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# Trump administration executive action alert

## Key energy policy executive actions from 20 January 2025

*Compiled from publicly available information.*

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### Overview

President Trump took several actions on his first day in office to prioritize increased production of fossil fuels and critical minerals with an added emphasis on US infrastructure. His Day 1 actions also echoed his first term by reversing the previous administration's energy and environmental policies. Some of his initial executive orders (EOs) include rescinding Biden-era directives and EPA regulations, such as higher fuel economy standards and the Clean Power Plan 2.0. Additionally, they call for a pause of disbursement of funds appropriated through the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, with electric vehicle (EV) investments and subsidies specifically cited. After some questions, the Trump administration issued [guidance](#) on 21 January to clarify that the order is targeting only the funding of the "Green New Deal" provisions of the IRA and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Many in the oil, natural gas and energy exploration industry praised these early actions for protecting consumer choice, reducing regulatory burdens, and enhancing energy infrastructure and security. Meanwhile, the renewable energy sector [welcomed](#) efforts to reform the permitting process but voiced strong opposition to plans to halt or impede the development of wind energy on federal land and waters.

Environmental groups have vowed to fight some of these actions in court. Some states, including California, are expected to challenge Trump's order to end state emissions waivers.

### Summary of key executive actions on energy policy

- [Declaring a National Energy Emergency](#). Focuses on increasing US energy capacity and links the reliable supply of energy and the integrity of the US electrical grid to national and economic security as well as for the US to remain at the forefront of innovation. Directs federal agencies to expedite the identification, development and transportation of domestic energy resources; and streamline regulatory processes and bolster infrastructure, including the use of emergency authorities. The order applies to crude oil, natural gas, lease condensates, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, uranium, coal, biofuels, geothermal heat, the kinetic movement of flowing water and critical minerals.
- [Temporary Withdrawal of All Areas on the Outer Continental Shelf from Offshore Wind Leasing and Review of the Federal Government's Leasing and Permitting Practices for Wind Projects](#). Temporarily halts new offshore wind energy leasing across the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and suspends federal

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approvals for onshore and offshore wind projects. Additionally, the order mandates comprehensive review of wind leasing and permitting practices, existing projects, and the ecological and economic effects of defunct infrastructure.

- [Unleashing American Energy](#). Eliminates certain regulatory constraints for energy producers and mandates reviews to reduce barriers to energy and critical mineral resource development while ensuring “regulatory efficiency” and consumer choice with respect to energy. Notably, the order also terminates state emissions waivers that limit sales of gasoline-powered automobiles, ends federal subsidies for EVs and Biden administration initiatives related to greenhouse gases, resumes reviews of applications for liquefied natural gas export projects, and advocates for the inclusion of critical mineral processing to be considered for federal support. The order also includes measures to enhance the competitiveness of US mining and refining companies as well as to ensure the National Defense Stockpile provides a robust supply of critical minerals in the event of a shortfall.
- [Unleashing Alaska’s Extraordinary Resource Potential](#). Aims to bolster resource development in Alaska, including by reversing prior restrictions and expediting permitting. More specifically, the order calls for the resumption of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas leasing program, prioritizing liquefied natural gas projects, and lays out various provisions that aim to smooth the path toward more logging, mining and hunting on federal lands.
- **Recessions of Biden executive actions include:**
  - EO 14037 of August 2021 (**Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks**), which set out to increase the efficiency of the American car and truck fleet.
  - EO 14052 of November 2021 (**Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act**), which outlined the Biden administration’s implementation priorities and established an Infrastructure Implementation Task Force.
  - EO 14082 of September 2022 (**Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022**), which listed the Biden administration’s eight goals to guide implementation of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and authorized the new White House Office on Clean Energy Innovation and Implementation to coordinate that process.
  - The Presidential Memorandum of March 2023 (**Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the United States Arctic Coast of the Outer Continental Shelf from Oil or Gas Leasing**), which restricted oil and gas leasing in the remaining areas that are part of the Northern Bering Sea Climate Resilience Area.
  - EO 14096 of April 2023 (**Revitalizing Our Nation’s Commitment to Environmental Justice for All**), which pursued a whole-of-government approach to environmental justice.
  - The Presidential Memorandum of January 2025 (**Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Oil or Natural Gas Leasing**), which sought to protect the entire US East Coast; the eastern Gulf of Mexico; the Pacific off the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California; and additional portions of the Northern Bering Sea in Alaska from future oil and natural gas leasing.

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