



DRAFT: Summary of Trump's Executive Orders on Permitting and Energy

Permitting:

- [Executive Order 14154](#) – “Unleashing American Energy”: Section 2 of this [executive order](#) pauses all offshore wind leases.
 - Summary of [Executive Order 14154](#):
 - Directs a temporary halt to all new or renewed wind energy leasing in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) starting January 21, 2025, to balance energy needs, environmental protection, and economic concerns. **The withdrawal applies only to wind energy projects and does not affect other activities like oil and gas leasing.** It mandates a review of federal wind leasing and permitting practices, focusing on legal, environmental, and economic impacts, including the effects on wildlife, national security, and energy costs. The review will pause approvals for onshore and offshore wind projects until completed. **Additionally, the Lava Ridge Wind Project's legal and environmental issues will be examined, and a temporary moratorium may be placed on its activities.** It further instructs agencies to assess the impact of idle windmills on surrounding communities.

Energy:

- [Executive Order 14156](#) – “Declaring a National Energy Emergency”: Declares a “[national energy emergency](#)” and is encouraging energy production in Alaska by removing mineral withdrawals put in place by the Biden Administration. The DoD is directed to assess energy supply vulnerabilities impacting national security and defense.
 - Summary of the [Executive Order](#) 14156:
 - EPA – Allows the Energy Secretary to authorize the year-round sale of E15 gasoline through emergency fuel waivers.
 - Declares a national emergency due to the United States' inadequate energy infrastructure, highlighting the critical need for a reliable and diversified energy supply to support national security, economic stability, and technological advancement. The order criticizes the previous administration's policies for exacerbating high energy prices, undermining energy security, and leaving the U.S. vulnerable to foreign actors who exploit the nation's dependence on external energy sources.
 - **Emphasizes the need for immediate action to expand and secure domestic energy production, refining, and transportation, aiming to reduce foreign dependency and enhance the nation's competitive position globally.** To address this, the order instructs federal agencies to

use all available emergency authorities to expedite energy infrastructure development, including the use of eminent domain and the Defense Production Act when necessary.

- **Mandates that the Army Corps of Engineers streamline permits for energy projects.** Additionally, the order calls for expedited reviews under the Endangered Species Act for energy-related actions, the convening of an Endangered Species Act Committee, and an assessment of Department of Defense energy needs to identify vulnerabilities in infrastructure. The order further invokes construction authorities to address these vulnerabilities, particularly in the Northeast and West Coast. **The broader goal is to ensure the United States can meet its energy needs, protect its economy, and secure its future against external threats.**
- [Executive Order 14154](#) – “Unleashing American Energy”: Directs the Energy secretary to restart application reviews for liquefied natural gas export projects, which were paused by the [Biden Administration](#).
 - Summary of [Executive Order 14154](#):
 - Aims to bolster U.S. energy production, **reduce regulatory burdens, and promote national security through increased access to domestic resources.** Emphasizes removing obstacles to energy exploration, production, and the development of critical minerals, including rare earth elements. It directs federal agencies to **review and revise regulations that hinder domestic energy development, especially in sectors like oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear energy, and hydropower.** Explains the need to eliminate restrictions on consumer choices, such as electric vehicle mandates and appliance regulations, and prioritizes efficiency and transparency in environmental assessments. Underscores the goal of restoring U.S. energy dominance by reducing energy costs, fostering economic growth, and enhancing military security.
 - Calls for expedited **permitting processes, particularly for critical energy infrastructure, and directs the federal government to prioritize cost-effectiveness and American jobs when allocating resources.** Focuses on restoring the U.S.'s position as a global leader in mineral production, calling for a review of policies that restrict domestic mining and processing. Furthermore, it mandates a reassessment of trade practices and national security risks related to critical minerals. **Through these measures, the order aims to revitalize U.S. energy and mineral industries, ensuring they support national security and economic prosperity.**
 - **Unleashing Energy Dominance through Effective Permitting**
 - **Action Item 1:** within 30 days of the date of this order, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) shall provide guidance on implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. (establishes procedures for environmental impact assessments by federal agencies), and propose rescinding CEQ's NEPA regulations found at 40 CFR 1500 et seq. (regulates procedures for environmental impact statements under NEPA guidelines)

- **Action Item 2: The Chair of CEQ shall convene a working group to coordinate the revision of agency-level implementing regulations for consistency.** The guidance in subsection (b) and any resulting implementing regulations must expedite permitting approvals and meet deadlines established in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118-5)
- **Action Item 3:** Secretaries of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Homeland Security, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Chairman of CEQ, and the heads of any other relevant agencies **shall undertake all available efforts to eliminate all delays within their respective permitting processes, including through, but not limited to, the use of general permitting and permit by rule** → use all possible authorities (including emergency agencies) to expedite federal permits
- **Action Item 4:** Director of the National Economic Council (NEC) and the Director of the Office of Legislative Affairs shall jointly prepare recommendations to Congress to facilitate **the permitting and construction of interstate energy transportation and other critical energy infrastructure and provide greater certainty in the Federal permitting process**, including, but not limited to, streamlining the judicial review of the application of NEPA
- **Opening Up America's Dominance**
 - **Action Item 1:** The U.S. Trade Representative shall assess whether exploitative practices and state-assisted mineral projects abroad are unlawful or unduly burden or restrict United States commerce
 - **Action Item 2:** The Secretary of Commerce shall assess the national security implications of the Nation's mineral reliance and the potential for trade action
 - **Action Item 3:** The Secretary of Homeland Security shall assess the quantity and inflow of minerals that are likely the product of forced labor into the United States and whether such inflows pose a threat to national security
 - **Action Item 4:** The Secretary of Defense shall consider the needs of the United States in supplying and maintaining the National Defense Stockpile to provide a robust supply of critical minerals in case of future shortage
- **Immediate Review of All Agency Actions that Potentially Burden the Development of Domestic Energy Resources**
 - **Action Item 1: The heads of all agencies** shall review all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, settlements, consent orders, and any other agency actions (collectively, agency actions) to identify those agency actions that impose an undue burden on the identification, development, or use of domestic energy resources with particular attention to oil, natural gas, coal, hydropower, biofuels, critical mineral, and nuclear energy resources

- **Action Item 2:** within 30 days, develop and begin implementing action plans to suspend, revise, or rescind all agency actions identified as unduly burdensome under subsection (a) of this section, as expeditiously as possible and consistent with applicable law
- **Revocation of Prior Executive Orders:**
 - Executive Order 11991 of May 24, 1977 (Relating to protection and enhancement of environmental quality):
 - directed federal agencies to implement procedures for evaluating the environmental effects of proposed actions to protect and enhance environmental quality, in alignment with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
 - Executive Order 13990 of January 20, 2021 (Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis):
 - aimed to protect public health and the environment by restoring science-based decision-making and addressing the climate crisis through a series of regulatory actions and policy changes.
 - Executive Order 13992 of January 20, 2021 (Revocation of Certain Executive Orders Concerning Federal Regulation):
 - focused on revoking certain executive orders related to federal regulations, particularly those from the previous administration, to promote a more rigorous and science-driven approach to regulatory decision-making and policy development
 - Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad):
 - aimed to address the climate crisis by creating a whole-of-government approach to reduce carbon emissions, promote clean energy, and ensure environmental justice, with a focus on both domestic and global actions
 - Executive Order 14007 of January 27, 2021 (President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology)
 - established the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) to advise on issues related to science, technology, and innovation, with a focus on strengthening the nation's capabilities in these areas
 - Executive Order 14013 of February 4, 2021 (Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration)
 - focused on rebuilding and enhancing programs to resettle refugees and address the impact of climate change on migration, while strengthening U.S. commitments to humanitarian efforts
 - Executive Order 14027 of May 7, 2021 (Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office)
 - established the Climate Change Support Office to coordinate the federal government's efforts in addressing

- climate change, with a focus on enhancing resilience and reducing environmental risks
- Executive Order 14030 of May 20, 2021 (Climate-Related Financial Risk)
 - aimed to strengthen the U.S. government's efforts to address climate-related financial risks by improving climate-related disclosures, fostering resilience, and aligning financial systems with climate goals
 - Executive Order 14037 of August 5, 2021 (Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks)
 - focused on strengthening American leadership in clean cars and trucks by advancing clean transportation technologies, promoting zero-emission vehicle adoption, and supporting infrastructure development
 - Executive Order 14057 of December 8, 2021 (Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability)
 - aimed to catalyze clean energy industries and create jobs through federal sustainability, directing agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency, and lead by example in environmental stewardship
 - Executive Order 14072 of April 22, 2022 (Strengthening the Nation's Forests, Communities, and Local Economies)
 - focused on strengthening the nation's forests, communities, and local economies by advancing efforts to conserve forests, improve forest management, and enhance climate resilience across the U.S.
 - Executive Order 14082 of September 12, 2022 (Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022)
 - aimed at implementing the energy and infrastructure provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, emphasizing clean energy investments, reducing carbon emissions, and advancing climate resilience
 - Executive Order 14096 of April 21, 2023 (Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All)
 - focused on revitalizing the U.S. commitment to environmental justice by advancing policies to address the disproportionate environmental harms faced by underserved communities and ensuring equitable access to clean air, water, and land.



DRAFT: Agency Actions Required by New Executive Orders

30-day actions:

- **All Agency Heads** shall, in consultation with the director of the **Office of Management and Budget (OMB)** and the **National Economic Council (NEC)**, develop and begin implementing action plans to suspend, revise, or rescind all agency actions identified as unduly burdensome (on the identification, development, or use of domestic energy resources — with particular attention to oil, natural gas, coal, hydropower, biofuels, critical mineral, and nuclear energy resources) of this section, as expeditiously as possible and consistent with applicable law
- The **Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)** shall provide guidance on implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. (establishes procedures for environmental impact assessments by federal agencies), and proposes rescinding CEQ's NEPA regulations found at 40 CFR 1500 et seq. (regulates procedures for environmental impact statements under NEPA guidelines)
- The **Administrator of the EPA**, in collaboration with the heads of any other relevant agencies, shall submit joint recommendations to the **Director of OMB** on the legality and continuing applicability of the Administrator's findings, "Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act," Final Rule, 74 FR 66496 (December 15, 2009)
- **All agencies** shall assess whether enforcement discretion of authorities and regulations can be utilized to advance the policy outlined below and submit a report to the **Director of the OMB**
 - to encourage energy exploration and production on Federal lands and waters, including the Outer Continental Shelf, in order to meet the needs of our citizens and solidify the United States as a global energy leader long into the future;
 - to establish our position as the leading producer and processor of non-fuel minerals, including rare earth minerals, which will create jobs and prosperity at home, strengthen supply chains for the United States and its allies, and reduce the global influence of malign and adversarial states;
 - to protect the United States's economic and national security and military preparedness by ensuring that an abundant supply of reliable energy is readily accessible by in every State and territory of the Nation;
 - to ensure that all regulatory requirements related to energy are grounded in clearly applicable law;
 - to eliminate the "electric vehicle (EV) mandate" and promote true consumer choice, which is essential for economic growth and innovation, by removing regulatory barriers to motor vehicle access; by ensuring a level regulatory playing field for consumer choice in vehicles; by terminating, where appropriate, state emissions waivers that function to limit sales of gasoline-powered automobiles; and by consider the elimination of unfair subsidies and other ill-conceived government-imposed market distortions that favor EVs over other technologies

- and effectively mandate their purchase by individuals, private business, and government entities alike by rendering other types of vehicles unaffordable;
- to safeguard the American people's freedom to choose from a variety of goods and appliances, including but not limited to lightbulbs, dishwashers, washing machines, gas stoves, water heaters, toilets, and shower heads, and to promote market competition and innovation within the manufacturing and appliance industries;
 - to ensure that the global effects of a rule, regulation, or action shall, whenever evaluated, be reported separately from its domestic costs and benefits, in order to promote sound regulatory decision-making and prioritize the interests of the American people;
 - to guarantee that all executive departments and agencies provide opportunity for public comment and rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific analysis; and
 - to ensure that no Federal funding be employed in a manner contrary to the principles outlined in this section, unless required by law.
- The **Administrator of the Maritime Administration (MARAD)** determine whether any refinements to the project proposed subsequent to the ROD are likely to result in adverse environmental consequences that substantially differ from those associated with the originally-evaluated project so as to present a seriously different picture of the foreseeable adverse environmental consequences → shall qualitatively assess any difference in adverse environmental consequences between the project with and without the proposed refinements, including any potential consequences not address in the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which shall be submitted to the **Secretary of Transportation and the President**.

60-day actions:

- **Extension Option 1: Administrator of the Maritime Administration (MARAD)** shall issue a DWPA license if MARAD determines that such refinements (above) are not likely to result in seriously different consequences, it shall include in that determination a description of the refinements to supplement and update the ROD
- The **Administrator of the EPA** shall issue guidance to address these harmful and detrimental inadequacies, including consideration of eliminating the "social cost of carbon" calculation from any Federal permitting or regulatory decision
- The **Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, the United States Trade Representative, and the heads of any other relevant agencies**, shall submit a report to the **Assistant to the President for Economic Policy** that includes policy recommendations to enhance the competitiveness of American mining and refining companies in other mineral-wealthy nations.

90-day actions:

- **Extension Option 2: If Administrator of the Maritime Administration (MARAD)** determines, with concurrence from the **Secretary of Transportation**, that such proposed refinements are likely to result in seriously different consequences, it shall, within 60 days after submitting such determination, issue an Environmental Assessment (EA) examining such consequences and, with respect to all other environmental consequences not changed due to project refinements, shall reaffirm the conclusions of the final EIS

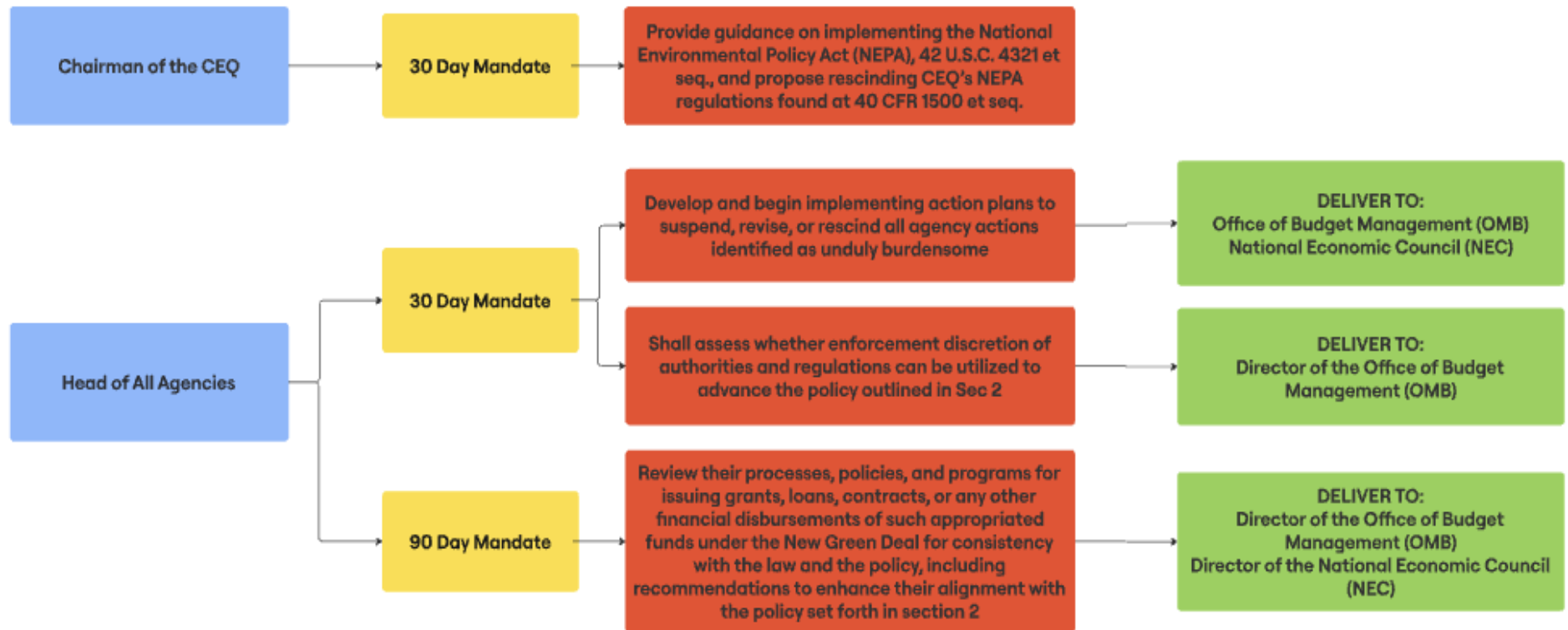
- **All agency heads** shall submit a report to the **Director of the NEC and Director of OMB** that details the findings of this review (review their processes, policies, and programs for issuing grants, loans, contracts, or any other financial disbursements of such appropriated funds for consistency with the law and the policy outlined in section 2 of this order), including recommendations to enhance their alignment with the policy set forth in section 2. No funds identified in this subsection (a) shall be disbursed by a given agency until the Director of OMB and Assistant to the President for Economic Policy have determined that such disbursements are consistent with any review recommendations they have chosen to adopt
- The **Secretary of Homeland Security** shall assess the quantity and inflow of minerals that are likely the product of forced labor into the United States and whether such inflows pose a threat to national security → shall provide this assessment to the **Director of the NEC**.

For additional mandate references, see Appendix A.

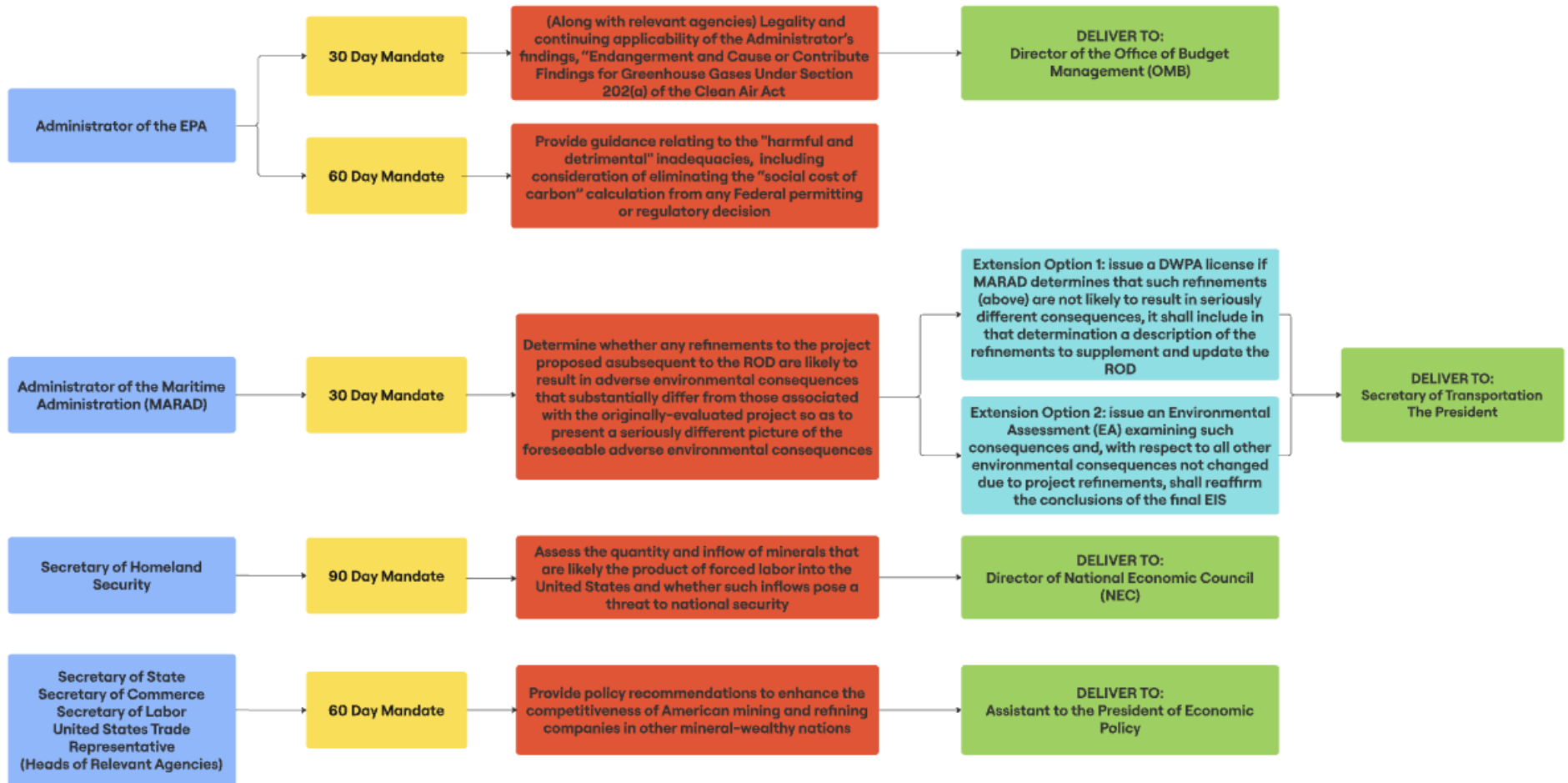




Appendix A: Flow Chart of Mandates by Agency



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