

TAX

Key Tax Provisions — Final Legislation with Comparison Across 2025 Reconciliation Bills



REVIEW



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Below is a chart comparing key tax provisions under current law with the [House bill](#), H.R.1, the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act,” passed by the House of Representatives on May 22, 2025, and the [Senate bill](#), passed on July 1, 2025, after the Senate incorporated the Senate manager’s amendment to H.R.1. On July 3, 2025, the House passed the Senate bill, sending it to the President for signature into final law on July 4, 2025.

Individual key provisions

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Individual income tax rates	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) rates (lowered rates) expire after 2025; rates revert to pre-TCJA levels. Seven tax brackets: 10%, 12%, 22%, 24%, 32%, 35% and 37%. Bracket thresholds are adjusted annually for inflation.	Makes TCJA rates permanent; inflation adjustment continues. Permanently extends the current seven-bracket structure: 10%, 12%, 22%, 24%, 32%, 35% and 37% for tax years after 2025. Bracket thresholds continue to be adjusted for inflation, with a technical change to the inflation adjustment for the 35% and 37% brackets after 2025.	Makes TCJA rates permanent. All brackets continue to be indexed for inflation after 2025. Also adds an additional year of inflation adjustment to the end of the 10% and 12% brackets (where the 22% bracket begins).
Standard deduction	Increased standard deduction (TCJA) expires after 2025; reverts to lower pre-TCJA levels.	Permanently increases the standard deduction. Effective as of Jan 1, 2025: Single & MFS: \$16,000 HoH: \$24,000 MFJ: \$32,000	Permanently increases the standard deduction. Effective as of Jan. 1, 2025: Single & MFS: \$15,750 (indexed) HoH: \$23,625 (indexed) MFJ: \$31,500 (indexed)
Personal exemptions	Suspended for 2018–2025; allowed in 2026.	Permanently terminates deduction for personal exemptions.	Aligned with House bill.
Child Tax Credit (CTC)	\$2,000 per child (TCJA), reverts to \$1,000 after 2025	Temporary increase of \$2,500 per child for 2025–2028, \$2,000 thereafter; inflation adjustments. Requirements for Social Security numbers (SSNs) are expanded to also require for the child and the person claiming the CTC and, if married, that person’s spouse must have a SSN.	Permanent increase of \$2,200 per child, with \$1,700 refundable with inflation adjustments. SSN requirements are similar to H.R.1. However, if the taxpayer is married, only one spouse needs to report their SSN.
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	Taxpayers may claim the EITC for qualifying children without formal verification. Form 8867, <i>Paid Preparer’s Due Diligence Checklist</i>, is required for paid preparers to claim EITC and other credits.	Starting in 2028 the IRS will create an EITC certificate program that requires a certificate in advance in order to claim a child for EITC purposes.	Not addressed.

Individual key provisions (cont.)

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Other Dependent Credit	Provides non-refundable credit of \$500 per qualifying dependent who does not qualify for the CTC (e.g., older children, elderly parents), set to expire after 2025.	\$500 credit is made permanent and the requirement that the dependent be a resident of the US continues; no inflation adjustment.	Aligned with House bill
Estate and gift tax exemption	\$13.61 million (2024, inflation-adjusted); reverts to ~\$5 million (indexed) after 2025.	Increases exemption to \$15 million (indexed from 2026); makes higher exemption permanent.	Aligned with House bill
Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) exemption	Higher exemption and phase-out thresholds (TCJA) expire after 2025.	Makes higher exemption and phase-out thresholds permanent.	Similar, however, the Senate bill includes modifications to the phaseout amount of the extended individual alternative minimum tax. The bill preserves TCJA's AMT exemption amounts but increases the phase-out rate to 50% (vs. 25% under current law), steepening the claw-back for upper-income filers.
Mortgage interest deduction	\$750,000 acquisition indebtedness limit (TCJA) expires after 2025.	Makes \$750,000 limit permanent.	Aligned with House bill, however the bill also includes mortgage insurance premiums.
Home equity debt	Interest on home equity debt is not deductible (if the loan proceeds were used to buy, build or substantially improve the taxpayer's home that secures the loan it is acquisition debt, not home equity debt). This disallowance applies through 2025.	The disallowance of home equity debt interest expense is made permanent.	Aligned with House bill
Casualty loss deduction	Limited to federally declared disasters (TCJA) through 2025.	Makes limitation permanent. The date for federally declared disasters to be recognized as qualified disasters is changed to the enactment date of H.R. 1.	Aligned with House bill; however, the bill expands the provision to include certain state-declared disasters. The date for federally declared disasters to be recognized as qualified disasters is changed to 30 days after enactment.
Miscellaneous itemized deductions	Suspended 2018–2025 (TCJA); Reinstated in 2026.	Permanently terminates deduction.	Aligned with House bill; however, the bill removes unreimbursed employee expenses for eligible educators from the list of miscellaneous itemized deductions.

Individual key provisions (cont.)

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Pease limitation (itemized deductions phaseouts)	Suspended 2018-2025 (TCJA); Reinstated in 2026.	Effective for tax years starting after Dec. 31, 2025, H.R. 1 proposes to permanently remove the prior Pease limitation, which cut itemized deductions for high earners. Starting after Dec. 31, 2025, a new rule is introduced for taxpayers in the top 37% bracket: SALT deductions are limited to a \$0.32 tax benefit per \$1 deducted. Other itemized deductions are limited to a \$0.35 tax benefit per \$1 deducted.	Permanently repeals the Pease limitation phase-out, effective for tax years beginning after Dec. 31, 2025. The proposal replaces the Pease limitation with a simpler, uniform cap: All itemized deductions (SALT or otherwise) yield a \$0.35 tax benefit per \$1 deducted for top-bracket taxpayers, and Explicitly excludes the Sec. 199A pass-through deduction from this limitation. Note: H.R. 1 pairs a general 2% reduction on every deduction with an extra 5% SALT reduction, whereas the bill applies a flat 2% reduction across the board and leaves the QBI deduction untouched.
Moving expenses deduction	Suspended 2018–2025 (TCJA) (except for Armed Forces); reinstated in 2026.	Permanently terminates deduction (except for Armed Forces).	Aligned with House bill.
Wagering losses	Limited to itemized deduction based on the amount of winnings through 2025 (TCJA).	Makes limitation permanent.	The provision further limits losses from wagering transactions to 90% of the amount of such losses, only to the extent of winnings
Charitable deduction for non-itemizers (Cash deductions only)	Not available after 2021.	Reinstates partial deduction: \$150 (\$300 joint) for 2025–2028.	The bill creates a charitable contribution deduction of \$1,000 for single filers or \$2,000 for MFJ for certain charitable contributions. The deduction is permanent, however it starts after 2025.
Charitable deduction for individuals who itemize (Cash deductions only)	Taxpayers who itemize can deduct a portion of their qualified charitable contributions, subject to a specified limitation based on the type of contribution.	Not addressed.	The bill would limit the charitable deduction for taxpayers who itemize by providing a deduction only for charitable contributions to the extent that they exceed 0.5% of the taxpayer's contribution base.

Individual key provisions (cont.)

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Excise tax on remittance transfers	There is no federal excise tax imposed on remittance transfers from individuals to foreign recipient.	Introduces a new 3.5% excise tax on remittance transfers made by individuals to foreign recipients, effective Jan. 1, 2026. The tax is collected by remittance transfer providers (RTPs), with exemptions for U.S. citizens and nationals who may claim a credit. The bill also imposes new reporting requirements and penalties for noncompliance.	Introduces a 1% excise tax on remittance transfers by individuals to foreign recipients (vs. 3.5% in H.R. 1), effective Jan 1, 2026. Collectible by RTPs, with the same Bank Secrecy Act/card-funded transfer exception and parallel reporting/penalty regime.
No tax on tips	Tips are taxable income.	Allows deduction for qualified tips (excludes highly compensated employees, which is \$160,000 for 2025 under Sec. 414 and Notice 2024-80) received in certain occupations (as defined by Treasury); deduction ends after 2028; SSN required.	The bill is similar to H.R. 1, however it limits the benefit to \$25,000 per taxpayer. The bill would also begin to phase out the deduction when the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$150,000 (\$300,000 for MFJ) and would expire in 2028.
No tax on overtime	Overtime pay is taxable income.	Allows deduction for qualified overtime compensation (excludes highly compensated employees and tips); deduction ends after 2028; SSN required.	The bill is similar to H.R. 1, however it limits the benefit to \$12,500 per taxpayer, subject to an income limitation.
Enhanced deduction for seniors	Additional standard deduction for age 65+	Adds \$4,000 bonus deduction for seniors (2025–2028); phased out at higher incomes.	The proposal adds \$6,000 bonus deduction for seniors (2025–2028); phased out at higher incomes.
No tax on car loan interest	Personal interest on car loans not deductible.	Allows deduction for up to \$10,000 of interest on new car loans (2025–2028); must be US-assembled passenger vehicles with the vehicle serving as security for the loan.	Aligned with House bill.
Sec. 108(f), General rules for discharge of indebtedness	Sec. 108(f)(5) allows a reduction in purchase-money debt to be treated as a purchase price adjustment rather than cancellation of debt (COD) income, but this treatment is limited and does not apply to student loan discharges due to death or disability after 2025.	Makes permanent the Sec. 108(f)(5) exclusion for discharge of student loan on account of death or disability that expires after 2025 and adds a requirement for taxpayer to have SSN.	Aligned with House bill.
Sec. 127, Employer payments of student loans under educational assistance programs	\$5,250 maximum exclusion includes employer payment of qualified student loan payments. Set to expire after 2025.	Assistance programs made permanent and adjusted for inflation.	Aligned with House bill.

Individual key provisions (cont.)

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Adoption credit	Nonrefundable.	Makes \$5,000 of the credit refundable; inflation adjusted.	Aligned with House bill.
529 plan qualified expenses	Limited to higher education and \$10,000 K-12 tuition	Expands to include more K-12 and homeschool expenses, and postsecondary credentialing expenses. In particular, CPA credentialing would also be allowed (including exam expenses).	Aligned with House bill.
"Trump Accounts"	N/A — did not exist.	The bill would create a new Sec. 530A, to establish a new type of tax-preferred account. These accounts would be set up for the exclusive benefit of an individual and designated at the time of establishment as such (under rules Treasury will promulgate). The accounts would be exempt from tax. Includes a pilot program where the federal government pays a one-time \$1,000 credit to an account of each qualifying child (born after 2024 and before 2029).	Aligned with House bill; however the bill states that "further refinements to the text included in the House-passed H.R. 1 with respect to the Trump accounts program continue to be developed and finalized in coordination with the Trump Administration."
State and local tax (SALT) cap	\$10,000 cap.	Cap increased to \$40,000 (except for MFS who are entitled to \$20,000). Phaseout starts for MAGI greater than \$500,000, down to \$10,000.	The SALT provision retroactively increases the individual limit from \$10,000 to \$40,000 for 2025 and \$40,400 for 2026, followed by 1% increases for 2027, 2028, and 2029. Beginning in 2030, the cap would revert to \$10,000. Such deduction would also be subject to a phaseout for MAGI greater than \$500,000 in 2025, \$505,000 in 2026, and similar 1% increases thereafter, but the deduction would not be reduced below \$10,000. Additionally, there would be no SALT limitation for pass-through entities.
Penalties for unauthorized disclosure	\$5,000 fine, up to 5 years prison.	Increases to \$250,000 fine, up to 10 years prison.	Not addressed.
Contingent fees	Treasury regulations under Circular 230 generally prohibit tax practitioners from charging contingent fees for preparing original tax returns or refund claims, except in limited circumstances (e.g. amended returns or judicial proceedings).	All contingent fees are allowed. The bill contains language under which Treasury "may not regulate, prohibit, or restrict the use of a contingent fee in connection with tax returns, claims for refund, or documents in connection with tax returns or claims for refund prepared on behalf of a taxpayer. The AICPA had asked that the language be stricken.	Not addressed.

Note: Medicaid and Premium Tax Credit (PTC)-eligibility interactions are outside the scope of this core-tax chart

Business key provisions

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Direct File Program	IRS Direct File pilot in place.	Terminates Direct File Program; creates task force for public-private free file partnership.	The revised bill drops the requirement that the Direct File program is terminated within 30 days of enactment but includes a special appropriation of \$15 million for a report on enhancing and establishing public-private partnerships to provide for free tax filing for up to 70% of taxpayers.
Sec. 199A, Qualified Business Income deduction (QBI)	20% deduction for pass-through income, expires after 2025. Deduction subject to phaseout for specified service trades or businesses (SSTBs). Deduction limitations based on taxable income, wages paid and the presence of SSTBs.	Increase in deduction to 23%, deduction made permanent. Modified phase-out rules for SSTBs.	Deduction remains at 20% and made permanent. Phase-out amounts are increased (expands the deduction limit phase-in range by increasing the \$100,000 (MFJ) and \$50,000 (single filers) amounts to \$150,000 and \$75,000, respectively), and a new minimum \$400 deduction is added for taxpayers with at least \$1,000 of QBI.
Pass-through entity tax (PTET) SALT deduction	Individual SALT deduction capped at \$10,000. 36 states and 1 locality implemented a PTET SALT deduction that is allowed under approved IRS Notice 2020-75.	Individual SALT deduction is \$40,000 for most filers. PTET SALT deduction tied to the Sec. 199A deduction. Eliminates PTET deduction for SSTBs. SSTBs subject to individual SALT deduction limits.	Individual SALT deduction is \$40,000 for most filers. Additionally, there would be no SALT limitation for pass-through entities.
Sec. 461(l), Excess business loss (EBL) limitation	Limits pass-through business losses through 2028. Disallowed losses become NOLs and can be used in subsequent years, subject only to NOL rules.	Makes the Sec. 461(l) EBL limitation, currently set to expire at the end of 2028, permanent. It would also modify the limitation, subjecting previously disallowed excess business losses to re-testing in the subsequent year.	Makes the Sec. 461(l) EBL limitation permanent, and retains the existing treatment of EBL carryforwards.
Employee retention credit (ERC)	Employers had until April 15, 2024, to file ERC claims for the 2020-year, and until April 15, 2025, to file ERC claims for the 2021 year. The IRS has a 3-year statute of limitations for 2020 and early 2021 claims, and a 5-year statute of limitations for the Q3, Q4, 2021 claims.	H.R. 1 passed on May 22, 2025, included changes to ERC penalties and termination of claims (Sec. 112305). These provisions were struck by H. Res. 492 (June 11, 2025).	The bill prohibits the payment of Q3 2021 and Q4 2021 claims as of Jan. 31, 2024, and increases enforcement mechanisms for bad actors.
Employer-Provided Childcare Credit	25% of qualified expenses, up to \$150,000.	Increases to 40% (50% for small businesses); max credit \$500,000 (\$600,000 for small businesses); inflation adjusted.	Aligned with House bill.

Business key provisions (cont.)

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Form 1099 information reporting	The general Form 1099 reporting threshold remains at \$600 and applies to payments made in the course of a trade or business.	The bill would increase the information reporting threshold for certain payments to persons engaged in a trade or business and payments of remuneration for services to \$2,000 in a calendar year (from \$600), with the threshold amount to be indexed annually for inflation in calendar years after 2026.	Aligned with House bill.
Repeal revision to de minimis rules for third-party-network transactions	The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 lowered the threshold for filing of Form 1099-K by third party settlement organizations to over \$600 of payments received for the sale of goods and services. Prior to this change, the threshold under Sec. 6050W was over \$20,000 of payments and over 200 transactions.	Reinstates the pre-ARPA 2021 threshold as if the lowered one was never enacted. Note: The IRS continued to apply the higher pre-ARPA threshold through 2023 but for 2024 applied a threshold of over \$5,000 of payments for goods and services (rather than \$600), and \$2,500 for 2025 and planned to use \$600 for 2026 and later (IR-2024-299).	Aligned with House bill
Paid Family and Medical Leave Credit	Temporary; expires after 2025.	Extends and enhances credit; allows for insurance premiums; modifies aggregation and eligibility rules.	Aligned with House bill
Research and experimental (R&E) expensing	Amortization over 5 years for domestic R&E and 15 years for foreign R&E costs.	Allows full expensing for domestic R&E costs from Jan. 1, 2025, through 2029. Foreign R&E remains at 15-year amortization.	Allows full expenses for domestic R&E from Jan. 1, 2025. Foreign R&E remains at 15-year amortization. In addition, the bill would provide small businesses with the option to apply this change retroactively back to 2022 through amended returns. It would also allow taxpayers to accelerate any remaining Sec. 174 deductions.
Bonus depreciation	Allows 80% bonus depreciation for qualified property placed in service in 2023, phasing down by 20 percentage points each year until it sunsets after 2026	Reinstates and extends 100% bonus depreciation for qualified property acquired and placed in service between Jan. 19, 2025, and Dec. 31, 2029, restoring full expensing for a broader range of assets.	Permanently extends and modifies additional first year depreciation deduction. Allowance increased to 100% of property acquired and placed in service on or after Jan. 19, 2025.
Qualified Production Property "Manufacturing Property"	N/A – term does not exist.	Bonus depreciation allowed on manufacturing property where construction begins after Jan. 19, 2025, and before Jan. 1, 2029, and must be placed in service prior to 2033.	Same provision, but for property placed in service before Jan. 1, 2031.
Sec. 179, Enhanced Small Business Expensing	Sec. 179 allows businesses to expense up to \$1,160,000 of qualifying property, with a phase-out threshold beginning at \$2,890,000, both indexed for inflation.	H.R. 1 increases the maximum amount a taxpayer may expense under Sec. 179 to \$2,500,000 and increases the phaseout threshold amount to \$4,000,000.	Aligned with House bill.

Business key provisions (cont.)

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Small Business Accounting Methods	TCJA added special accounting methods for “small businesses” as defined at Sec. 448. In 2025 that gross receipts threshold is \$31 million for 2025.	Allowing “manufacturing” taxpayers a higher threshold of \$80M for determining the Sec. 448 limitation as it applies to accounting methods and the application of the Section 163(j) interest expense limitation.	Not addressed.
Sec. 1202, Qualified Small Business Stock Exclusion	Section 1202 provides for the partial exclusion of gain on the sale of qualified small business stock (QSBS) held for more than five years. For stock acquired after September 27, 2010, the exclusion is 100%; for stock acquired in earlier periods, the exclusion is 50% or 75%, depending on the acquisition date.	Not addressed.	The bill modifies the QSBS exclusion to provide a tiered exclusion determined on the years the taxpayer holds the QSBS: • 50% exclusion if held for three years; • 75% exclusion if held for four years; and • 100% exclusion if held for five or more years. The bill also increases eligibility for the exclusion by increasing the eligibility limit on the corporation’s aggregate gross assets at the time of issuance from a \$50 million limit to a \$75 million limit.
Sec. 163(j), Business interest limitation	Based on earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) through 2021, then earnings before interest, taxes and amortization (EBITDA).	Returns to EBITA calculation for 2025–2029.	Returns to EBITA calculation with no expiration.
Tip credit	Applies to the food and beverage industry only; provides a credit for the FICA paid by the employer on tips.	Expanded to include beauty service industry starting in 2025.	Aligned with House bill.
Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)	The WOTC is available for wages paid to individuals who are certified as members of one of several targeted groups. The credit is generally 40% of up to \$6,000 of qualified first-year wages for each eligible employee, resulting in a maximum credit of \$2,400 per employee. The Work Opportunity Tax Credit is available for eligible employees who begin work through Dec. 31, 2025. Unless further extended by Congress, the credit will not be available for employees hired after that date.	Not addressed (expires Dec. 31, 2025)	Not addressed (expires Dec. 31, 2025)

Business key provisions (cont.)

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Foreign-Derived Intangible Income (FDII) and Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) deductions	37.5% (FDII) and 50% (GILTI) deductions.	Reduces to 36.5% (FDII) and 49.2% (GILTI).	The bill reduces to 33.34% (FDII) and 40% (GILTI). The bill would also rename GILTI to "net CFC tested income" (NCTI) and FDII to "foreign-derived deduction eligible income" (FDDEI).
Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax (BEAT)	The BEAT rate is scheduled to increase from 10% to 12.5% after 2025	Repeals the scheduled increase in BEAT from 10% to 12.5% after 2025 and instead increases it to 10.1%.	Repeals the scheduled rise to 12.5% and instead sets the BEAT rate at 10.5%, while retaining the existing credit-offset mechanics that reduce the BEAT base.
Certain fringe benefits as UBIT	The TCJA added Sec. 274(a)(4) disallowing a deduction for an employer's costs of providing qualified transportation fringe benefits (Sec. 132(f)).	Expenses incurred by a tax-exempt organization for qualified transportation fringe benefits will be treated as UBTI. Exception for church organizations. Effective for amounts paid or incurred after Dec. 31, 2025.	Not addressed.
Opportunity Zones (OZs)	OZs designated under TCJA remain in effect through Dec. 31, 2028, allowing investors to defer and potentially exclude capital gains by investing in Qualified Opportunity Funds (QOFs) that support development in low-income communities.	Ends current OZ designations two years early (Dec. 31, 2026) and authorizes a new round of designations for 2027–2033 with stricter eligibility criteria, a 33% rural zone requirement, and enhanced reporting obligations for funds and investors.	The bill would establish a permanent OZ policy, creating a rolling 10-year OZ designation beginning in 2027. This varies from H.R. 1, which creates a second OZ opportunity that would run from 2027 through 2033. The bill also maintains the OZ designation process and strengthens eligibility requirements.
State tax nexus	Generally, P.L. 86-272 (9/14/59) provides that a state may not impose income tax obligations on a taxpayer otherwise subject to this law if its only in-state activity is solicitation of orders that are approved and shipped from outside of the state. See <i>Wisconsin Dept. of Revenue v. William Wrigley, Jr. Co.</i> , 505 US 214 (1992).	Expands P.L. 86-272 to add this definition: "The term 'solicitation of orders' means any business activity that facilitates the solicitation of orders even if that activity may also serve some independently valuable business function apart from solicitation." This broadens the Supreme Court's definition of this term.	Aligns with House Bill, but was moved to the Judiciary Title.
Charitable deduction for corporations	10% of taxable income	Adds 1% floor: only contributions above 1% of taxable income are deductible, up to 10% limit.	Aligned with House bill.

Energy key provisions

Tax provision	Current law	House bill	Senate bill (approved by House)
Sec. 179D, Energy efficient commercial buildings deduction	Deduction based on the cost of energy efficient commercial building property, up to a maximum amount per square foot (ranging from \$.50 to \$5.00 per square foot).	Not addressed	Terminates deduction for property that begins construction after June 30, 2026.
Sec. 25C, Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit	30% of qualified costs, \$1,200 annual limit, expires 2032.	Terminates for property placed in service after Dec. 31, 2025.	Aligned with House bill.
Sec. 25D, Residential Clean Energy Credit	30% of qualified costs, phases down after 2032, expires 2034.	Terminates for property placed in service after Dec. 31, 2025.	Aligned with House bill.
Sec. 25E, Previously Owned Clean Vehicle Credit	Up to \$4,000, expires 2032.	Terminates for vehicles acquired after Dec. 31, 2025.	Terminates for expenditures made after Sept. 30, 2025.
Sec. 30C, Alternative Fuel Refueling Property Credit	30% of cost, up to \$100,000, expires 2032.	Terminates for property placed in service after Dec. 31, 2025.	Terminates for property acquired after June 30, 2026.
Sec. 30D, Clean Vehicle Credit	Up to \$7,500 per new clean vehicle, expires 2032.	Terminates for vehicles placed in service after Dec. 31, 2025; special rule for 2026 for manufacturers under 200,000 vehicles.	Terminates for vehicles acquired after Sept. 30, 2025.
Sec. 45D, New Markets Tax Credits	New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC) are competitively awarded tax credits intended to encourage private investment in certain low-income communities designated by the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund. The NMTC program is set to expire at the end of 2025.	Not addressed.	Permanently extends the NMTC program.
Sec. 45L, New Energy Efficient Home Credit	Up to \$5,000 per home, expires 2032.	Terminates for homes acquired after Dec. 31, 2025 (Dec. 31, 2026, if construction began before May 12, 2025).	Terminates for homes acquired after June 30, 2026.
Sec. 45W, Commercial Clean Vehicle Credit	Up to \$40,000, expires 2032.	Terminates for vehicles acquired after Dec. 31, 2025; exception for binding contracts before May 12, 2025.	Terminates for vehicles acquired after Sept. 30, 2025.
Sec. 45Y, Clean Electricity Production Credit	No expiration, based on beginning of construction.	Phases out for facilities placed in service after 2028 (80% in 2029, 60% in 2030, 40% in 2031, 0% after 2031); transferability repealed for facilities beginning construction 2 years after enactment; new restrictions for foreign entities.	Terminated for wind and solar facilities PIS after 12/31/27 and all other facilities after 2032. New foreign entity restrictions
Sec. 48E, Clean Electricity Investment Credit	No expiration, based on beginning of construction.	Same phaseout as Sec. 45Y; transferability repealed; new foreign entity restrictions.	Termination for wind and solar facilities PIS after 2027 and all other facilities after 2032. New foreign entity restrictions.

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