

Summary of the 78 Anti-Environmental Provisions in the House-Passed Budget Reconciliation Bill, by Committee

Provisions reflect those as written in the [Rules Committee Print](#) and [Manager's Amendment](#).

Abbreviations

IRA	Inflation Reduction Act	DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	BLM	Bureau of Land Management
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior	EV	Electric Vehicle

Agriculture Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 10102. Conservation.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for climate-smart agriculture.
Section 10105. Secure Rural Schools; Forestry.	<p>Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for private forest land conservation, climate mitigation, and resilience-building, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Competitive Grants for Non-Federal Forest Landowners</u>: Support climate-smart forestry practices, especially for small or underserved landowners.▪ <u>State and Private Forestry Conservation Programs</u>: Supports programs like the Wood Innovation Grants, Forest Legacy Program, and other forestry conservation initiatives.

Energy and Commerce Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 41001. Rescissions Relating to Certain Inflation Reduction Act Programs.	<p>Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for key clean energy and climate resilience programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>State-Based Energy Efficiency Training Grants (\$74M)</u>: Funds workforce training for home energy retrofits and electrification.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>DOE Loan Programs Office</u> (\$3.3B): Supports U.S. leadership in innovative clean energy technology like geothermal, advanced nuclear, and clean manufacturing. ▪ <u>Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing</u> (\$1.6B): Funds domestic EV and battery manufacturing. ▪ <u>Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Financing</u> (\$4.4B): Supports communities transitioning away from coal by attracting new clean energy industries. ▪ <u>Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program</u> (\$68M): Supports tribal energy development through clean infrastructure loan guarantees. ▪ <u>Transmission Facility Financing</u> (\$2B): Funds large-scale transmission projects to modernize the electric grid. ▪ <u>Transmission Siting Grants</u> (\$385M): Helps states and communities plan interstate transmission line projects. ▪ <u>Offshore and Interregional Transmission Planning</u> (\$70M): Improves planning for offshore wind and transmission. ▪ <u>Advanced Industrial Facilities Deployment Program</u> (\$603M): Supports decarbonization upgrades at industrial facilities.
Section 41002. Natural Gas Exports and Imports.	Imposes a \$1 million fee on applications to export or import natural gas to or from countries lacking a free trade agreement and deems these applications automatically in the public interest.
Section 41003. Funding for Department of Energy Loan Guarantee Expenses.	Appropriates \$5 million for administrative costs associated with the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Alaska’s North Slope to the lower 48 states.
Section 41004. Expedited Permitting.	Amends the Natural Gas Act to create a pay-to-play permitting process for natural gas pipeline projects, allowing companies to fast-track permitting requirements by paying up to a \$10 million fee. Judicial review is also restricted.
Section 41005. De-Risking Compensation Program.	Establishes a federal compensation fund for companies developing coal, oil, gas, nuclear, or critical mineral projects if their federal permits are revoked or delayed. The program does not include offshore wind projects.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 41006. Strategic Petroleum Reserve.	Provides \$1.3 billion to purchase oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and \$218 million for maintenance. There is no parallel investment in strategic clean energy reserves or alternatives.
Section 42101. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles.	Repeals Section 132 of the Clean Air Act added by the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for electrifying heavy-duty vehicles like buses and trucks.
Section 42102. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Grants to Reduce Air Pollution at Ports.	Repeals Section 133 of the Clean Air Act added by the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for zero-emission port equipment to reduce freight pollution.
Section 42103. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	Repeals Section 134 of the Clean Air Act added by the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for EPA's \$27B green bank program, which finances local clean energy and pollution-reducing projects.
Section 42104. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Diesel Emissions Reductions.	Repeals Section 60104 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for reducing diesel pollution in disadvantaged communities.
Section 42105. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Funding to Address Air Pollution.	Repeals Section 60105 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for modernizing air monitors and tracking pollution hotspots.
Section 42106. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Address Air Pollution at Schools.	Repeals Section 60106 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for monitoring and reducing air pollution inside schools.
Section 42107. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Low Emissions Electricity Program.	Repeals Section 135 of the Clean Air Act added by IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for clean energy education and outreach to consumers and states.
Section 42108. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Funding for Section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act.	Repeals Section 60108 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for studying and reducing emissions from biofuels.
Section 42109. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Funding For Implementation of the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act.	Repeals Section 60109 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for AIM Act implementation and compliance. The AIM Act, enacted in 2020, authorizes EPA to phase down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). HFCs are used in air conditioning, refrigeration, fire suppression, solvents, foam blowing agents, and aerosols, and are hundreds to thousands of times more potent of a greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide.
Section 42110. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Funding for Enforcement Technology and Public Information.	Repeals Section 60110 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for modernizing EPA data systems used for environmental compliance.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 42111. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Greenhouse Gas Corporate Reporting.	Repeals Section 60111 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for improving transparency and standardization in corporate climate reporting.
Section 42112. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Environmental Product Declaration Assistance.	Repeals Section 60112 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for labeling products with environmental impact disclosures.
Section 42113. Repeal of Funding for Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program for Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems.	Repeals subsections (a) and (b) of Section 136 of the Clean Air Act added by the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for reducing methane emissions at oil and gas sites. The Methane Fee is retained, but collection is delayed by 10 years, until 2034. The current language also appears to freeze the fee at \$900/ton.
Section 42114. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Greenhouse Gas Air Pollution Plans and Implementation Grants.	Repeals Section 137 of the Clean Air Act added by the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for state and local climate planning and environmental justice strategies.
Section 42115. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Environmental Protection Agency Efficient, Accurate, and Timely Reviews.	Repeals Section 60115 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated funding for the hiring and training of new EPA staff to help conduct environmental reviews.
Section 42116. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Low-Embodied Carbon Labeling for Construction Materials.	Repeals Section 60116 of the IRA and rescinds unobligated EPA funding for a program to identify and label low-carbon construction materials and products
Section 42117. Repeal and Rescission Relating to Environmental and Climate Justice Block Grants.	Repeals Section 138 of the Clean Air Act added by the IRA and rescinds all unobligated funding for new block grants for communities to conduct community air quality monitoring, mitigate the impacts of climate change, respond to pollution from wood heaters and wildfires, address indoor air pollution and facilitate community engagement in federal rulemakings, advisory groups and other public processes.
Section 42201. Repeal of EPA Rules Relating to Greenhouse Gas and Multi-Pollutant Emissions Standards.	Repeals EPA's final rules on light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas emissions standards and on multi-pollutant emissions standards for light-duty and medium-duty vehicles starting in model year 2027.
Section 42301. Repeal of NHTSA Rules Relating to CAFE Standards.	Repeals the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's final rules relating to federal fuel economy standards for passenger cars, light-duty vehicles, and heavy-duty pickups.

Homeland Security Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 60001. Border Barrier System Construction, Invasive Species, and Border Security Facilities Improvements.	Appropriates \$46.5 billion to expand the costly, ineffective border wall and related infrastructure, including roads, cameras, lights, and sensors. President Trump's border wall, which has been and will continue to be built under a waiver of all environmental and cultural protection laws, has already caused extensive and irreparable harm to natural, cultural, and historic resources along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Judiciary Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 70300. Limitation on Donations Made Pursuant to Settlement Agreements to Which the United States is a Party.	Prohibits the Justice Department from including third-party payments (e.g., funding for environmental restoration projects) in settlement agreements where the U.S. government is a party. These payments are often used to support impacted communities when direct restitution is not possible. This relief is critical, especially when harm is difficult to monetize, such as damage to the environment or unknown health outcomes to individuals resulting from chemical exposures in the workplace. Also authorizes termination of federal employees who include such terms, likely having a chilling effect on future settlements.
Section 70302. Restriction on Enforcement.	Restricts federal courts from enforcing contempt orders against executive branch agencies unless plaintiffs post large financial bonds. This would weaken the courts' ability to hold agencies accountable, likely undermining enforcement of environmental laws.

Natural Resources Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 80101. Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Sales.	Requires DOI to hold quarterly oil and gas lease sales on public lands. At least four annual lease sales must be held in each state with eligible public lands for leasing, including Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Nevada, Alaska. If oil and gas companies express interest in lands that are part of a land use plan, the DOI Secretary must offer those lands for

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	<p>leasing, effectively handing siting authority to industry, rather than public land managers.</p> <p>At least 50% of all nominated parcels must be offered in each lease sale. If a sale is delayed, canceled, or results in at least 25% of the acreage receiving no bids, a replacement sale must be held that fiscal year.</p> <p>Lease terms may not include any new stipulations or mitigation beyond what is already in the land use plan. And applications for permits to drill must be processed, even if there are pending lawsuits.</p>
Section 80102. Noncompetitive Leasing.	Restores the practice of noncompetitive leasing, allowing companies to lease public lands for oil and gas at minimal cost if parcels receive no bids at auction. This practice encourages speculative leasing and market manipulation.
Section 80103. Permit Fees.	<p>Creates two new pay-to-play permitting shortcuts:</p> <p>1) If the applicant pays a \$10,000 fee, the Secretary must approve applications to allow comingling of oil and gas production from multiple sources, effectively reducing oversight of royalty calculations.</p> <p>2) Requires a permit-by-rule process under which companies can bypass environmental review and begin drilling after only 45 days if they self-certify compliance and pay a \$5,000 fee.</p>
Section 80104. Permitting Fee for Non-Federal Land.	<p>Allows oil and gas companies to bypass federal drilling permit requirements on mixed-ownership lands by paying a \$5,000 fee. DOI cannot require a federal permit for wells if, a) the federal government owns less than 50% of the mineral rights in the drilling unit and does not own or lease the surface land, or b) the well is on non-federal surface and mineral estate but horizontal drilling traverses federal minerals. This provision could impact huge swaths of federal public lands.</p> <p>Also blocks DOI from requiring cleanup bonds, enforcing mitigation, or approving surface reclamation on these lands. Drilling can start 30 days after submitting a state permit, with little to no federal oversight.</p>
Section 80105. Reinstate Reasonable Royalty Rates.	Lowers the offshore royalty rate from 16.66% percent to as low as 12.5% and lowers the onshore oil and gas royalty rate from 16.66% to 12.5%.
Section 80121. Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing.	Reinstates Trump-era leases and environmental reviews for Arctic Refuge drilling. Mandates four lease sales in the Arctic Refuge, removes judicial review, and exempts leasing and permits from NEPA, the Endangered Species Act, and the

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	Marine Mammal Protection Act. Also requires approval of applications for seismic testing within 30 days.
Section 80131. Superior National Forest Lands in Minnesota.	Rescinds the mineral withdrawal for lands near the Boundary Waters, opening one of the most sensitive wilderness-adjacent areas in the U.S. to sulfide-ore mining. Requires reinstatement of previously canceled hardrock mineral leases within five days, with no judicial review allowed.
Section 80141. Coal Leasing.	Requires leasing of an additional 4 million acres for coal mining. Also compels agencies to approve mining activities for previously issued leases.
Section 80142. Future Coal Leasing.	Nullifies the 2016 Obama-era moratorium on new federal coal leasing (Secretarial Order 3338) and prevents any future administrative pauses on coal leasing.
Section 80143. Coal Royalty.	Cuts the federal royalty rate on coal from 12.5% to 7% through 2034, retroactively applying to current leases.
Section 80144. Authorization to Mine Federal Minerals.	Authorizes coal mining under the Bull Mountains Mining Plan Modification in Montana, overriding prior administrative decisions and environmental concerns.
Section 80151. Project Sponsor Opt-In Fees for Environmental Reviews.	Establishes a pay-to-play scheme in which developers can pay a fee (125% of estimated cost) to fast-track environmental reviews under NEPA. Requires Environmental Assessments in 6 months and Environmental Impact Statements in 12 months, with no administrative or judicial review.
Section 80152. Rescission Relating to Environmental and Climate Data Collection.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for the Environmental Justice Screening Tool and other data programs used to assess climate and pollution burdens.
Section 80161. Protest Fees.	Imposes new fees to file public protests of oil and gas leases. Starts at \$150 and increases with length or complexity.
Section 80171. Mandatory Offshore Oil and Gas Lease Sales.	Requires at least 30 offshore lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico over 15 years and six in Alaska's Cook Inlet. Each Gulf sale must offer at least 80 million acres. Overrides environmental laws, limits judicial review, and reduces protections for endangered species like the Rice's whale.
Section 80172. Offshore Commingling.	Requires the DOI Secretary to approve operator requests to commingle production from multiple reservoirs in a single offshore wellbore unless it can be conclusively proven unsafe or inefficient. This effectively reduces regulatory oversight of offshore oil production.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 80173. Limitations on Amount of Distributed Qualified Outer Continental Shelf Revenues.	Raises the revenue cap under GOMESA from \$500 million to \$650 million annually for 2025–2034, increasing federal payouts to Gulf Coast states from offshore oil and gas leasing, with no funding for conservation.
Section 80181. Renewable Energy Fees on Federal Lands.	Establishes new acreage rent and capacity fees for wind and solar projects on public lands. Capacity fees are set at either 4.58% of gross proceeds or the rental rate, whichever is higher. Fossil fuels are exempt from equivalent fee structures.
Section 80182. Renewable Energy Revenue Sharing.	Creates a new revenue-sharing framework for renewable energy on public lands: 25% to states, 25% to counties, and 50% to the federal government. Unlike earlier proposals (like PLREDA), this version omits dedicated funding for conservation or clean energy permitting improvements.
Section 80201. Rescission of Funds for Investing in Coastal Communities and Climate Resilience.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for coastal resilience and adaptation, putting communities facing sea-level rise, erosion, and storm surge at risk.
Section 80202. Rescission of Funds for Facilities of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and National Marine Sanctuaries.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for NOAA facility upgrades and improvements to marine sanctuaries, limiting agency capacity to support ocean research, climate response, and marine protected areas.
Section 80306. Rescission of Forest Service Funds.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for old-growth forest protection and completion of a nationwide forest inventory.
Section 80307. Rescission of National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management Funds.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for conservation and resilience projects on public lands and in national parks.
Section 80308. Rescission of Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service Funds.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for ecosystem restoration on BLM lands and in national parks.
Section 80309. Rescission of National Park Service Funds.	Eliminates funds allocated for staffing and operational capacity at the National Park Service.
Section 80311. Long-Term Contracts for the Forest Service.	Requires Forest Service to enter into at least one long-term (20+ year) contract annually with private entities in every Forest Service region. Contracts may include timber harvest and forest products extraction.
Section 80312. Long-Term Contracts for the Bureau of Land Management.	Mandates similar long-term contracting requirements for BLM lands as Section 80311, particularly for vegetative and material removal. Will likely limit flexibility for adaptive land management.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 80313. Timber Production for the Forest Service.	Requires the Forest Service to increase timber harvests on national forest lands by 25% compared to the average level from FY20 to FY24, regardless of ecological or climate considerations.
Section 80314. Timber Production for the Bureau of Land Management.	BLM to increase timber harvests on BLM lands by 25% compared to the average level from FY20 to FY24, regardless of ecological or climate considerations.

Transportation and Infrastructure Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 100003. Registration Fee on Motor Vehicles.	Establishes annual federal registration fees of \$200 for EVs and \$100 for hybrids, which increase over time. These fees would be collected by state transportation departments and remitted to the federal government, with penalties for states that do not comply.
Section 100006. IRA Rescissions.	<p>Permanently rescinds unobligated funding for several climate and equity-focused programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Alternative Fuels and Low-Emission Aviation Technology Program</u>: Established by the Federal Aviation Administration, supports development of sustainable aviation fuels and emissions-reducing technologies. ▪ <u>Neighborhood Access and Equity Grant Program</u>: Provides funding to reconnect communities divided by highways, improve walkability, and remediate pollution. ▪ <u>Federal Building Assistance for High-Performance Green Buildings</u>: Funds upgrades that reduce energy use and carbon pollution from public buildings. ▪ <u>Use of Low-Carbon Materials for Federal Building Assistance</u>: Invests in climate-friendly construction materials that have significantly lower levels of embodied emissions. ▪ <u>General Services Administration Emerging Technologies</u>: Supports sustainable and environmental innovation in federal buildings.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Environmental Review Implementation Funds</u>: Helps speed up permitting by increasing federal agency capacity and improving environmental review processes. ▪ <u>Low-Carbon Transportation Materials Grants</u>: Promotes the use of lower-emission materials in transportation infrastructure.

Ways and Means Committee

Note: Although not all tax credit provisions of the IRA are repealed, the bill imposes unworkable start construction and placed in service timelines for clean energy projects and strict and highly complex Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) requirements on several others, including 45Z, 45Y, 48E, 45Q, 45U, 45X, and 48, as noted below. These requirements effectively disqualify projects from the credits if they involve materials, components, or ownership tied to certain countries, namely China. These requirements will be complex and burdensome to implement, creating additional risks and disincentives for clean energy developers, especially those that source components globally.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 111112. Extension and Modification of Clean Fuel Production Credit. [45Z]	Extends tax credit 45Z from 2027 to 2031 but imposes additional restrictions. It limits eligible fuels to those derived from feedstock produced in North America and removes indirect land use emissions from lifecycle calculations, which effectively makes fuels like corn ethanol look cleaner. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note).
Section 112001. Termination of Previously-Owned Clean Vehicle Credit. [25E]	Terminates 25E for vehicles purchased after 2025.
Section 112002. Termination of Clean Vehicle Credit. [30D]	Terminates 30D for most vehicles placed in service after 2025.
Section 112003. Termination of Qualified Commercial Clean Vehicles Credit. [45W]	Terminates 45W for vehicles acquired after 2025, with an exception for certain vehicles.
Section 112004. Termination of Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit. [30C]	Terminates 30C for charging property placed in service after 2025
Section 112005. Termination of Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit. [25C]	Terminates 25C for property placed in service after 2025

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 112006. Termination of Residential Clean Energy Credit. [25D]	Terminates 25D property placed in service after 2025, including leased systems.
Section 112007. Termination of New Energy Efficient Home Credit. [45L]	Terminates 45L for homes acquired after 2025.
Section 112008 Phase-Out and Restrictions on Clean Electricity Production Credit. [45Y]	Repeals credits for projects that start 60 days after enactment and requires those projects started within the window to be placed in service by 2028 to be eligible for credits. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note).
Section 112009. Phase-Out and Restrictions on Clean Electricity Investment Credit. [48E]	Repeals 48E for projects that start 60 days after enactment and requires those projects started within the window to be placed in service by 2028 to be eligible for credits. Phases out credits for advanced nuclear facilities, requiring construction to begin before the end of 2028. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note).
Section 112010. Repeal of Transferability of Clean Fuel Production Credit. [45Z]	Repeals transferability for 45Z as of Dec. 31, 2027.
Section 112011. Restrictions on Carbon Oxide Sequestration Credit. [45Q]	Repeals transferability for equipment constructed after a certain date. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note).
Section 112012. Phase-Out and Restrictions on Zero Emission Nuclear Power Production Credit. [45U]	Phases out 45U through 2031. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note).
Section 112013. Termination of Clean Hydrogen Production Credit. [45V]	Terminates 45V for facilities constructed after 2025.
Section 112014. Phase-Out and Restrictions on Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit. [45X]	Terminates 45X for facilities that produce offshore wind components after 2027, and for all other facilities after 2031. Repeals transferability for components sold after 2027. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note).
Section 112015. Phase-Out of Credit for Certain Energy Property. [48]	Accelerates the phase out of 48 for geothermal property and fully phases it out for any project beginning construction after 2031. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note).
Section 112016. Income from Hydrogen Storage, Carbon Capture Added to Qualifying Income of Certain Publicly Traded Partnerships Treated as Corporations.	Expands a long-standing tax break for oil and gas companies by allowing publicly traded partnerships (PTPs) to qualify for special tax treatment if they earn income from hydrogen, sustainable aviation fuel, biofuels, or carbon capture. Fossil fuel companies can benefit by expanding their PTP status to new "clean" business lines, like hydrogen and carbon capture, which

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
	would allow them to avoid corporate income taxes while also claiming clean energy subsidies.