

## ***75 Actions the Trump Administration and Congressional Republicans Have Taken to Unleash Our Energy Potential***

President Donald Trump and congressional Republicans ran on a plan for American energy: make it easier to produce and more affordable to purchase. Since President Trump took office, his administration and congressional allies have taken over 75 actions to unleash America's energy potential. A list of those actions appears below.

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January 20, 2025

1. President Donald J. Trump had a whirlwind first day in office on January 20, [signing some 200 executive orders](#), many redirecting federal policies on energy, such as:  
Executive order declaring a national energy emergency.
2. Executive order revoking and rescinding the U.S. International Climate Finance Plan.
3. Executive order pausing government agencies and departments from issuing new rules until a department head approves.
4. Executive order reviewing agency activities that burden the production of U.S. energy.
5. Executive order allowing drilling and reversing restrictions placed by the Federal Government on Alaskan energy production.
6. Executive order resuming the processing of export permit applications for new liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects.
7. An offshore wind moratorium and a 60-day stop of new wind and solar permits on federal lands.
8. Withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and revoking any financial commitments under the UNFCCC.
9. Rescinded previous executive actions, including: Executive Order 13990 of January 20, 2021 (Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis).
10. Executive Order 14013 of February 4, 2021 (Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration).
11. Executive Order 14027 of May 7, 2021 (Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office).
12. Executive Order 14057 of December 8, 2021 (Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability).
13. Executive Order 14082 of September 12, 2022 (Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022).
14. The Presidential Memorandum of March 13, 2023 (Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the United States Arctic Coast of the Outer Continental Shelf from Oil or Gas Leasing).

15. The Presidential Memorandum of January 3, 2025 (Designation of Officials of the Council on Environmental Quality to Act as Chairman).
16. The Presidential Memorandum of January 6, 2025 (Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Oil or Natural Gas Leasing).

January 31, 2025

17. The Bureau of Land Management [issued leases](#) effective Feb. 1 for 17 oil and gas parcels totaling 6,259 acres in the Farmington and Rio Puerco field offices in New Mexico.

February 3, 2025

18. Announced an [attempt to open up federal lands and waters](#) to production, including in ANWR.

February 7, 2025

19. The House passed [H.R. 26, the Protecting American Energy Production Act](#), which prohibits the President from banning hydraulic fracturing unless Congress authorizes a moratorium.

February 14, 2025

20. Announced [the creation](#) of the National Energy Dominance Council.
21. The U.S. Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration (MARAD) [announced](#) the issuance of the Texas Gulflink LLC (TGL) Record of Decision (ROD) to Sentinel Midstream, LLC, which will own, construct, and operate a deepwater port for the export of domestically produced crude oil.
22. Secretary Wright [issues first LNG export approval](#) since Biden-era freeze for Commonwealth LNG.

February 21, 2025

23. Waivers [to allow](#) the year-round sale of E15.

February 25, 2025

24. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) [removes the regulations](#) implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) from the Code of Federal Regulations.

February 26, 2025

25. The House of Representatives and the Senate [voted to overturn](#) a Biden-era rule imposing progressively higher fees on oil and natural gas companies for excess methane emissions, advancing the bill to President Trump for his signature.

February 28, 2025

26. The Department of Energy [announced](#) an order that removes barriers for the use of liquefied natural gas (LNG) as marine fuel to power vessels. The order issued by DOE modifies a prior order issued to JAX LNG under the previous administration that asserted new oversight for the use of LNG to power marine vessels, also known as LNG bunkering.

March 5, 2025

27. U.S. Secretary of Energy Chris Wright [approved](#) an LNG export permit extension for Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC, currently under construction in Sabine Pass, Texas.
28. The Bureau of Land Management [approved the Nevada North Lithium Exploration Project](#) near Montello in Elko County. With this approval, Surge Battery Metals USA, Inc., is authorized to conduct lithium mineral exploration activities through phased exploration over the course of three years. The plan proposes disturbance of up to 250 total acres across 7,819 acres of public lands.

March 6, 2025

29. The House of Representatives and the Senate passed S.J. Res. 11 to repeal Biden's BOEM rule requiring archeological reports for oil and gas exploration or development plans on the OCS. ([Signed by President Trump](#) on March 13, 2025.)

March 10, 2025

30. U.S. Secretary of Energy Chris Wright [approved](#) a liquefied natural gas export permit extension for Delfin LNG LLC, granting additional time to commence exports from the project proposed for offshore Louisiana.

March 12, 2025

31. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Lee Zeldin [announced](#) the agency will undertake 31 historic actions in the greatest and most consequential day of deregulation in U.S. history, to advance President Trump's Day One executive orders and

Power the Great American Comeback including: Reconsideration of regulations on power plants (Clean Power Plan 2.0).

32. EPA reconsideration of regulations throttling the oil and gas industry (OOOO b/c).
33. EPA reconsideration of the mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program that imposed significant costs on the American energy supply (GHG Reporting Program).
34. EPA reconsideration of limitations, guidelines and standards (ELG) for the Steam Electric Power Generating Industry to ensure low-cost electricity while protecting water resources (Steam Electric ELG).
35. EPA reconsideration of wastewater regulations for oil and gas development to help unleash American energy (Oil and Gas ELG).
36. EPA reconsideration of the Biden-Harris administration's Risk Management Program rule that made America's oil and natural gas refineries and chemical facilities less safe (Risk Management Program Rule).
37. EPA reconsideration of light-duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicle regulations that provided the foundation for the Biden-Harris electric vehicle mandate (Car GHG Rules).
38. EPA reconsideration of the 2009 Endangerment Finding and regulations and actions that rely on that Finding (Endangerment Finding).
39. EPA reconsideration of the technology transition rule that forces companies to use certain technologies that increase costs on food at grocery stores and semiconductor manufacturing (Technology Transition Rule).
40. EPA reconsideration of Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards that shut down opportunities for American manufacturing and small businesses (PM 2.5 NAAQS).
41. EPA reconsideration of multiple National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for American energy and manufacturing sectors (NESHAPs).
42. EPA is restructuring the Regional Haze Program, which threatens the supply of affordable energy for American families (Regional Haze).
43. Overhauling the Biden-Harris administration's "Social Cost of Carbon."
44. Redirecting enforcement resources to EPA's core mission to relieve the economy of unnecessary bureaucratic burdens that drive up costs for American consumers (Enforcement Discretion).
45. EPA is terminating Biden's Environmental Justice and DEI arms of the agency (EJ/DEI).
46. EPA is ending the so-called "Good Neighbor Plan," which the Biden-Harris Administration used to expand federal rules to more states and sectors beyond the program's traditional focus and led to the rejection of nearly all State Implementation Plans.
47. EPA is working with states and tribes to resolve the massive backlog of State Implementation Plans and Tribal Implementation Plans that the Biden-Harris administration refused to resolve (SIPs/TIPs).
48. The EPA is reconstituting the Science Advisory Board and Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB/CASAC).
49. The EPA is prioritizing the coal ash program to expedite state permit reviews and update coal ash regulations (CCR Rule).

March 13, 2025

50. The Department of the Interior announced the approval of a federal mining plan modification by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement for the [Spring Creek Mine](#) in Big Horn County, Montana, operated by the Navajo Transitional Energy Company. This decision extends the mine's operational life by 16 years, enabling the production of approximately 39.9 million tons of federal coal and supporting 280 full-time jobs.

March 19, 2025

51. Secretary of Energy Chris Wright [approved a liquefied natural gas](#) (LNG) export authorization to the Venture Global CP2 LNG export project proposed for Cameron Parish, Louisiana. This action reflects another step in the Trump administration's commitment to restoring American energy dominance.
52. Transportation Secretary Sean P. Duffy [announced the department has rescinded two memoranda](#) issued during the Biden administration, which injected a social justice and environmental agenda into decisions for critical infrastructure projects. These Biden-era policies had no basis in statute and worked to raise the costs of new energy infrastructure projects regulated by the Department of Transportation.

March 20, 2025

53. Executive Order [taking immediate measures](#) to increase American mineral production. The United States possesses vast mineral resources that can create jobs, fuel prosperity, and significantly reduce our reliance on foreign nations. Transportation, infrastructure, defense capabilities, and the next generation of technology rely upon a secure, predictable, and affordable supply of minerals.
54. Department of the Interior Secretary Doug Burgum is taking immediate steps to unleash Alaska's untapped natural resource potential through [Secretary's Order 3422](#), which reopens up to 82% of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska available to leasing and expanding energy development opportunities in the approximately 23-million-acre reserve.
55. Reinstating [a program](#) that makes the entire 1.56-million-acre Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge available for oil and gas leasing. This program would fulfill Congress's intent in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and advance American Energy Dominance, while maintaining strong protections for important surface resources and uses in the Coastal Plain.
56. Revoking withdrawals along the [Trans-Alaska Pipeline Corridor and Dalton Highway](#) north of the Yukon River in order to convey these lands to the State of Alaska. This action would help pave the way forward for the proposed Ambler Road and the Alaska Liquefied Natural Gas Pipeline project, two projects that stand to increase job opportunities and encourage Alaska's economic growth.

March 28, 2025

57. The Trump administration [axed funding](#) for two clean energy projects and signaled that hundreds more may face cuts. Grants like these incentivize companies to compete over federal dollars rather than in the marketplace.

March 24, 2025

58. Secretary of Energy Chris Wright [announced the Department of Energy](#) has further postponed the implementation of three of the Biden-Harris administration's restrictive mandates on home appliances. These actions mark a key step in lowering costs, enhancing performance, and expanding options for American consumers.

April 1, 2025

59. The Department of Energy [announced the removal of additional regulatory barriers](#) standing in the way of unleashing U.S. liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports. DOE has rescinded a Biden-era policy statement that required authorized LNG exporters to meet stringent criteria before the agency would consider a request to extend a commencement date for an approved project. This policy statement added unnecessary red tape to the extensive LNG export permitting process and made it more difficult for operators of approved projects to obtain necessary extensions.

April 7, 2025

60. The Bureau of Land Management [approved](#) a new natural gas pipeline in Humboldt County, Nevada.

April 8, 2025

61. President Trump signed an executive order [focused on](#) "Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241.
62. Executive order requiring the National Energy Dominance Council to designate coal as a mineral as defined in section 2 of Executive Order 14241.
63. Executive order demanding that the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Energy submit a report to President Trump identifying coal resources and reserves on federal lands, assessing impediments to mining, and proposing policies to address such impediments.
64. Executive order lifting barriers to coal mining on federal lands by requiring the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to prioritize coal leasing on federal lands and expedite leasing by utilizing emergency authorities.
65. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to end the Jewell Moratorium by ordering the publication of a notice in the Federal Register.

66. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to process royalty rate reduction applications from federal coal lessees in as expeditious a manner as permitted.

April 9, 2025

67. The Department of Energy [issued a Request for Information](#) seeking public input on process improvements relating to energy conservation standards and test procedures for consumer products and certain commercial and industrial equipment.

April 10, 2025

68. The Department of the Interior [will no longer require](#) the Bureau of Land Management to prepare an environmental impact statement for approximately 3,244 oil and gas leases in seven Western states.

April 11, 2025

69. The Bureau of Land Management [announced the approval of expanded infrastructure supporting increased oil and gas production](#) on public lands. With this approval, Chipeta Processing LLC can construct a buried 16-inch natural gas pipeline, a six-inch liquids pipeline, and a fiber optic line 3,320 feet from the planned Green River Slug Catcher Facility to the existing Chipeta Processing Plant.
70. The Bureau of Land Management [announced an additional oil and gas lease sale](#) scheduled for June 12, 2025, to offer 66 oil and gas parcels totaling 70,415 acres in Wyoming.

April 17, 2025

71. 54. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [published a notice](#) declaring that they will expedite the Environmental Impact Statement review process for a project to relocate the Line 5 pipeline in Michigan to a concrete-lined tunnel.

April 18, 2025

72. In support of President Donald J. Trump's directive to accelerate domestic critical mineral production, the Department of the Interior is [taking steps to streamline permitting processes](#) and improve federal accountability by working with the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council to add critical minerals infrastructure projects to the FAST-41 program.
73. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management [initiates the first step](#) in a robust public engagement process to develop a new schedule for offshore oil and gas lease sales on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf.
74. The Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (Permitting Council) [announced increased transparency and accountability for the federal permitting](#) of two Department of

Energy (DOE) critical minerals projects. The projects — Michigan Potash and the South West Arkansas Project — are part of the first wave of critical minerals projects added to the Permitting Dashboard in response to President Trump’s Executive Order, Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production

75. Transportation Secretary Sean P. Duffy [delivered on his promise](#) to slash an unlawful environmental rule, known as the GHG Measurement Rule, that would raise project costs and divert critical resources away from highway construction to irrelevant emissions targets. The overturned greenhouse gas emission (GHG) rule would have required state transportation departments to measure and establish declining targets for carbon dioxide emissions on federally supported highways.
76. The Bureau of Land Management [takes an important step toward future oil and gas leasing and development](#) within the Marietta Unit of Wayne National Forest in southeastern Ohio. A supplemental environmental assessment recently released supports the restart of development on 65 existing leases and new competitive oil and gas leasing of parcels within 40,000 acres of federal mineral estate underlying National Forest System lands in Monroe, Noble, and Washington counties.

April 23, 2025

77. Department of the Interior [implements emergency permitting procedures](#) to accelerate the development of domestic energy resources and critical minerals.

April 24, 2025

78. At a London energy summit, Acting Assistant Secretary Tommy Joyce [slammed](#) global climate policies, claiming they limit energy access and bolster China's influence.
79. The Department of the Interior [announced a critical policy advancement](#) that will boost offshore oil output in the Gulf of America. The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement implemented new parameters for Downhole Commingling in the Paleogene (Wilcox) reservoirs, expanding the allowable pressure differential from 200 psi to 1500 psi.

April 25, 2025

80. The Department of the Interior [announced](#) new permitting procedures for domestic energy and mineral production to reduce permitting timelines that currently take several years to a maximum of 28 days.

April 28, 2025

81. The Bureau of Land Management [approved](#) a right-of-way for the Park Mountain Pipeline in Uintah County. Utah Gas Corp can construct a 3.5-mile, 12-inch buried pipeline to transport Uintah Basin natural gas to markets in the West.