

Topline

- House Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies bill overview:
 - Provides a total of \$25,417,000,000 in discretionary budget authority
 - This is \$13,433,000,000 below FY23 funding levels
 - \$21,371,627,000 below the President's FY24 budget request
 - The bill offsets \$9,373,000,000 worth of cuts by rescinding IRA investments, these include:
 - \$7.8 billion from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund created in the IRA.
 - \$1.4 billion for Environmental and Climate Justice funding provided in the IRA.
 - \$55 million for the Council on Environmental Quality.
 - Rescinding these funds allows the bill to provide programmatic funding level totaling \$34,790,000,000 which is a reduced cut of \$4,060,000,000 or 10% below FY23.
 - Agency Toplines:
 - EPA - \$6.173 billion to the Environmental Protection Agency, which is \$3.96 billion (39%) below the FY23 enacted level and \$5.91 billion below the President's Budget Request.
 - USFWS – \$1.536 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$236.9 million (13%) below the FY23 enacted level and \$555.9 million below the President's Budget Request.
 - USGS – \$1.347 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey, which is \$149.7 million (10%) below the FY23 enacted level and \$438 million below the President's Budget Request.
 - NPS - \$3.039 billion for the National Park Service, which is \$436.25 million (13%) below the FY23 enacted level and \$725.5 million below the President's Budget Request.

EPA

- Topline:
 - \$6.173 billion to the Environmental Protection Agency, which is \$3.96 billion (39%) below the FY23 enacted
 - \$2.584 billion for State and Tribal Assistance Grants, which is \$1.897 billion (42%) below the FY23 enacted level and \$3.272 billion below the President's Budget Request.
 - Note that Republicans are rationalizing this cut by citing this funding as "in addition to funding already provided by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)."
- HOW Priority Programs:
 - GLRI
 - \$368 million, consistent with FY23 funding levels
 - \$57 million below FY24 authorized level of \$425 million

- SRFs
 - \$995.6 million for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, \$1.77 billion below both the 2023 and President's budget request levels.
 - CWSRF
 - \$535 million
 - \$1.1 billion cut from FY23
 - DWSRF
 - \$460.6 million
 - \$665 million cut from FY23
 - The vast majority of this funding, \$880.5 million, is directed to "Community Project Funding" or earmarks. Funding 767 clean water, drinking water, wastewater, and storm water management projects across the country.
 - This leaves only \$115 million in the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving funds to be distributed to states (in addition the \$2.4 billion for the CWSRF and the DWSRF the IJA provides)
- Environmental Justice:
 - Eliminates funding for EJ programs, an \$102 million cut from 2023 and \$369.1 million below the President's request.
 - "Environmental Justice Program to expand support for community-based organizations, indigenous organizations, tribes, states, local governments, and territorial governments in pursuit of identifying and addressing environmental justice issues through multi-partner collaborations."
- Policy Riders:
 - WOTUS
 - This provision would prohibit the Biden Administration's Clean Water Protection rule from going into effect. However, this anti-clean-water and pro-polluter amendment is misguided and unnecessary as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has already indicated that they will take immediate regulatory action to ensure compliance with the Supreme Court's decision in Sackett v. EPA, which invalidated some of the protections present in the Biden Administration's rule.
 - Steam-Electric ELG
 - Prevents EPA from making necessary improvements to the water pollution standards applicable to power plants is irresponsible. The agency estimates that the rule it proposed would result in net benefits of \$1.4 billion per year, considering the reduced harms to public health and the environment. And that figure is an underestimate, because available and economically achievable controls can reduce toxic pollution even more than EPA has proposed, and because EPA did not estimate the value of numerous benefits, including improving risks associated with cancers, cardiovascular disease, and loss of IQ. Meaningful controls on power plants' toxic wastewater discharges are long overdue. Congress should not postpone them further.

- 42 million people depend on drinking water sources likely contaminated with wastewater from coal plants, and this standard would prevent over 584 million pounds of water pollution annually.
- Prohibits funding for the implementation of DEI Executive Orders and their respective programs.