

June 9th, 2025

The Honorable John Thune
Majority Leader, United States Senate
511 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Mike Crapo
Chairman, Committee on Finance, United States Senate
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Thune, Chairman Crapo, and the Members of the United States Senate,

We write as a broad coalition representing major energy, manufacturing, and investor trade associations and advocacy groups, united by an urgent commitment to safeguarding America's energy security, strengthening grid resilience, and revitalizing domestic manufacturing.

At a moment when China is aggressively expanding its dominance over critical electrical infrastructure, the 48E Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit has helped to build up an emergent cluster of domestic manufacturing across the energy supply chain. This credit, paired with other credits such as the 45X Advanced Manufacturing Production Tax Credit, represents our best—and perhaps only—chance to reclaim American leadership in this strategically critical sector.

The House-passed One Big Beautiful Bill Act effectively eliminates the 48E credit, surrendering American competitiveness and handing China unchecked control over our electric power future. We urge you to revise the House's draft to preserve American energy manufacturing, maintain our capacity to grow generation, and secure America's grid from hostile powers.

In addition to weakening our domestic energy manufacturing sector, the legislation as written will freeze investment in hundreds of gigawatts of new energy generation and storage projects, reducing energy availability and ultimately increasing utility bills. The House-passed language amounts to the single largest nationwide utility bill increase in American history.

The 48E credit is fundamental to the rapid deployment and growth of American-made grid-scale battery storage systems (BESS), inverters, and generation technologies, which collectively are essential to securing our nation's grid against reliability disruptions and cybersecurity threats. These technologies provide stability during peak demand, integrate diverse energy sources, and ensure resilience—especially crucial as our grid faces increasing threats.

However, the House language contains critical flaws that jeopardize America's leadership in energy innovation and threatens to undermine our strategic advantage—urgent issues we call on the Senate to swiftly address.

Unrealistic Timelines for Project Deployment

The restrictive placed-in-service deadline and 60-day beginning-of-construction requirement functionally end the credit for all projects, including those for which site selection and financing have been completed. This provision would freeze long-term investments in badly needed energy generation capacity, jeopardize thousands of jobs, and weaken domestic supply chains.

We urge the Senate to restore a reasonable commence-construction standard so that projects already in the pipeline can be completed and deliver power to Americans and maintain a longer phase-out period.

Unworkable Foreign Entity Prohibitions

The overly burdensome foreign entity prohibitions in the House-passed bill, intended to safeguard national security, serve to weaken domestic supply chains by imposing unworkable and unreasonable restrictions that ignore the realities of current supply chains and hinder investment in future supply chain growth. Revising these provisions in the House bill should allow American firms that are transitioning supply chains adequate time to stand up new supplies while still applying strict requirements over time.

We recommend adopting pragmatic legislative models to protect against adversaries without paralyzing our own industries. We support a broad foreign entity prohibition on entity ownership. However, should any foreign entity prohibition be imposed on the supply chain for these products, we urge these go into effect with a significant delayed or phased-in approach to allow the industry adequate time to shift supply chains accordingly.

Restrictions on Credit Transferability

We commend the House for restoring the transferability clause for the 48E credit, in departure from the initial Ways and Means draft. This change supports industry's ability to benefit from these credits and their incentive to purchase domestically sourced batteries and energy generation equipment.

We recommend preserving comprehensive credit transferability provisions that the Senate has wisely considered, ensuring sustained financing flexibility to bolster American innovation.

The House's provisions erode the successes achieved through 48E credit which effectively incentivized developers to select secure, domestically-produced solutions over foreign alternatives—particularly those from China, whose products pose documented cybersecurity risks and strategic vulnerabilities.

Eliminating these incentives hands our adversaries an economic and security advantage at precisely the wrong time. We urge the Senate to swiftly rectify these critical missteps. America's energy security and economic resilience depend on immediate and decisive legislative action.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter. We remain ready to engage actively in crafting solutions that protect our shared national interests.

Respectfully,

American Critical Minerals Association (ACMA)
Battery Materials & Technology Coalition (BMTC)
Clean Energy for America (CE4A)
Conservative Energy Network (CEN)
Impact Capital Managers (ICM)
Securing America's Future Energy (SAFE)
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)

CC: Members of the United States Senate