

Trump's Executive Orders 2025

[Reminders on Executive Orders and Federal Grants](#)

[Trump's Executive Orders Analysis](#)

*[Executive Order: Unleashing American Energy](#)

*[President Message: Follow the Law](#)

[Executive Order: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation](#)

[Executive Order: Council to Assess the Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)

[Executive Order: Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions](#)

[Presidential Action: Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity](#)

[Executive Order: Ending Radical and Wasteful Government Programs and Preferencing](#)

*[Actions Impacting Federal Workers](#)

[Executive Order: Declaring a National Energy Emergency](#)

[Presidential Memorandum: 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](#)

[Executive Order: Putting America First in International Environmental Agreements](#)

[Presidential Memorandum: Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis](#)

[Executive Order: Regulatory Freeze Pending Review](#)

[Appendix/Additional Resources:](#)

[List and Description of Rescinded Climate Change and Environmental Equity EOs:](#)

On Monday, January 20, 2025, President Trump's first day in office, he signed a wide-range of detrimental Executive Orders, which included wholesale attacks on the very foundations of immigration, racial equity, gender, and the environment policies. We can assume that these Executive Orders are also meant to spread fear, noting that the Administration is [asking for federal employees to report on their colleagues](#).

Some of the Executive Orders have an immediate harmful impact, while others are not as detrimental and will take time to implement. With relation to climate and environmental justice, these Executive Orders reflect a full-scale attack on government programs implementing environmental justice and equity. The Executive Orders also walk back several key climate programs ranging from international agreements to electric vehicle programs, and they also attempt to shift all energy priorities to fossil fuel drilling and natural gas and away from wind energy and other clean energy programs. While the impact of these sweeping actions will be significant, it is also important to remember the limitations of executive orders and that they cannot change existing law. Below is a summary of the Executive Orders ("EOs") related to climate and environmental justice along with an interpretation of how these executive orders may impact current policies and programs.

*** This reflects our best interpretation to date given the current information, but many of these EOs are vague with unclear implications. Nothing in this memorandum should be construed as a definitive interpretation or legal advice about the impact of these EOs.*

Reminders on Executive Orders and Federal Grants

Reminders about Executive Orders:

- **EOs cannot change law or regulations on their own.**¹ If there is an existing law or finalized regulation/rule, those must go through a longer, more arduous process. For laws, like repealing parts of the Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA") or the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law ("BIL") or rescinding a tax credit established by law, those would need to go through Congress. For changing existing regulations, like the EPA rules on coal-fired power plants or coal ash, those would likely need to go through the [federal rulemaking process](#).²
 - After an EO is issued, agencies work with their General Counsel to develop a set of implementation options consistent with their legal authorities.
- **Executive Orders that direct Federal Agencies and the Executive branch are likely the most impactful**, and thus could be the most harmful, primarily because the President has the authority to direct Federal Agencies on their internal policies and how they do their work.

Reminders on Federal Grants:

- **Signed grant awards are legal agreements between the federal government and the grantee with a set of protections enshrined in federal regulations.** So long as the grantee is in compliance with the terms and conditions of their award, then this funding is quite durable.³
- **The vast majority of EPA's funding has been obligated onto such signed award agreements** -- Over 93% of its funding under the Inflation Reduction Act and over 82% of its FY22-24 infrastructure funding is obligated.⁴
- **Agencies are limited in their ability to pause disbursement of funds for signed award agreements.** Federal grant regulations establish that grantees "must be paid in advance" if they are in good standing with appropriate financial controls and at the very least must be reimbursed "within 30 calendar days after receipt of

¹ For general discussion of what executive orders are, see: <https://www.npr.org/2025/01/21/nx-s1-5269600/trump-executive-actions-orders-memoranda-proclamation>.

² Some regulations may also be subject to review and potential rescission by Congress under the Congressional Review Act. See <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10023> (describing the process for reviewing an agency action under the Congressional Review Act).

³ If any organizations have questions about the impact of any of these EOs on their grant, we recommend contacting the Lawyers for Good Government Fund Protection Clinic:

<https://www.lawyersforgoodgovernment.org/fund-protection-legal-guidance-request>.

⁴ <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/new-report-celebrates-epas-unprecedented-successes-under-biden-harris-administrations>

the payment request" unless there is a reasonable belief that the request is improper. (See 2 CFR 200.305: <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-2/subtitle-A/chapter-II/part-200/subpart-D>)

- **EPA cannot arbitrarily withhold a grantees' proper request for such payment** when the grantee is in good standing.⁵

Trump's Executive Orders Analysis

*Executive Order: [Unleashing American Energy](#)

This executive order establishes a policy to encourage fossil-fuel energy production and exploration on Federal lands and waters and to eliminate the electric vehicle ("EV") "mandate". It requires the heads of departments to review all regulations that "burden" domestic energy production and use, and to implement action plans to rescind or revise such regulations. The order rescinds a number of Biden's Executive Orders on energy and the environment and implements actions to terminate the "Green New Deal". It directs agency heads to eliminate permitting delays and to expedite projects deemed "essential" to the Nation's economy or security. It also directs DOE to restart review of LNG export applications and to identify all agency actions that impose "undue burdens" on domestic mining. Below is a summary and some initial thoughts related to some aspects of this EO:

- **Ending "Green New Deal" Funding:** This EO orders federal agencies to **"immediately pause the disbursement of funds" under the IRA and Bipartisan Infrastructure Act ("BIL" also known as the Infrastructure Innovation and Jobs Act ("IIJA"))**. It requires agencies to report to the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") in 90 days how the spending aligns with the President's energy goals. The majority of IRA and BIL funding has been obligated.
 - On Monday January 27, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) **published a [memo](#) directing agencies to pause all "financial assistance** for foreign aid, nongovernmental organizations, DEI, woke gender ideology, and the green new deal." This moratorium was going to take effect on Tuesday January 28 at 5pm ET, however, a [judge temporarily blocked](#) part of the Trump Administration's plans to freeze federal aid until February 3. On January 29, [OMB rescinded its call](#) for a pause on federal assistance. On January 31, the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island granted a [temporary restraining order](#) prohibiting the Trump Administration from "giving effect to the OMB Directive" with respect to financial assistance to 23 states and requiring the [issuance of notice](#) to agencies of this order. **On February 3, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia [granted another temporary restraining order](#) of the OMB's freeze on federal grant disbursements.**

⁵ Relevant regulation: [2 CFR. 200.305\(b\)\(1\)](#).

- ******The Trump Administration attempted to reinstate the funding freeze, but the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals [denied the request on Feb. 11](#). **Any attempt to claw back obligated funding would likely lead to lawsuits because it would be breaking a current agreement between the government and the awardee.**
- ****** [Pennsylvania Governor Shapiro](#) filed a suit over the funding freeze and its impact to Pennsylvania. The suit include clean energy and environmental programs that have been frozen.
- [EPA has since released funding for some programs](#), including water, solid waste, and brownfields programs. To date, EPA has not released air quality, climate, and equity related funding, including the Solar for All program.
- If you have a finalized federal grant and are unable to access funding, Lawyers for Good Government offers a [Fund Protection Clinic](#) to provide free legal support to grantees.
- **For EPA grant recipients:** If your funding is currently missing or suspended from ASAP or if you are otherwise denied a drawdown, it is important to document all of your efforts to legally draw down funding from your ASAP account. [Environmental Protection Network](#) recommends emailing your Program Officer about this immediately; this [email template](#) can be customized with details specific to your grant and impacts of being unable to access funding.
- The OMB Director, Russell Vought, has argued that a president can withhold funds appropriated by Congress through "impoundment", but that challenges the constitutionality of a law barring the president interfering with Congress' power over taxing and spending. *If the Administration attempts to impound obligated funding, it will likely be challenged in court as unconstitutional. This would likely go to the Supreme Court, and [some believe](#) Trump may have a chance of succeeding.* Others, including [legislators](#), strongly believe impoundment is unconstitutional and illegal.
- **NEPA Streamlining:** This EO proposes taking NEPA enforcement out of CEQ's jurisdiction, rescinding existing regulations, and developing streamlined processes to ease permitting. Specifically, CEQ is directed to provide guidance on implementing NEPA and propose rescinding CEQ's NEPA regulations, and then to coordinate agency-level NEPA regulations for consistency. *While an EO cannot rescind regulations, this EO's language **changes the process for reviewing projects, which would likely streamline harmful projects.** Those actions, however, are still subject to judicial review so there is still an avenue to uphold NEPA's requirements even if the Administration streamlines harmful projects.*
 - This section of the EO also directs agency heads to "use all possible authorities, including emergency authorities, to expedite the adjudication of Federal permits" for "any project an agency head deems essential for the Nation's economy or national security."

- The Director of the National Economic Council and Office of Legislative Affairs are also directed to prepare recommendations to Congress to facilitate permitting and construction of interstate energy transportation and other critical energy infrastructure, especially pipelines “in regions of the Nation that have lacked such development in recent years,” and to provide greater certainty in the permitting process, particularly in “streamlining” judicial review of NEPA. There is no timeline provided for when this should occur.
- **Revokes Previous EOs, Ending Justice40:** Section 4 revokes a series of Biden Administration Executive Orders and abolishes any offices created by them, including EO 14008, which established the Justice40 initiative, and EO 14096, which created the White House Office of Environmental Justice. ** Many government websites containing information about Justice40 are no longer available.
- **Endangerment Finding Revision:** Section 6 of the EO directs the EPA Administrator to submit recommendations to the OMB Director “on the legality and continuing applicability of” the 2009 Endangerment Finding within 30 days.
 - Generally, the Endangerment Finding underpins the EPA’s authority to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act. Revising or withdrawing it could mean EPA would no longer be able to regulate climate pollution in most contexts.
 - Revising or withdrawing this finding, however, would be difficult. To revise the Endangerment Finding, the EPA would need to go through a lengthy notice and comment period, and it would also have to defend changing a finding that the Supreme Court has previously upheld when Congress included language in the Inflation Reduction Act requiring EPA action related to climate change.
- **End Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Pause** - In early 2024, Biden paused permits for new liquefied natural gas projects. This EO resumes LNG permitting as part of Trump’s effort to raise U.S. fossil energy output.

You can also see [Sierra Club’s resource](#) summarizing the different parts of the Unleashing American Energy.

***President Message: [Follow the Law](#)**

On February 13, 2025, Trump signed a message that announced his administration making a referral to the EPA Office of Inspector General over a purported “scheme by outgoing Biden EPA staffers to bury billions of dollars of federal funding at an outside financial institution,” in reference to the the Congressionally-directed GGRF program. Trump is referring to EPA Administrator Zeldin’s announcement that he is trying to [claw back the \\$20 billion from the GGRF](#) (the NCIF and CCIA programs, *not Solar for All* at this point). It is important to remember that:

- The money is already out of the federal government and is in a separate bank account, and the awardees have already been completing projects using this funding.
- As even the EPA administrator admitted, there is no reason to suspect any wrongdoing in this important, transformative program that is already providing important economic, resilience, and job benefits to communities across the country.
- Any action to clawback money will likely face legal challenges.

Executive Order: [Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation](#)

On January 31, Trump issued a [fact sheet](#) referring to an [Executive Order](#), only available on a non-official website, which states that if a department or an agency wants to create a regulation, they need to get rid of ten first. The executive order and factsheet provides:

- More Power to OMB – This executive order provides OMB with significant power to not allow agencies to promulgate regulations until after their regulatory agenda is approved by OMB. It also transferred review authority for tax regulations back to OMB.
- Trying to Stop All New Regulations - It requires that the total incremental cost of all new regulations, including repealed regulations, be less than zero. *This essentially means that Trump does not want any new regulations.*
- Deregulation Rhetoric – The fact sheet reasons that regulations hurt business, discourage innovation and infringe on liberties, even though regulations are most often protections from harms.
- Previous Administration – The fact sheet also discusses taking a similar action in the previous administration and requiring that 2 regulations were eliminated for every single one. *The previous administration [failed](#) to meet this goal, so they will likely involve some creative accounting to attempt to meet it now.*
- Exemptions: The [executive order](#) provides a number of exemptions including those related to military, immigration, and national security and those that impose minimal costs and burdens.

This Executive Order cannot repeal regulations by itself. This action cannot by itself require regulations to be repealed. The law requires procedures to be followed before any previous regulatory requirement can be repealed. **The procedures to repeal regulations take time and multiple steps before being finalized.**

Check out this [helpful thread](#) from James Goodwin of Center for Progressive Reform

Executive Order: [Council to Assess the Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)

On January 24, 2025, Trump signed an executive order that said the Federal Emergency Management Agency needed to “drastically improve” its “efficacy, priorities, and competence.” This EO established a review council to assess the Federal Emergency Management Agency with no more than 20 members. The members will include

department heads as well as people from outside the government that are appointed by Trump. The potential impacts of this EO are:

- **Potential Attempt to Abolish FEMA** – Trump may try to abolish FEMA and require that disasters should be handled by local and state governments. Trump has suggested this in [recent comments](#), and it is a recommendation of Project 2025.
- **No Authority** – Trump likely does not have authority to abolish FEMA. It would take an act of Congress. Although it was created as an executive order in 1978, it has since been established by Congress, and it was also put under the Department of Homeland Security in the [Homeland Security Act of 2002](#).
- **FEMA Has Bipartisan Support** – FEMA has historically received bipartisan support, as much of the aid has gone to red states, such as Louisiana and Texas, that have been hit with natural disasters.⁶

Executive Order: [Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions](#)

This EO rescinds a wide range of President Biden's EOs covering racial equity, climate change, and environment justice policies and more. The Appendix includes a list of environmental justice and climate change EOs that were rescinded along with the full list of EOs that were [rescinded here](#). With relation to environmental justice and climate change, this EO rescinds a wide-range of President Biden's EOs that set forth the Justice 40 Initiative, an environmental justice focus for the federal government, and goals related to clean energy and electric vehicles.

Likely Impact: Some of the EO rescissions related to environmental justice will not have a significant impact, but many of them will substantially change the government's approach to environmental justice and federal bodies like the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Committee and other bodies focused on equity and justice will be shut down or removed completely from the federal government. This continues the Administration's attempt to remove "equity" from any federal programs. The rescissions of Biden's key EOs, along with the other EOs described below, will also mean likely less oversight of the implementation and development of beneficial federal programs and policy, lack of new or continued investment or communication with underserved communities, and the elimination of positions that touch on civil rights and environmental/climate justice.

Presidential Action: [Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity](#)

This Presidential Action rolls back decades of civil rights protections, and includes guidance for federal agencies encouraging private industry to follow suit. All of these rollbacks are made using the argument of "removing diversity, equity, and inclusion." This

⁶ <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/trump-terminate-fema-fast/story?id=118076946>;
<https://www.fox13news.com/news/president-trumps-proposal-eliminate-fema-raises-concerns-among-florida-lawmakers>

Action includes rolling back Executive Order 12898, [Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations](#), which established the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice and directed federal agencies to make environmental justice part of their mission. Some of the likely impacts of this EO include:

- **Eliminates Environmental Justice Programs for the Federal Government** - This Action along with the other EOs below effectively will remove environmental justice programs from federal agencies and the executive branch. While much of environmental justice and equity considerations are enshrined in law that will need to be changed by Congress, this again will create a gap in the administration of those requirements, accountability, and transparency.
- **Pressure on Private Companies** - This Action also requires federal agencies to put pressure on companies to discontinue policies that are focused on diversity, equity and inclusion. The federal government does not have jurisdiction to require companies to end diversity, inclusion and equity programs, but this EO tries to figure out ways to influence that in other ways. This is setting a dangerous precedent attempting to roll-back equity protections beyond the federal government.

Executive Order: [Ending Radical and Wasteful Government Programs and Preferencing](#)

This EO orders the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") to end all diversity, equity and inclusion programs. Requires each agency to terminate environmental justice offices and positions, "equity" actions, initiatives, or programs, and equity-related grants or contracts. Orders agencies to provide OMB with a list of federal grantees that advance environmental justice programs, and directs agencies to assess the impact of all diversity, equity and inclusion programs and recommend actions to Congress and the President to advance this EO. Some of the likely impacts of this EO include:

- **End of Environmental Justice Federal Programs:** This EO essentially calls for the end of the federal government's EJ program as it exists today. This has already started to be implemented:
 - On February 5, 2025, DOJ published a memo eliminating consideration of EJ in enforcement.
 - A DOJ section focusing on EJ has been disbanded.
 - [EPA employees who work on EJ have been put on leave](#), likely just a precursor to being fired.
 - The White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council has been disbanded.
 - Important information like the EPA's EJ Screen has been taken offline.
- **End of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Federal Programs:** This EO requires a broad termination of all federal government "diversity, equity, and inclusion" and environmental justice programs, offices, and positions.

- On Tuesday, January 21, the Office of Personnel Management issued a memo directing all federal employees in roles of "diversity, equity, and inclusion" to be put on Administrative leave by 5pm Wednesday January 22. The memo also instructs federal agencies to submit plans by January 31 on firing these individuals.
 - Many employees throughout the federal government were put on leave under the guise of this executive order. This appears to be a [retaliatory attempt](#) to remove many career service employees from the government.
- **End of EJ Grants and Contracts:** This EO requires agencies to end all EJ grants and contracts, but it is not clear what action will be taken for obligated and awarded contracts.
 - If it tries to "impound" obligated and awarded contracts, it will likely be subject to legal challenge as violating an existing contract and law requiring Congressional control over taxes and spending.
 - On January 27, DOE sent a [memo](#) citing this EO to grant recipients and subrecipients directing them to "cease any activities, including contracted activities, and stop incurring costs associated with DEI and [Community Benefits Plan] activities." The memo indicated that recipients with DEI and CBP activities in their awards would be contacted "to initiate award modifications consistent with this order."
 - On January 31, citing the same EO, the Small Business Administration [reportedly](#) sent notices to all grant recipients, directing them to "immediately cease conducting and reporting under any DEI or DEIA mandates, policies, programs, preferences, or activities required by their awards." Grantees were also directed to "list of each and every mandate, policy, program, preference, or activity under your award that meets the criteria outlined in the Executive Order" and to certify compliance with the EO. Similar notices have been issued from other agencies and offices, including the Department of Education and Health Resources and Services Administration (with Health and Human Services).
 - It is unlikely that courts would allow agencies to unilaterally modify executed award agreements. However, many grant recipients may want to avoid the uncertainty and cost of litigation and agree to any modifications sought by the Administration to remove DEI-related activities from their contracts.
- **Review List of EJ Grantees:** This EO requires agencies to provide a list of grantees to OMB and directs agencies to assess the impact of all equity programs, including environmental justice programs.
 - Several resources are available to EJ grantees in the event of harassment including the [Fund Protection Clinic by Lawyers for Good Government](#),

- Several EJ programs are based on laws that have been passed by Congress, but the Administration has significant authority over how it uses its resources. Given this, it is likely that the Administration will be able to dismantle many of its EJ programs and initiatives.
- This anti-DEI executive order has already been [challenged in federal court](#).

*Actions Impacting Federal Workers

Trump signed a series of executive orders that make it easier to fire federal employees and to hire new federal employees that support the Administration. Some believe that it may be laying the groundwork for mass firings. Some of these executive orders include:

- [Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service](#)
- [Restoring Accountability to Policy-Influencing Positions Within the Federal Workforce](#)
 - *This Executive Order, which has previously been called Schedule F, rebrands various important federal jobs as exempt from civil service hiring rules and protections, making it easier for them to be fired. It is attempting to require that federal employees in certain positions support the Administration.*
 - *A major union has already sued to block this order.*
- Since this executive order, the Office of Personnel Management sent a memo called "Fork in the Road" encouraging employees to leave. It tries to force them to resign or potentially face firing if they do not follow the Administration's policies. This memo was [temporarily stayed](#) until February 12, when the judge in that case [lifted](#) that pause and denied preliminary injunctive relief.
- Other federal employees including employees who have worked on EJ, equity, diversity and inclusion, US AID, and several other agencies have been put on leave.
- ****[Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative](#)** – On February 11, 2025, Trump signed a new executive order to shrink the federal workforce by requiring that no more than one employee should be hired for every four replaced and requiring large-scale reductions in force. It also requires:
 - OMB to develop rulemaking providing more reasons someone can be fired; and
 - Agencies to develop reorganization plans to reduce the federal workforce.

Executive Order: [Declaring a National Energy Emergency](#)

This executive order requires agencies to identify and exercise any lawful emergency authorities available to them to facilitate the identification, leasing, siting, production, transportation, refining, and generation of domestic energy resources, including, but not limited to, on Federal lands. Orders the Administrator of the EPA and Secretary of Energy to consider issuing emergency fuel waivers to allow the year-round sale of E15 gasoline to

meet any projected temporary shortfalls in the supply of gasoline. Agencies will identify actions that may require emergency permitting under the Clean Water Act.

- This is the first time a president has called a “national energy emergency,” but regional energy emergencies were declared in the 1970s when there were shortages of fossil fuels. When an emergency was called in the 1970s, a focus was on conservation, but that is unlikely to be a focus of Trump.
- There is no shortage of fossil fuels in the U.S. right now to justify calling an energy emergency. In fact, the U.S. is a net exporter of fossil fuels, producing more oil and gas than any other country in the world.
- President Trump is **likely calling a National Energy Emergency to have more power to suspend environmental requirements.**⁷

Presidential Memorandum: [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](#)

Withdraws wind energy leasing for all areas within the Offshore Continental Shelf. It requires a temporary cessation and immediate review of federal wind leasing and permitting practices. It places a temporary stay on all activities related to the Lava Ridge Wind Project. Some potential impacts of this Memorandum include:

- **Onshore Wind** - This Memorandum is unlikely to significantly impact onshore wind development, because the vast majority of onshore wind projects are on private land.⁸
- **Offshore Wind** - This Memorandum's impact to offshore wind is expected to be more significant as many offshore wind projects rely on leasing and permitting on areas of the outer continental shelf. As a result of this EO and the President's efforts to halt offshore wind, several companies have paused plans to move forward with offshore wind projects.⁹

Executive Order: [Putting America First in International Environmental Agreements](#)

This EO the US out of the Paris Agreement. This EO would start the process of the U.S. withdrawing from the 2015 Paris climate agreement, which is a United Nations pact agreed to by 195 countries to limit global warming. Trump also signed a letter to the United Nations setting the departure in motion, but it takes one year to formally withdraw. This means that the U.S. will participate in the next rounds of talks in Brazil at the end of the year, but in a year, the U.S. could join Iran, Libya, and Yemen as the only nations that are not part of the accord.

⁷ See <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/guide-emergency-powers-and-their-use> (describing emergency powers).

⁸ <https://www.nrdc.org/press-releases/trumps-wrong-turn-wind-energy>

⁹ <https://www.offshore-mag.com/renewable-energy/news/55262094/trump-expected-to-order-pause-on-offshore-wind-lease-sales>

- While Trump did this in his first term, there were stipulations within the Agreement that slowed the process such that the US did not officially leave the Paris Agreement until late 2020, which President Biden then re-joined the agreement 4 months later in 2021 when he took office. This time around, it will only take 1 year to officially leave the Agreement.
- [Carbon brief](#) estimated that Trump's anti-climate change actions would result in an extra 4 billion metric tons of climate pollution, negating all the emission savings from clean energy
- There is [speculation](#) that given unmet goals from the Paris Agreement, and given that Climate Change is not necessarily the top priority of many countries, that you could see other countries follow suit with leaving the Paris Agreement too.

Presidential Memorandum: [Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis](#)

Directs agencies and executive departments to "deliver emergency price relief, consistent with applicable law, to the American people and increase the prosperity of the American worker" and eliminate "coercive climate policies" that increase the costs of food and fuel.

- There are no specifics with this Memorandum and requires that the Assistant to the President on Economic Policy report to the President every 30 days on the movement with the Memorandum.
- **What this could look like:** *It is not clear what this Memorandum is intending to do, but it could be an attempt to attack things like energy efficiency measures, building requirements, or other policies that require renewables or a shift away from nonrenewable sources.¹⁰ Given the vagueness of this Memorandum, it is unlikely to lead to immediate action, and any action to undo a federal regulation would take time to go through the notice and comment process and would likely face legal action.*

Executive Order: [Regulatory Freeze Pending Review](#)

This EO requires agencies to not propose or issue any rule until a department or agency head appointed or designated by the President reviews and approves the rule. Requires the withdrawal of any rules that have been sent to the Office of Federal Register, but not published. Requires a 60 day delay of any rules that have been published but not yet taken effect. What this will impact:

- *All proposed rules or rules that have not yet been finalized: This will put an indefinite pause on any rule that was not finalized during the Biden administration.*
- *Withdrawal of rules not yet published in the federal register: In the final days of the Biden administration, Treasury finalized a number of rules related to the IRA*

¹⁰ Conservative groups have historically opposed energy efficiency measures. See, e.g., <https://natlawreview.com/article/three-legal-takeaways-fifth-circuit-decision-scrubbing-away-doe-rules-appellate> (describing a conservative challenge to energy efficiency rules).

tax incentives. These rules were published in the federal register already, so they are not subject to this provision.

- *Treasury's rules for the low-income adder, investment tax credit, and the hydrogen tax credit are also already effective, so this EO's requirement for delaying rules that are not yet effective will not impact those rules.*

Appendix/Additional Resources:

List and Description of Rescinded Climate Change and Environmental Equity EOs:

- Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government). This EO addressed systematic racism and required all federal agencies to ensure that their missions advance racial equity and support for underserved communities.
- Executive Order 13990 of January 20, 2021 (Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis). This EO required federal agencies to review actions taken during the first Trump administration that conflicted with public health, clean water and air, mitigating climate change, increasing resilience, and environmental justice objectives.
- Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad). This EO required that the United States work with international partners and domestically to build resilience to climate changes impacts. This EO also established the Justice 40 Initiative, which directed 40% of the overall benefits of certain Federal investments to disadvantaged communities.
- Executive Order 14027 of May 7, 2021 (Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office). This EO established a Climate Change Support Office in the Department of State.
- Executive Order 14030 of May 20, 2021 (Climate-Related Financial Risk). This EO required that the United States advanced consistent, clear, and accurate disclosures of climate-related financial risks.
- Executive Order 14031 of May 28, 2021 (Advancing Equity, Justice, and Opportunity for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders). This EO established a Commission on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders, and required the advancement of equity, justice and opportunity for these communities.
- Executive Order 14037 of August 5, 2021 (Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks). This EO set a goal of 50 percent of all new passenger cars and light trucks sold in 2030 to be zero-emission vehicles, including electric, hybrid and fuel cell vehicles.
- Executive Order 14057 of December 8, 2021 (Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability). This EO required that the federal government develop a plan to meet clean energy goals.