32.4 billion for **Tenant-based Rental Assistance** to continue to serve more than 2.3 million very low- and extremely low-income households nationwide. This level of funding also includes \$30 million to expand housing assistance for youth aging out of foster care and family reunification. A combined \$22.5 million is provided for the **HUD/VA Supportive Housing for Homeless Veterans** and **Native American Veterans** programs.

- \$16 billion for **Project-based Rental Assistance** to continue to house more than 1.2 million very low- and low-income households nationwide, an increase of \$2 billion above fiscal year 2023 and \$190 million more than the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024. An additional \$913 million is provided for **Housing for the Elderly**, to continue supportive services and affordable housing assistance for low-income seniors, and \$208 million for **Housing for Persons with Disabilities** to continue affordable housing assistance for persons with disabilities.
- \$9 billion for **Public Housing**, an increase of \$297 million from fiscal year 2023 and \$445 million more than the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024, which includes \$3.2 billion to improve the quality and safety of public housing for more than 1.7 million residents.
- An increase of 12% in supportive services for HUD-assisted households to improve their connections to jobs, healthcare, and educational opportunities by providing \$195.5 million for **Self-Sufficiency Programs**.
- Continues assistance for over 750,000 people experiencing homelessness and more than 350,000 individuals in emergency shelters, by including \$4.05 billion for **Homeless Assistance Grants**, an increase of \$418 million above fiscal year 2023 and \$322 million more than the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024. This investment also includes \$100 million for construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of new permanent supportive housing to expand housing options for people experiencing homelessness. A combined \$159 million is provided to continue homeless assistance **grants for survivors of domestic violence and homeless youth**.
- \$505 million for **Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS**, to protect housing for nearly 48,000 low-income households living with HIV and services for nearly 65,000 households, an increase of \$6 million from fiscal year 2023.
- \$86.4 million for **Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity** to support fair housing enforcement and protect vulnerable populations from discrimination.
- \$57.5 million for **Housing Counseling** assistance for renters, homeowners, and those considering homeownership and \$139 million for **Policy Development and Research**, including \$20 million to continue legal aid assistance for eviction prevention and \$10 million for research partnerships with HBCUs, HSIs, and Tribal/Native Hawaiian serving institutions.
- \$12.6 billion for **Community Planning and Development**, an increase of \$279.3 million from fiscal year 2023 and \$2.2 billion more than the House THUD bill proposed by the Republican majority for fiscal year 2024, including \$3.3 billion for **Community Development Block Grants**. This also includes funding to support the construction or rehabilitation of tens of thousands of affordable homes through the **HOME Investment Partnerships Program**, which has already helped preserve approximately 1.35 million affordable homes nationally.
- \$57.5 million for **Housing Counseling** assistance for renters, homeowners, and those considering homeownership and \$139 million for **Policy Development and Research**, including \$20 million to continue legal aid assistance for eviction prevention and \$10 million for research partnerships with HBCUs, HSIs, and Tribal/Native Hawaiian serving institutions.
- Continues support for the **Preservation and Reinvestment Initiative for Community Enhancement (PRICE) program**, building on the \$225 million invested in the new PRICE program in fiscal year 2023, which is currently available for competition, to support the resiliency and preservation of manufactured housing and manufactured housing communities, home to more than 20 million low-income and working families living in America.

Related Agencies — The bill provides \$427.7 million for the related agencies in the bill, including \$158 million for **NeighborWorks** to support unique solutions to expand affordable housing options, increase housing counseling assistance, and strengthen economic development. To strengthen the Federal coordination of assistance to individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness, the bill includes \$4.3 million for the **U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness**. The bill also includes \$140 million for the **National Transportation**

Safety Board, an increase of 8 percent from fiscal year 2023, to improve the timeliness of investigations and transportation safety.