

President Trump Has Issued Numerous Executive Orders Pertaining to Energy Production, Environmental Protection, and Related Issues, Many to Undo Biden XOs

Those covered by Bernie are shown in red

Executive Order: Unleashing American Energy

January 20, 2025

Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of the United States:

- (a) to encourage energy exploration and production on Federal lands and waters, including on 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;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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 in every State and territory of the Nation;
- (d) to ensure that all regulatory requirements related to energy are grounded in clearly applicable law;
- (e) 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 considering 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 businesses, and government entities alike by rendering other types of vehicles unaffordable;
- (f) 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;
- (g) 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;
- (h) to guarantee that all executive departments and agencies (agencies) provide opportunity for public comment and rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific analysis; and
- (i) to ensure that no Federal funding be employed in a manner contrary to the principles outlined in this section, unless required by law.

Executive Order: Declaring a National Energy Emergency

January 20, 2025

- Section 1 . Purpose. The energy and critical minerals (“energy”) identification, leasing, development, production, transportation, refining, and generation capacity of the United States are all far too inadequate to meet our Nation's needs. We need a reliable, diversified, and affordable supply of energy to drive our Nation's manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, and defense industries, and to sustain the basics of modern life and military preparedness. Caused by the harmful and shortsighted policies of the previous administration, our Nation's inadequate energy supply and infrastructure causes and makes worse the high energy prices that devastate Americans, particularly those living on low- and fixed-incomes.

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Executive Order: Putting America First in International Environmental Agreements

January 20, 2025

- It is the policy of my Administration to put the interests of the United States and the American people first in the development and negotiation of any international agreements with the potential to damage or stifle the American economy. These agreements must not unduly or unfairly burden the United States.

Executive Order: Establishing the National Energy Dominance Council

February 14, 2025

- Policy. America is blessed with an abundance of natural resources and is a leader in energy technologies and innovation that are critical to the economic prosperity and national security of the American people, as well as our partners and allies. We must expand all forms of reliable and affordable energy production to drive down inflation, grow our economy, create good-paying jobs, reestablish American leadership in manufacturing, lead the world in artificial intelligence, and restore peace through strength by wielding our commercial and diplomatic levers to end wars across the world. By utilizing our amazing national assets, including our 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, we will preserve and protect our most beautiful places, reduce our dependency on foreign imports, and grow our economy—thereby enabling the reduction of our deficits and our debt.
- It shall be the policy of my Administration to make America energy dominant.

Executive Order: Immediate Measures To Increase American Mineral Production

March 20, 2025

- Purpose. 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. The United States was once the world's largest producer of lucrative minerals, but overbearing Federal regulation has eroded our Nation's mineral production. Our national and economic security are now acutely threatened by our reliance upon hostile foreign powers' mineral production. It is imperative for our national security that the United States take immediate action to facilitate domestic mineral production to the maximum possible extent.

Executive Order: Protecting American Energy From State Overreach

April 8, 2025

- State Laws and Causes of Action. (a) The Attorney General, in consultation with the heads of appropriate executive departments and agencies, shall identify all State and local laws, regulations, causes of action, policies, and practices (collectively, State laws) burdening the identification, development, siting, production, or use of domestic energy resources that are or may be unconstitutional, preempted by Federal law, or otherwise unenforceable. The Attorney General shall prioritize the identification of any such State laws purporting to address “climate change” or involving “environmental, social, and governance” initiatives, “environmental justice,” carbon or “greenhouse gas” emissions, and funds to collect carbon penalties or carbon taxes.

Executive Order: Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241

April 8, 2025

- Policy. It is the policy of the United States that coal is essential to our national and economic security. It is a national priority to support the domestic coal industry by removing Federal regulatory barriers that undermine coal production, encouraging the utilization of coal to meet growing domestic energy demands, increasing American coal exports, and ensuring that Federal policy does not discriminate against coal production or coal-fired electricity generation.

Executive Order: Strengthening the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid

April 8, 2025

- Policy. It is the policy of the United States to ensure the reliability, resilience, and security of the electric power grid. It is further the policy of the United States that in order to ensure adequate and reliable electric generation in America, to meet growing electricity demand, and to address the national emergency declared pursuant to Executive Order 14156 of January 20, 2025 (Declaring a National Energy Emergency), our electric grid must utilize all available power generation resources, particularly those secure, redundant fuel supplies that are capable of extended operations.

Executive Order: Maintaining Acceptable Water Pressure in Showerheads

April 9, 2025

- Ordering the Repeal of the 13,000-Word Regulation Defining “Showerhead”. I hereby direct the Secretary of Energy to publish in the Federal Register a notice rescinding Energy Conservation Program: Definition of Showerhead, 86 Fed. Reg. 71797 (December 20, 2021), including the definition of “showerhead” codified at 10 C.F.R. 430.2. Notice and comment is unnecessary because I am ordering the repeal. The rescission shall be effective 30 days from the date of publication of the notice.

Executive Order: Ensuring National Security and Economic Resilience Through Section 232 Actions on Processed Critical Minerals and Derivative Products

April 18, 2025

- Policy. A strong national defense depends on a robust economy and price stability, a resilient manufacturing and defense industrial base, and secure domestic supply chains. Critical minerals, including rare earth elements, in the form of processed minerals are essential raw materials and critical production inputs required for economic and national security. Critical mineral oxides, oxalates, salts, and metals (processed critical minerals), as well as their derivative products—the manufactured goods incorporating them—are similarly foundational to United States national security and defense.
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Executive Order: Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending

January 20, 2025

- Sec. 2 . Policy. It is the policy of the United States that coal is essential to our national and economic security. It is a national priority to support the domestic coal industry by removing Federal regulatory barriers that undermine coal production, encouraging the utilization of coal to meet growing domestic energy demands, increasing American coal exports, and ensuring that Federal policy does not discriminate against coal production or coal-fired electricity generation.
- Sec. 3. Immediate Review of All Agency Actions that Potentially Burden the Development of Domestic Energy Resources. (a) 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 — or that are otherwise inconsistent with the policy set forth in section 2 of this order, including restrictions on consumer choice of vehicles and appliances

President Trump Has Issued Numerous Executive Orders to Rescind Previous Biden Executive Orders

Highlights follow

- In reading both Biden and Trump Executive Orders while researching this presentation, the following observations stand out

Biden Executive Orders are long and legalistic

Trump Executive Orders are succinct and direct

Rescind Biden Executive Order: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad

- It is the policy of my Administration (Biden's) that climate considerations shall be an essential element of United States foreign policy and national security. The United States will work with other countries and partners, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to put the world on a sustainable climate pathway. The United States will also move quickly to build resilience, both at home and abroad, against the impacts of climate change that are already manifest and will continue to intensify according to current trajectories.

Rescind Biden Executive Order: Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis

- Provisions include
 - Immediate Review of Agency Actions Taken Between January 20, 2017, and January 20, 2021.(i) Reducing Methane Emissions in the Oil and Gas Sector: “Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Reconsideration,” 85 FR 57398 (September 15, 2020), by September 2021.
 - Establishing Ambitious, Job-Creating Fuel Economy Standards
 - Job-Creating Appliance- and Building-Efficiency Standards

Rescind Biden Executive Order: Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration

- Section 1 . Policy. The long tradition of the United States as a leader in refugee resettlement provides a beacon of hope for persecuted people around the world, promotes stability in regions experiencing conflict, and facilitates international collaboration to address the global refugee crisis. Through the United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP), the Federal Government, cooperating with private partners and American citizens in communities across the country, demonstrates the generosity and core values of our Nation, while benefitting from the many contributions that refugees make to our country. Accordingly, 10 provisions follow.

Rescind Biden Executive Order: Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office

- Section 1 . Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office.
- (a) There is established within the Department of State, in accordance with section 3161 of title 5, United States Code, a temporary organization to be known as the Climate Change Support Office (CCSO).
- (b) The CCSO shall be headed by a Director selected by the Secretary of State (Secretary). In addition to a Director, the CCSO may be staffed by persons in such numbers and with such skills as are necessary for the performance of CCSO functions.
- (c) The purpose of the CCSO shall be to perform the specific project of supporting bilateral and multilateral engagement to advance the United States initiative to address the global climate crisis, led by the Department of State and in coordination with other executive departments and agencies, consistent with Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad). The CCSO shall support the Department of State, including the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, in United States efforts to elevate and underscore the commitment my Administration will make towards addressing the global climate crisis.
- Additional administrative provisions

Rescind Biden Executive Order: Climate-Related Financial Risk

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- It is therefore the policy of my Administration to advance consistent, clear, intelligible, comparable, and accurate disclosure of climate-related financial risk (consistent with Executive Order 13707 of September 15, 2015 (Using Behavioral Science Insights to Better Serve the American People)), including both physical and transition risks; act to mitigate that risk and its drivers, while accounting for and addressing disparate impacts on disadvantaged communities and communities of color (consistent with Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government)) and spurring the creation of well-paying jobs; and achieve our target of a net-zero emissions economy by no later than 2050. This policy will marshal the creativity, courage, and capital of the United States necessary to bolster the resilience of our rural and urban communities, States, Tribes, territories, and financial institutions in the face of the climate crisis, rather than exacerbate its causes, and position the United States to lead the global economy to a more prosperous and sustainable future.
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Rescind Biden Executive Order: Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks

- (a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, consider beginning work on a rulemaking under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) to establish new multi-pollutant emissions standards, including for greenhouse gas emissions, for light- and medium-duty vehicles beginning with model year 2027 and extending through and including at least model year 2030.
- (b) The Secretary of Transportation shall, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, consider beginning work on a rulemaking under the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140, 121 Stat. 1492) (EISA) to establish new fuel economy standards for passenger cars and light-duty trucks beginning with model year 2027 and extending through and including at least model year 2030.
- (c) The Secretary of Transportation shall, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, consider beginning work on a rulemaking under EISA to establish new fuel efficiency standards for heavy-duty pickup trucks and vans beginning with model year 2028 and extending through and including at least model year 2030.

Rescind Biden Executive Order: Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability

- It is therefore the policy of my Administration for the Federal Government to lead by example in order to achieve a carbon pollution-free electricity sector by 2035 and net-zero emissions economy-wide by no later than 2050. Through a whole-of-government approach, we will demonstrate how innovation and environmental stewardship can protect our planet, safeguard Federal investments against the effects of climate change, respond to the needs of all of America's communities, and expand American technologies, industries, and jobs.

Rescind Biden Executive Order: Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

- (a) build on the once-in-a-generation investment in the infrastructure and competitiveness of the United States set forth in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) by accelerating the deployment of clean energy technologies, making home energy efficiency and clean energy installations more affordable, and incentivizing the purchase of electric vehicles;
- (b) boost energy security and lower energy costs for families, businesses, and government;
- (c) revitalize American manufacturing by investing in domestic clean energy supply chains and creating well-paying union jobs, including in traditional energy communities;
- (d) improve public health and advance environmental justice and economic opportunity for frontline communities who disproportionately bear the brunt of cumulative exposure to industrial and energy pollution;
- (e) promote climate justice by reducing harmful greenhouse gas emissions in line with the goal of realizing net-zero emissions by no later than 2050;
- (f) harness nature-based solutions—including climate-smart agriculture and forestry—that deliver economic benefits for rural communities, Tribes, farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners;
- (g) expand research and accelerate innovation in the development of clean energy, climate, and related technologies; and
- (h) increase the resilience of our communities in the face of a changing climate.

Rescind Biden Executive Order: Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All

- Policy. To fulfill our Nation's promises of justice, liberty, and equality, every person must have clean air to breathe; clean water to drink; safe and healthy foods to eat; and an environment that is healthy, sustainable, climate-resilient, and free from harmful pollution and chemical exposure. Restoring and protecting a healthy environment—wherever people live, play, work, learn, grow, and worship—is a matter of justice and a fundamental duty that the Federal Government must uphold on behalf of all people

Background on Prior Administrations' Regulation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- The CAA does not explicitly authorize the EPA to regulate CO₂ and other “greenhouse gases”
- Nevertheless, lawsuits were filed and in 2006, the Supreme Court ruled that these gases could be regulated under the CAA
- In 2009, the Obama EPA Administrator found that under section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act greenhouse gases threaten both the public health and the public welfare, and that greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles contribute to that threat. This final action has two distinct findings, which are:
 - 1) The Endangerment Finding, in which the Administrator found that the mix of atmospheric concentrations of six key, well-mixed greenhouse gases threatens both the public health and the public welfare of current and future generations. These six greenhouse gases are: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). These greenhouse gases in the atmosphere constitute the "air pollution" that threatens both public health and welfare.
 - 2) The Cause or Contribute Finding, in which the Administrator found that the combined greenhouse gas emissions from new motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines contribute to the atmospheric concentrations of these key greenhouse gases and hence to the threat of climate change
- This is the basis for EPA's regulation of CO₂ emissions, e.g. the CAFE standards for motor vehicles and power plant emissions standards

Recent Developments: EPA To No Longer Regulate Greenhouse Gases under the Clean Air Act

- In 2022, Supreme Court ruled that Congress did not grant the EPA in Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act the authority to devise emissions caps based on the generation shifting approach the Agency took in the Clean Power Plan.
- Later in 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act amended the Clean Air Act to include carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride as air pollutants.
- EPA Administrator Zeldin has stated that he the President support rewriting the 2009 finding that greenhouse gases endanger public health and welfare. This Obama-era determination under the CAA is the legal underpinning of a host of climate regulations for motor vehicles, power plants and other pollution sources. Zeldin said EPA will rewrite a rule restricting air pollution from fossil-fuel fired power plants and a separate rule restricting emissions from cars and trucks. The car rule is often called the electric vehicle mandate, much to the chagrin of environmentalists.
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Conclusion and Observations

- Mainly in the name of climate change, Biden used Executive Orders to impose energy efficiency standards, to reduce domestic fossil fuel production, and to institutionalize climate policies
- Many of these XOs were destructive to large segments of the economy
 - E.g. coal production, energy related infrastructure development, manufacturing of appliances and vehicles that were non-compliant
- Because virtually every product we buy requires energy to produce raw materials, manufacture, store, and/or transport, higher energy costs resulting from Biden XOs contributed in no small way to inflation