MEMO: How the Republican Budget Bill Hurts Washington's Environment, Families, and Future

FROM: Sara Chieffo, Vice President of Government Affairs, League of Conservation Voters
DATE: August 2025

Overview

On July 4, President Trump signed into law his so-called One Big Beautiful Bill Act, more appropriately dubbed the Big Ugly Bill. This Republican budget bill kicks tens of millions of Americans off Medicaid, guts food assistance for families and children, and increases our national debt by more than $3 trillion, just to pay for tax breaks for billionaires and rich corporate CEOs.

The Republican budget bill is also the most anti-environmental bill in U.S. history. With a staggering 69 anti-environmental provisions (see Appendix), the bill hikes energy costs for working families, endangers our health, and hands our global energy leadership to our competitors, all while showering Big Oil and polluters with handouts and giveaways. Across its 69 anti-environmental provisions, the Republican budget bill:

1. **Increases families' energy costs** with a Republican Rate Hike by eliminating clean energy tax credits, making fuel efficiency standards impotent, and gutting affordable clean energy development. Nationally, household electric bills are already up by 10%.
2. **Threatens public health and increases medical costs** by killing pollution cleanup programs for schools and dirty diesel trucks and buses, all while cutting funding for communities to even be able to track harmful air pollution.
3. **Wipes out clean energy manufacturing and hundreds of thousands of jobs** at just the wrong time, ceding our global competitive edge. Over 64,000 jobs have already been lost or stalled in the clean energy sector.
4. **Permanently sells off millions of acres of our public lands** with forced lease sales that will open up our public lands and waters to drilling, mining, and destructive development.
5. **Lets polluting billionaires skip the line** with corrupt new pay-to-play permitting schemes and other sweetheart deals that allow Big Oil CEOs to jam through massive polluting projects while sidestepping environmental review and community input.

FAST FACTS: The Republican Budget Bill Hurts Washingtonians

- ✓ By 2035, Washingtonians are expected to pay **$55 more** for their energy bills each year.
- ✓ Over the next five years, **14,000 Washington jobs** are expected to be lost.
- ✓ Washington has already experienced at least **11 separate billion-dollar climate disasters** in just the last five years.

The Republican Budget Bill Increases Costs for Washington Families

- UTILITY BILLS: Clean energy is the fastest, cheapest way to bring new electricity onto the grid. As energy demand skyrockets, the Republican budget bill takes us backwards, rolling back hundreds of billions of dollars in tax credits and funding for clean energy, transmission, and energy efficiency, including rebates for households.
  - → The bill will cut the amount of new energy we can generate by about half, weakening our power grid, increasing our reliance on foreign energy, and hiking our energy costs.
  - → Across the country, households will pay $170 more for their energy bills each year by 2035 and $353 more by 2040.
  - → **In Washington**, households are expected to pay $55 more for their energy bills each year by 2035.
- KILLING JOBS: By eliminating the clean energy and manufacturing tax credits that companies were counting on, the Republican budget bill puts hundreds of thousands of jobs and billions in private investments on the line.
  - → Across the country, more than 60,000 clean energy jobs have already been lost or threatened, and nearly 400,000 more are at-risk. More than $440 billion in private investments are also at risk.
  - → By 2030, the United States' GDP is expected to decline by $130 billion each year as new energy deployment and advanced manufacturing decline under the bill.
  - → **In Washington**, factory closures and construction halts are expected to kill 14,000 jobs over the next five years.
- CLIMATE COSTS: Climate disasters are becoming a dangerous norm that threatens our safety, destroys homes and businesses, and costs us billions in recovery costs. In 2024 alone, the U.S. experienced 27 separate billion-dollar climate disasters, costing taxpayers more than $182 billion total. Instead of helping us prepare, the Republican budget bill makes it worse by both killing clean energy development and cutting climate action funding.
  - → **In Washington**, there have been at least 11 climate disasters that cost more than a billion dollars over the past five years.
- LIHEAP: The Republican budget bill makes it harder for working families to qualify for both the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and SNAP by forcing

states to treat energy assistance as income. When families hit hard times, they shouldn't have to choose between keeping their homes cool and putting dinner on the table.

→ **In Washington**, about 93,700 households currently depend on LIHEAP to help keep their homes cool in the summertime and warm in the winter.

- ENERGY-EFFICIENT HOMES & CARS: The Republican budget bill hurts families who want to make their homes more energy-efficient and healthier by installing solar panels, water heating, and heat pumps.

  → Just one of the tax credit programs impacted by the bill (45L) alone has supported the construction of nearly 350,000 efficient new homes in 2024 and cut homeowner energy bills by about $450 per year.

  → The bill also kills the EV tax credit, which gave working families who wanted to invest in an EV up to $7,500. **In Washington**, EVs have been popular, with more than 220,000 EVs being registered in 2024, a more than 30% increase from just the year before.

The Republican Budget Bill Threatens Washingtonians' Public Health & Safety

- CHILDREN'S HEALTH: Almost unbelievably, the Republican budget bill guts funding for programs to clean up dangerous air pollution *at our kids' schools*. This means more asthma attacks for our kids, more missed school days, and more medical costs for families.

  → Other eliminated pollution cleanup programs include funding to reduce diesel emissions in disadvantaged communities; funding to modernize air monitors and track pollution hotspots; funding to reduce methane emissions at oil and gas sites; and funding for environmental and climate justice block grants.

- COASTAL COMMUNITIES: The Republican budget bill eliminates critical funding to rebuild our coastlines so they can buffer against storm surges, hurricanes, and other climate disasters. This puts our safety at risk, hikes up home insurance prices, and leaves local businesses and fishermen out to dry.

  → **In Washington,** more than 5 million people live near the coast, and we've already seen firsthand the devastating impacts of coastal flooding and rising sea levels. We should be building up our defenses, not wasting critical time and money paying out billionaire tax breaks.

- WEATHER FORECASTING: The Republican budget bill reduces funding for critical weather research and forecasting programs at NOAA, including programs that help predict extreme weather and build early warning systems.
    - → This is especially dangerous for **Washington**, where NOAA forecasting is vital for tracking wildfire smoke and extreme heat that bring dangerous flooding. From Seattle to Spokane, accurate forecasts help communities prepare for evacuations, protect public health, and reduce the risks facing outdoor workers, families, and seniors across the state.

Washington Republicans Voted to Hurt Their Own Constituents

- **Republicans like Reps. Dan Newhouse (WA-04) and Michael Baumgartner (WA-05)** sided with polluters over Washingtonians, helping to pass a bill that hikes our utility bills, threatens to kill thousands of good-paying jobs, and puts our safety at risk.
- **Reps. Newhouse and Baumgartner** voted to eliminate clean energy tax credits that support new energy projects, undermining rural economic growth and threatening job-creating investments across the state.
- **Reps. Newhouse and Baumgartner** also voted to gut NOAA forecasting and wildfire monitoring programs, despite the region's increasing exposure to catastrophic fire seasons and dangerous air quality.
- Washingtonians deserve leaders who protect their homes, businesses, and future, not politicians who cave to extremists and sell them out to polluters.

APPENDIX: All 69 Anti-Environmental Provisions in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, by Senate Committee

Provisions reflect those as written in bill text that was signed into law on July 4, 2025.

Table of Contents

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, Nutrition and Forestry Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Sec. 10103. Availability of Standard Utility Allowances Based on Receipt of Energy Assistance.	Makes it harder for families who receive help with their utility bills through the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to qualify for extra SNAP benefits. Also strips states of the flexibility to treat utility assistance in ways that would maximize SNAP benefits for working families, forcing them to count this aid as income or denying them credit for it as an out-of-pocket expense.
Sec. 10201. Recission of Amounts for Forestry.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for nearly the entire Forestry subtitle, including national forest restoration, grant programs for non-federal forest landowners, and forestry conservation programs.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Sec. 10601. Conservation.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for USDA conservation programs that help farmers and ranchers, including climate-smart agriculture.
Sec. 10605. Energy	Extends mandatory funding for the Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels through 2031.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 30002: Rescission of Funds for Green and Resilient Retrofit Program for Multifamily Housing	Rescinds all unobligated funding for the Green and Resilient Retrofit Program, which supports energy efficiency, climate resilience, and health and safety upgrades in multifamily affordable housing.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 40006. Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Civil Penalties.	Eliminates civil penalties for automakers that fail to meet CAFE standards, effectively gutting the primary enforcement mechanism for reducing vehicle emissions and improving efficiency.
Section 40008. Rescission of Certain Amounts for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).	Rescinds all unobligated IRA funding for NOAA, including research, forecasting, climate resilience, and national marine sanctuary programs.
Section 40010. Treatment of Unobligated Funds for Alternative Fuel and Low-Emission Aviation Technology.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for the Federal Aviation Administration, which supports development of sustainable aviation fuels and emissions-reducing technologies.

Energy and Natural Resources Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 50101. Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing.	Requires DOI to hold quarterly oil and gas lease sales on public lands in Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Nevada and Alaska. Cuts the onshore royalty rate from 16.67% to 12.5% and eliminates the nominal $5/acre nomination fee.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
	Reinstates noncompetitive leasing for parcels that don't sell at auction, which encourages speculative practices. Mandates approval of applications for the commingling of production. 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 leasing, effectively handing siting authority to industry, rather than public land managers. 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. Lease terms may not include any new stipulations or mitigation beyond what is already in the land use plan. Extends drilling permits from 3 to 4 years.
Section 50102. Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing.	Requires DOI to conduct at least 30 offshore lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico, with each sale offering a minimum of 80 million acres. Also mandates six lease sales in Alaska's Cook Inlet. Cuts the royalty rate from 16.67% to 12.5%. Mandates approval of operator requests to commingle production from multiple reservoirs in a single wellbore. Raises the annual revenue sharing cap under GOMESA from $500 million to $650 million from FY2025 to FY2034, increasing payouts to Gulf Coast states with no dedicated funding for conservation. Directs 70% of bonuses, rents, and royalties from Cook Inlet leases to the State of Alaska beginning in FY2034.
Section 50103. Royalties on Extracted Methane.	Repeals IRA Section 50263, which required oil and gas companies to pay royalties on all methane gas extracted from federal leases, including gas consumed or lost by venting, flaring, or other negligence.
Section 50104. Alaska Oil and Gas Leasing.	Mandates four lease sales in the Arctic Refuge. Requires 50% of the oil and gas program's bonus, rental, and royalty receipts to be paid to Alaska until 2034 and then 70% thereafter.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 50105. National Petroleum Reserve Alaska.	Mandates five oil and gas lease sales of at least 4 million acres over 10 years in the Western Arctic, which is home to the widely opposed Willow project. Also, requires 50% of the oil and gas program's bonus, rental, and royalty receipts to be paid to Alaska until 2034 and then 70% thereafter.
Section 50201. Coal Leasing.	Mandates expedited approval of new coal leases and allows the Secretary to issue previously issued coal leases.
Section 50202. Coal Royalty.	Cuts federal coal royalty rates from 12.5% to 7% through 2034, retroactively applying to current leases.
Section 50203. Leases for Known Recoverable Coal Reserves.	Mandates leasing of at least 4 million acres of known recoverable coal reserves.
Section 50204. Authorization to Mine Federal Coal.	Authorizes coal mining on federal land that is adjacent to private or state-owned coal reserves and deemed necessary for full recovery. Requires the Secretary to take the steps to do so within 90 days of enactment.
Section 50302. Timber Sales and Long-Term Contracting for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.	Requires the Forest Service to sell an annual quantity of timber that is 250 million board feet greater than the previous year, and BLM to sell a yearly quantity of timber that is 20 million board feet more than the prior year annually through 2034. Requires the Forest Service to enter into at least 40 long-term contracts for timber sales and the BLM to enter into at least five.
Section 50303. Renewable Energy Fees on Federal Land.	Increases rental and capacity fees for wind and solar projects on public lands. Fossil fuel projects face no comparable cost increases.
Section 50304. Renewable Energy Revenue Sharing.	Creates a new revenue-sharing formula for wind and solar projects on public lands: 25% to states, 25% to counties, and 50% to the federal government. Unlike earlier bipartisan proposals like PLREDA, this version provides no dedicated funding for conservation, permitting improvements, or transmission planning.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 50305. Rescission of National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management Funds.	Rescinds unobligated IRA funding for conservation and climate resilience projects on national park and BLM lands, undermining efforts to protect public lands from climate impacts and ecosystem degradation. Also eliminates funds allocated for staffing and operational capacity at the National Park Service.
Section 50401. Strategic Petroleum Reserves.	Provides $171,000,00 million 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 50402. Repeals; Rescissions.	Repeals the authorizations and rescinds unobligated IRA funding for key clean energy and climate resilience programs, including: ● State-Based Energy Efficiency Training Grants ($74M): Funds workforce training for home energy retrofits and electrification. ● Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program ($68M): Supports tribal energy development through clean infrastructure loan guarantees. ● Transmission Facility Financing ($2B): Funds large-scale transmission projects to modernize the electric grid. ● Transmission Siting Grants ($385M): Helps states and communities plan interstate transmission line projects. ● Offshore and Interregional Wind Transmission Planning ($70M): Improves planning for offshore wind and transmission. ● Advanced Industrial Facilities Deployment Program ($603M): Supports decarbonization upgrades at industrial facilities. ● DOE Loan Programs Office ($3.3B): Provides low-interest loans to support innovative clean energy technologies that are ready to scale but lack access to traditional capital markets.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 50403. Energy Dominance Financing.	Amends the IRA's Energy Reinvestment Program created by eliminating its core climate requirement. The program was originally intended to finance projects that reduce or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions, especially by repurposing retired energy infrastructure. This section removes the requirement that projects deliver emissions reductions, so fossil fuel operators can now use program funds to expand or convert their infrastructure with no obligation to reduce pollution or protect public health. Appropriates $1 billion in taxpayer funds.

Environment and Public Works Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 60001. Rescission of Funding for Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for electrifying heavy-duty vehicles like buses and trucks.
Section 60002. Repeal of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.	Repeals Section 134 of the Clean Air Act added by the IRA which created the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and rescinds unobligated funding for EPA's $27B program, which finances via green banks local clean energy and pollution-reducing projects.
Section 60003. Rescission of Funding for Diesel Emissions Reductions.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for reducing diesel pollution in disadvantaged communities.
Section 60004. Rescission of Funding to Address Air Pollution.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for modernizing air monitors and tracking pollution hotspots.
Section 60005. Rescission of Funding to Address Air Pollution at Schools.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for monitoring and reducing air pollution inside schools.
Section 60006. Rescission of Funding for the Low Emissions Electricity Program.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for clean energy education and outreach to consumers and states.
Section 60007. Rescission of Funding for Section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for studying and reducing emissions from biofuels.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 60008. Rescission of Funding for Implementation of the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA 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 60009. Rescission of Funding for Enforcement Technology and Public Information.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for modernizing EPA data systems used for environmental compliance.
Section 60010. Rescission of Funding for Greenhouse Gas Corporate Reporting.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for improving transparency and standardization in corporate climate reporting.
Section 60011. Rescission of Funding for Environmental Product Declaration Assistance.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for labeling products with environmental impact disclosures.
Section 60012. Rescission of Funding for Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program for Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for reducing methane emissions at oil and gas sites. The Methane Waste Emissions charge is retained, but its collection is delayed by 10 years, until 2034.
Section 60013. Rescission of Funding for Greenhouse Gas Air Pollution Plans and Implementation Grants.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for state and local climate planning and environmental justice strategies.
Section 60014. Rescission of Funding for Environmental Protection Agency Efficient, Accurate, and Timely Reviews.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for the hiring and training of new EPA staff to help conduct environmental reviews.
Section 60015. Rescission of Funding for Low-Embodied Carbon Labeling for Construction Materials.	Rescinds unobligated EPA funding from the IRA for a program to identify and label low-carbon construction materials and products.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 60016. Rescission of Funding for Environmental and Climate Justice Block Grants.	Rescinds all unobligated funding from the IRA 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 60017. Rescission of Funding for ESA Recovery Plans.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for endangered species recovery planning.
Section 60018. Rescission of Funding for Environmental and Climate Data Collection.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for the Environmental Justice Screening Tool and other data programs used to assess climate and pollution burdens.
Section 60019. Rescission of Neighborhood Access and Equity Grant Program.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA to reconnect communities divided by highways, improve walkability, and remediate pollution.
Section 60020. Rescission of Funding for Federal Building Assistance.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for upgrades that reduce energy use and carbon pollution from public buildings.
Section 60021. Rescission of Funding for Low-Carbon Materials for Federal Buildings.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA for climate-friendly construction materials with significantly lower levels of embodied emissions.
Section 60022. Rescission of Funding for GSA Emerging and Sustainable Technologies.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA that supports sustainable and environmental innovation in federal buildings.
Section 60023. Rescission of Environmental Review Implementation Funds.	Rescinds unobligated funding from the IRA to help speed up permitting by increasing federal agency capacity and improving environmental review processes.
Section 60024. Rescission of Low-Carbon Transportation Materials Grants.	Rescinds unobligated funding to advance the use of lower-emission materials in transportation infrastructure.
Section 60026. 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. Allows project sponsors to conduct their own review. If a project sponsor pays a fee, the provision requires that agencies complete Environmental Assessments in 6 months and Environmental Impact Statements in 12 months.

Finance Committee

NOTE: The bill imposes unworkable “start construction” and “placed in service” deadlines that will make it difficult for many clean energy projects to qualify. It also adds strict, highly complex Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) requirements, which effectively disqualify projects from tax credits if they involve materials, components, or ownership ties to certain countries, namely China. These requirements are complex and burdensome to interpret and implement, creating significant risks and disincentives for clean energy developers that source components globally.

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 70501. Termination of Previously-Owned Clean Vehicle Credit. [25E]	Terminates 25E for vehicles purchased on September 30, 2025.
Section 70502. Termination of Clean Vehicle Credit. [30D]	Terminates 30D for vehicles acquired on September 30, 2025.
Section 70503. Termination of Qualified Commercial Clean Vehicles Credit. [45W]	Terminates 45W for vehicles acquired on September 30, 2025.
Section 70504. Termination of Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit. [30C]	Terminates 30C for charging property placed in service on June 30, 2026.
Section 70505. Termination of Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit. [25C]	Terminates 25C for property placed in service on December 31, 2025.
Section 70506. Termination of Residential Clean Energy Credit. [25D]	Terminates 25D for property placed in service on December 31, 2025.
Section 70507. Termination of Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings Deduction. [179D]	Terminates 179D for certain energy-efficient commercial building expenditures for property constructed after June 30, 2026.
Section 70508. Termination of New Energy Efficient Home Credit. [45L]	Terminates 45L for homes acquired after June 30, 2026.
Section 70509. Termination of Cost Recovery for Energy Property. [45Y]	Terminates 45Y, which helped lower the cost of building clean energy projects.
Section 70510. Modifications of Zero-Emission Nuclear Power Production Credit. [45U]	Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note above).

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 70511. Termination of Clean Hydrogen Production Credit. [45V]	Terminates 45V for facilities constructed after January 1, 2028.
Section 70512. Termination and Restrictions on Clean Electricity Production Credit. [45Y]	Terminates 45Y for wind and solar December 31, 2027. Imposes new FEOC restrictions on eligible projects for the clean electricity production credit (see Note above).
Section 70513. Termination and Restrictions on Clean Electricity Investment Credit. [48E]	Terminates 48E for wind and solar projects that have not been placed in service 12 months after the enactment of the act. Imposes new FEOC restrictions on eligible projects for the clean electricity investment credit (see Note above).
Section 70514. Phase-out and Restrictions on Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit. [45X]	Phases out credit for producing critical minerals, with 75 percent of the credit allowed in 2031, 50 percent allowed in 2032, 25 percent in 2033, and no credit beginning in 2034. Phases out the credit for wind for components produced and sold after December 31, 2027. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note above). Also, creates a new production tax credit for coal, effectively subsidizing coal mining by classifying it as a "critical mineral" and exempting it from phase-out rules.
Section 70515. Restriction on the Extension of Advanced Energy Project Credit Program. [48C]	Restricts funds that were returned to the Secretary from later being used for qualified advanced energy projects.
Section 70521. Extension and Modification of Clean Fuel Production Credit. [45Z]	Extends the clean fuel production credit through 2029. Disqualifies fuels produced from foreign feedstocks from claiming the credit after 2025. Removes indirect land use change emissions from lifecycle calculations, effectively making certain fuels, like corn ethanol, appear cleaner than they are. Grants the Secretary of the Treasury authority to set emission rates for manure-based fuels. Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note above).
Section 70522. Restrictions on Carbon Oxide Sequestration Credit. [45Q]	Imposes new FEOC restrictions (see Note above).

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 70523. Intangible Drilling and Development Costs Taken into Account for Purposes of Computing Adjusted Financial Statement Income.	Allows applicable corporations, namely oil and gas, to deduct more intangible drilling and development costs when calculating their income under the 15% corporate alternative minimum tax established by the IRA.
Section 70524. Income from Hydrogen Storage, Carbon Capture, Advanced Nuclear, Hydropower, and Geothermal Energy Added to Qualifying Income of Certain Publicly Traded Partnerships.	Beginning in 2026, the following activities are added to the list of "qualifying income" that allows certain publicly traded partnerships (PTPs) to receive favorable tax treatment: 1) Transportation or storage of liquified hydrogen or compressed hydrogen, 2) Electricity generation from hydropower, geothermal, or advanced nuclear facilities, 3) Electricity generation or thermal energy production from geothermal deposit, 4) Carbon capture or direct air capture of CO2. By expanding the definition of qualifying income, this provision gives favorable tax treatment to companies in these energy sectors, many of which are oil and gas companies.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee

SECTION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Section 90001. Border Barrier System Construction and Border Security Facilities Improvements.	Appropriates $46.5 billion to expand the U.S.-Mexico border wall and related infrastructure, including roads, surveillance towers, 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.