



## Key Provisions of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act

### Agriculture

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Makes targeted reforms and expands critical programs vital to conservation, nutrition, rural development, forestry, and agricultural research by including:

- \$3.3 billion for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) to help producers improve water quality, reduce runoff, and implement sustainable conservation practices.
- \$1.375 billion for the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), a key USDA cost-share initiative to promote long-term stewardship of working lands.
- Four major reforms to strengthen the Farm Safety Net through improvements to Price Loss Coverage (PLC) and Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC), including:
  - A 10–20% increase in reference prices;
  - Automatic inflation adjustments;
  - Increased ARC coverage guarantee and payment rate; and
  - Extension of both PLC and ARC through 2031.
- \$100 million for the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program to support fruit, vegetable, and horticultural producers through targeted grants.
- \$125 million to modernize and upgrade USDA agricultural research facilities and infrastructure.
- Enhancements to Crop Insurance for specialty and small producers by:
  - Improving Whole Farm Revenue Protection;
  - Increasing premium support for specialty crop policies; and
  - Requiring inflation adjustments to reimbursements for insurance providers.

### Armed Services

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Includes a generational investment in the military, particularly in areas that require stable, long-term funding, to bolster national defense, enhance servicemember quality of life, and strengthen the industrial base, including:

- Over \$3.8 billion to expand the maritime industrial base through workforce training, supplier development, and next-generation shipbuilding technologies.
- More than \$18.5 billion for warship procurement, driving demand for shipbuilding components and services from Suffolk County suppliers.
- \$21 billion to secure the munitions and critical minerals supply chain, ensuring domestic availability of materials essential to national defense.
- \$25 billion for the “Golden Dome” missile defense shield, including \$2.2 billion for homeland hypersonic missile defense capabilities.
- \$9 billion to improve servicemember quality of life through new barracks, family housing, education assistance, and professional licensure for military spouses.
- \$5 billion to support border security and Department of Defense assistance to Department of Homeland Security missions.

Additionally, the HASC title also includes \$34 billion for shipbuilding and \$13 billion to modernize the nuclear deterrence infrastructure, including:

- \$4.6 billion for a second Virginia-class submarine in FY27.
- \$5.4 billion for two additional DDG guided missile destroyers.
- \$2.7 billion for T-AO fleet oiler procurement.



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- \$2.1 billion for San Antonio-class amphibious transport dock (LPD).
- \$3.7 billion for America-class amphibious assault ship (LHA).
- \$695 million for multi-ship amphibious warship contracts.
- \$2 billion for Landing Ship Medium (LSM) procurement.
- \$100 million for commercial logistics ships.
- \$3.1 billion for unmanned surface and subsurface vessels.
- Acceleration of nuclear triad modernization.
- Significant investment in National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) infrastructure to support next-generation warhead development

Further, this title includes maritime industrial base enhancements, workforce development programs, and servicemember quality of life investments including:

- \$250 million for domestic turbine generator production.
- \$450 million for additive manufacturing and shipyard modernization.
- \$750 million for supplier development.
- \$500 million for dry-dock capability expansion.
- \$492 million for next-generation shipbuilding techniques.
- \$450 million for autonomy and artificial intelligence in naval shipbuilding.
- \$250 million for the Training in Defense Manufacturing Program.
- \$400 million for collaborative campus expansion in naval shipbuilding.
- \$450 million for maritime industrial workforce development grants.
- \$1.35 billion for new barracks construction, including the Marine Corps Barracks 2030 initiative.
- \$2.9 billion to supplement Basic Allowance for Housing for military families.
- \$2 billion for the Defense Health Program.
- \$100 million for tuition assistance for active-duty servicemembers.
- \$100 million for childcare fee assistance.
- \$10 million to support military spouse professional licensure.
- \$6 million to upgrade Armed Forces Retirement Home facilities.

## Education and Workforce

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Includes targeted reforms to improve institutional accountability, expand workforce training opportunities, and support students in high-need professions, including:

- Establishing the performance-based PROMISE grant program, which awards grant funding based on strong earning outcomes, low tuition, and enrolling and graduating low-income students—as long as colleges offer their degree programs at an up-front, guaranteed price.
- Reining in executive regulatory power by preventing any future attempts at loan “forgiveness” and repealing burdensome Biden-era regulations such as Gainful Employment and 90/10 that unfairly targeted for-profit institutions.
- Allowing medical and dental residents to defer student loans interest-free for up to four years.
- Expanding Pell Grant eligibility to high-quality, short-term workforce training programs through the new Workforce Pell initiative.

## Energy and Commerce



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Includes provisions long championed by Congressman LaLota to strengthen program integrity, protect Suffolk County hospitals, support working families, and modernize critical infrastructure, including:

- Requiring able-bodied adults to meet work requirements as a condition of receiving Medicaid benefits, prohibiting coverage for individuals residing in the country illegally, and mandating twice-yearly eligibility checks to ensure enrollees continue to qualify.
- Delaying harmful Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) cuts through 2029, protecting safety-net institutions like Stony Brook University Hospital.
- Increasing Medicaid funding flexibility by allowing enhanced federal matching funds for outpatient hospital and behavioral health services, helping New York offset costs for high-need populations.
- Extending Medicare-dependent hospital (MDH) and low-volume hospital (LVH) payment adjustments through FY2030 to preserve access to care in underserved rural and suburban communities in eastern Suffolk.
- Preserving access to Medicare telehealth services, which remain vital for seniors and veterans in remote parts of the district.
- Ensuring long-term funding stability by rejecting per capita caps on Medicaid expansion populations and avoiding changes to the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which would otherwise cost New York billions of dollars annually.
- Creating a new \$1 billion Energy Dominance Financing loan guarantee program at DOE, which can be used for energy and critical minerals infrastructure.
- Appropriating \$150 million to DOE for a new program enabling the national labs to work with industry to make DOE's existing scientific data AI ready.
- Expanding access to home or community based services in Medicaid.

## Financial Services

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Includes targeted reforms to rein in government overreach, increase accountability, and refocus federal resources on core priorities, including:

- Capping the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's (CFPB) funding authority at 5% of the Federal Reserve's 2009 operating expenditures—down from the current 12%—which would limit CFPB transfers to \$249 million in 2025, indexed to inflation thereafter.
- Requiring the CFPB to prioritize payments from the Civil Penalty Fund to direct victims of financial harm, and to return any remaining funds to the U.S. Treasury.
- Rescinding a portion of the Inflation Reduction Act's expanded IRS enforcement funding, aligning with conservative efforts to prevent overreach and protect middle-income families from unnecessary audits.
- Blocking the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and other financial regulators from mandating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosures, ensuring investment decisions remain focused on financial returns, and protecting energy-sector jobs.

## Homeland Security

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Ensures the funding needed to maintain and strengthen the significant progress made in securing the southern border by providing:



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- \$46.5 billion to significantly expand and modernize the border barrier system, including the completion of 701 miles of primary wall and construction of 900 miles of river barriers.
- \$5 billion for Customs and Border Protection (CBP) facilities to support current staffing levels, operational tempo, or evolving security challenges.
- \$4.1 billion to hire and train 3,000 new Border Patrol agents, 5,000 new Office of Field Operations customs officers, and other urgently needed personnel.
- \$2 billion for annual retention and signing bonuses to secure the personnel needed to protect our borders.
- \$1.076 billion for CBP's Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) technology to detect and interdict illicit drugs, including fentanyl.
- \$2.7 billion for border technology, including ground detection sensors, integrated surveillance towers, and tunnel detection capability.
- \$855 million to modernize and replace CBP's aging fleet of vehicles to ensure agent safety and operational readiness in rugged environments.
- \$750 million for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to train the expanded DHS workforce and upgrade deteriorating facilities.
- \$16 million for the National Vetting Center to improve criminal history databases and enhance screening of foreign nationals at the border.
- \$625 million for homeland security preparedness related to the 2026 FIFA World Cup.

## Judiciary

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Advances bold, effective measures to enforce immigration laws and protect our southern border:

- Supports resources to carry out up to one million removals annually, hire 10,000 additional Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) personnel, and expand detention capacity to accommodate an average daily population of at least 100,000 individuals.
- Allocates funding for the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to support the administration's immigration enforcement and adjudication priorities.
- \$500 million to DOJ to combat drug trafficking and fentanyl, and \$600 million to prosecute immigration-related crimes such as child trafficking, gang activity, and voting by aliens.
- Funds for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to hire more immigration judges and support staff.
- \$1.32 billion for the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) to hire more DHS attorneys who will prosecute immigration cases and handle removals.
- Allows certain DOJ funding to be used for Byrne JAG/COPS grants relating to violent crime, criminal enforcement, and immigration enforcement.
- Provides \$5 billion for the Bureau of Prisons for staffing and facilities, and includes a reauthorization and expansion of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

## Natural Resources

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Unleashes American energy dominance, ensuring affordable energy for families and creating jobs across the country by:

- Reinstating quarterly onshore oil and gas lease sales and requiring geothermal lease sales to ensure a steady domestic energy supply and continued investment in diverse energy sources. These provisions do



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not impact Long Island or the waters off its coast, as they apply to federal lands and energy basins in the western U.S. and Alaska.

- Returning oil and natural gas royalty rates to more competitive levels to encourage domestic production while maintaining a fair return for taxpayers.
- Resuming leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge with revenue-sharing agreements that benefit both state and federal governments.
- Increasing timber sales on federal lands and establishing long-term harvesting contracts to support forest health and rural economies.
- Updating environmental review procedures to allow project sponsors to voluntarily pay for expedited timelines—1 year for environmental impact statements and 6 months for assessments—while preserving key environmental protections.
- Establishing filing fees for lease sale protests to help streamline the permitting process and reduce frivolous administrative delays.

## Oversight

Delivers meaningful reforms that preserve the integrity of federal service, protect core retirement benefits, and ensure fair treatment for the federal workforce:

- Prevented a massive retirement contribution hike for existing federal workers by striking the original proposal to raise the FERS contribution rate to 4.4%. This would have cost many federal employees thousands more per year—that provision has been removed entirely.
- Protected the FERS annuity supplement, a benefit that provides monthly payments to federal retirees who leave before age 62. The House-passed bill proposed eliminating this benefit, but the final legislation struck that change altogether, ensuring current and future eligible retirees will continue to receive it.
- Blocked an immediate cut to pension benefits by delaying a switch from the “high-3” to “high-5” retirement calculation until 2028. This ensures current workers have more time to prepare and won’t see sudden reductions in expected retirement income. Law enforcement and certain public safety employees are exempt from this change altogether.
- Eliminated the proposed at-will employment option and reduced retirement contributions for new federal employees. These provisions were removed entirely due to procedural issues, preserving traditional civil service protections and benefits for all new hires.
- Saves \$1.5 billion by cleaning up ineligible dependent enrollment in the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program through a targeted audit—without reducing benefits for eligible workers or families.
- Preserved free access to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) appeals process by striking the proposed filing fee. Under the updated bill, employees will continue to be able to file claims without additional cost.

## Transportation and Infrastructure

Advances national and border security while modernizing air traffic control, and pays for it by eliminating waste and enforcing fairness:

- Delivers over \$24 billion to the U.S. Coast Guard to interdict illegal drugs and migrants, enhance Arctic operations, and invest in critical assets like Offshore Patrol Cutters, Fast Response Cutters, Polar Security



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Cutters, new aircraft, shoreside infrastructure, and depot maintenance, strengthening both national and economic security.

- Appropriates \$12.5 billion for FAA air traffic control (ATC) modernization, replacing outdated systems and improving hiring pipelines for air traffic controllers following a series of near-miss incidents and controller shortages, prioritizing safety and reliability in the skies.
- Rescinds \$4 billion in funding from seven Green New Deal-style programs, including duplicative or ideologically driven initiatives under the Federal Highway Administration, GSA, and FAA, returning federal spending to core infrastructure and safety missions.

## Ways and Means

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Delivers meaningful tax reforms that protect middle-class families, support small businesses, and strengthen Long Island's workforce:

- Increases the State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction cap to \$40,000 for households earning under \$500,000, with both thresholds indexed to grow by about 1% annually for five years.
- Permanently increases the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) exemption and phase-out thresholds, shielding upper-middle-income households in high-cost areas like Suffolk County from surprise tax hikes.
- Delivers on President Trump's priorities of no tax on tips, overtime pay, and car loan interest, and providing additional tax relief for seniors.
- Increases the standard deduction further by \$2,000 for joint filers, reducing taxable income for Long Island's middle-class families.
- Allows higher-income households to fully utilize Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), expands HSA contribution limits for families under \$150,000 income, and permits spousal catch-up contributions into a shared account.
- Restores above-the-line charitable deduction for non-itemizers (\$300 for couples), supporting local nonprofits and community causes.
- Makes the Paid Family and Medical Leave credit permanent, with expanded eligibility and flexibility for small employers.
- Permanently expands estate tax exemption to \$30 million per couple, helping preserve generational family-owned businesses and farms.
- Eliminates income caps for specified service trades, ensuring more local small business owners, like law firms, accountants, and medical professionals, can benefit.
- Expands eligibility for the Child Tax Credit with full refundability for low-income earners, supporting working-class families on Long Island.
- Also increases the Child Tax Credit topline credit to \$2,200.
- Maintains full deductibility of advertising expenses, which benefits Suffolk County's small retail and marketing-dependent businesses.
- Preserves 100% bonus depreciation for new equipment purchases, aiding manufacturers and small businesses in Suffolk County.
- Expands 529 education savings account flexibility, allowing tax-free withdrawals for workforce training and apprenticeship programs, benefiting families seeking alternatives to four-year colleges.
- Protects capital gains tax treatment for long-term investments, encouraging continued investment in real estate, small business expansion, and local development projects across Suffolk County.



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- Includes reforms to the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, such as a 12.5% allocation increase for three years and a lower bond-financing threshold from 50% to 25%. These changes are designed to stimulate the development of affordable housing, particularly in rural and underserved areas.