

200 Actions the Trump Administration and Congressional Allies Have Taken to Unleash Our Energy Potential

Since President Trump took office, his administration, along with Congress, have taken over 200 actions to unleash America's energy potential. A list of those actions appears below.

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 Rescinded previous executive actions, including: Executive Order 13990 of January 20, 2021 (Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle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. The 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.
80. The Department of State eliminated the [Office of Global Change](#), which oversaw international climate change negotiations.

April 25, 2025

81. 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

82. 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.

May 2, 2025

83. The Department of Energy [announced](#) the withdrawal of the determination of miscellaneous gas products as a covered consumer product under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. This action is yet another step toward President Trump's pledge to lower costs for the American people by expanding choice and cutting red tape.

May 5, 2025

84. The Department of Energy [announced](#) it has delayed the compliance date for new provisions regarding Clean Energy for New Federal Buildings and Major Renovations of Federal Buildings (CER). This action delays the restrictive standards imposed by the previous administration to limit the use of affordable, reliable energy sources, such as coal and natural gas, to power federal buildings in favor of less reliable, more expensive options.

May 12, 2025

85. The Department of Energy slashes [47 burdensome and costly regulations](#), delivering the first milestone in America's biggest deregulatory effort. These include:
86. Rescinding Requirements for Exempt External Power Supplies Under the EPS Service Parts Act of 2014
87. Streamlining Administrative Procedures with Respect to the Import and Export of Natural Gas
88. Streamlining Application for Presidential Permit Authorizing the Construction, Connection, Operation, and Maintenance of Facilities for Transmission of Electric Energy at International Boundaries
89. Rescinding Collection of Information Under the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974
90. Streamlining Applications for Authorization to Transmit Electric Energy to a Foreign Country
91. Rescinding the Production Incentives for Cellulosic Biofuels
92. Rescinding Reporting Requirements, Certification, Independent Verification, and DOE Review for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Reporting
93. Rescinding the Renewable Energy Production Incentive
94. Streamlining the Procedures for Acquisition of Petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve
95. Rescinding Energy Conservation Standards for Automatic Commercial Ice Makers
96. Rescinding Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Prerinse Spray Valves
97. Rescinding the Energy Conservation Standards for Microwave Ovens
98. Rescinding the Water Use Standards for Faucets
99. Rescinding Energy Conservation Standards for External Power Supplies
100. Rescinding in Part the Amended Energy Conservation Standards for Dehumidifiers
101. Rescinding the Amended Design Requirements for Conventional Cooking Tops
102. Rescinding the Amended Design Requirements for Conventional Ovens

103. Rescinding the Amended Water Conservation Standards for Commercial Clothes Washers
104. Rescinding the Amended Water Use Standards for Residential Clothes Washers
105. Rescinding the Amended Water Use Standards for Residential Dishwashers
106. Rescinding the Efficiency Standards for Battery Chargers
107. Rescinding the Efficiency Standards for Compact Residential Clothes Washers
108. Rescinding Floodplains and Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements
109. Rescinding Obsolete Transfer of Proceedings Regulations
110. Withdrawing Air Cleaners as a Covered Consumer Product
111. Withdrawing Compressors as a Covered Equipment
112. Withdrawing Miscellaneous Refrigeration Products as a Covered Consumer Product
113. Withdrawing Portable Air Conditioners as a Covered Consumer Product
114. Withdrawal of Fans and Blowers as Covered Equipment
115. Rescinding Test Procedures for Small Electric Motors
116. Rescinding Test Procedures for Commercial Warm Air Furnaces
117. Request for Information on Lowering the Efficiency Standards for Furnace Fans
118. Notice Rescinding 10 Unlawful and Burdensome Guidance documents
119. Rescinding the Definition of Showerhead to Unleash Better Shower Pressure
120. Withdrawing Portable Electric Spas as a Covered Product
121. Withdrawing Miscellaneous Gas Products as a Covered Product
122. Delaying Compliance Date for Federal Agencies to Meet the Clean Energy Federal Building Rule
123. The Department of the Interior [announced the expedited permitting review](#) of a major energy project—the Velvet-Wood mine in Utah. As part of a strategic response to the national energy emergency declared by President Donald J. Trump. The expedited review is expected to significantly contribute to meeting urgent energy demands.

May 13, 2025

124. The Department of the Interior [announced](#) a Bureau of Land Management policy update designed to expedite the oil and gas leasing process on public lands. Through a newly issued Instruction Memorandum, “Oil and Gas Leasing – Land Use Planning and Lease Parcel Reviews,” the BLM is committing to faster lease parcel reviews by aiming to complete the entire process within six months.

May 14, 2025

125. The Department of the Interior [announced](#) the proposed rescission of a rule governing solar and wind energy development on public lands. The proposed rescission of the Bureau of Land Management’s clean energy regulation marks a significant policy shift, aimed at removing what officials describe as federal overreach and opening the door to expanded land use and energy independence. The move would eliminate rate reductions that biased renewable energy development over other energy sources..

May 19, 2025

126. The Department of Energy [released](#) its Response to Comments on the 2024 LNG Export Study, marking a critical step toward returning to regular order on liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports. With this action, DOE has completed the final hurdles left over from the Biden administration’s reckless pause on LNG export permits, paving the way for the Trump Administration to fully unleash American LNG exports.

May 20, 2025

127. The Department of Energy [announced](#) it is initiating the process to evaluate a potential mineral lease sale in the waters offshore American Samoa. This marks the first such action by Interior in over 30 years and could pave the way for future extraction of critical minerals from the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf.

May 21, 2025

128. The Department of the Interior [announced](#) the release of a new U.S. Geological Survey assessment identifying significant undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and gas resources in the Mowry Composite Total Petroleum System. Spanning parts of Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, the assessment estimates the presence of 473 million barrels of oil and 27 trillion cubic feet of natural gas—resources that could help bolster domestic energy supply and fuel local economies.

May 22, 2025

129. The Department of Energy [removed barriers](#) for the American hydrogen industry by updating its 45VH2-GREET modeling tool. The latest version of 45VH2 GREET employs a more flexible method for calculating methane loss from hydrogen supply chains.

May 22, 2025

130. The Department of Energy [removed barriers](#) for the American hydrogen industry by updating its 45VH2-GREET modeling tool. The latest version of 45VH2 GREET employs a more flexible method for calculating methane loss from hydrogen supply chains.

May 23, 2025

131. The Department of Energy [formally designated](#) coal used in the production of steel as a critical material under the Energy Act of 2020, in accordance with President Trump’s Executive Order “Reinvigorating America’s Beautiful Clean Coal Industry.”
132. President Trump signed an Executive Order for the [restructuring of the NRC](#) to streamline permit approval and to cut out needless bureaucracy.

- 133. President Trump signed an Executive Order for the fast-tracked [deployment of advanced nuclear reactor technologies](#) for national security-related critical infrastructure.
- 134. President Trump signed an Executive Order to expedite and [promote to the fullest possible extent the production and operation of nuclear energy](#) to provide affordable, reliable, safe, and secure energy to the American people, to power advanced nuclear reactor technologies.
- 135. President Trump signed an Executive Order to [reform nuclear reactor testing](#) at the Department of Energy to allow for a more streamlined process and greater innovation.
- 136. The U.S. Department of the Interior [greenlit the Velvet-Wood uranium and vanadium mine in San Juan County, Utah](#)—marking the nation's first project approved under a newly accelerated 14-day environmental review process, initiated in response to the national energy emergency declared by President Donald J. Trump.

May 29, 2025

- 137. The Department of Energy [approved a final authorization](#) for liquefied natural gas exports to non-free trade agreement countries from Port Arthur LNG Phase II in Jefferson County, Texas. This is the first final LNG export approval under President Trump's leadership and marks another step in restoring regular order to LNG export permitting--reversing the previous administration's pause and delivering on the President's pledge to unleash American energy.

June 3, 2025

- 138. The Department of the Interior today announced the formal rescission of [18 obsolete or redundant Bureau of Land Management regulations](#) in a decisive move to advance America's energy independence and economic vitality. The rescissions include:
- 139. 43 CFR 3823.1 regarding prospecting within national forest wilderness for the purpose of gathering information about mineral resources.
- 140. 43 CFR 3814.2(a) regarding disposal of reserved minerals under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act.
- 141. 43 CFR 3823.2 regarding mineral locations within national forest wilderness.
- 142. 43 CFR 3737.1 regarding mining claim and millsite use for purposes other than mining and milling.
- 143. 43 CFR 3830.23(a)(5) regarding authorized debit payments for mining claims from a declining deposit account held with the BLM.
- 144. 43 CFR 3835.31(d)(2) regarding filing of annual Federal Land Policy and Management Act documents for oil shale placer claims.
- 145. 43 CFR 3200.7(b) & (c) regarding regulations applicable to geothermal leases issued before Aug. 8, 2005; and 43 CFR 3200.8(b)(2) regarding regulations applicable to geothermal leases pending on Aug. 8, 2005.
- 146. 43 CFR 3203.5(b)(1) regarding obtaining a competitive geothermal lease; 43 CFR 3204.5(d) regarding obtaining a noncompetitive geothermal lease; and 43 CFR 3204.13 regarding processing of noncompetitive geothermal lease applications pending on Aug. 8, 2005.

- 147. 43 CFR 3212.18 through 3212.24 regarding production incentives for geothermal leases
- 148. 43 CFR 3503.37(f) regarding hardrock mineral acreage limits for permits and leases; and 43 CFR Part 3500 Subpart 3517 regarding hardrock mineral development contracts and processing and milling arrangements.
- 149. 43 CFR 3212.26 regarding how to submit a request to modify the royalty rate terms of a geothermal lease; and 43 CFR 3212.27 regarding how those requests would be reviewed.
- 150. 43 CFR 3261.17(b) regarding amendment of approved geothermal lease operation plans or drilling permits.
- 151. 43 CFR Part 1850 regarding public lands hearings procedures.
- 152. 43 CFR Part 3730 Subpart 3738 regarding mining in powersite withdrawal surface protection requirements.
- 153. 43 CFR 3821.3 regarding requirements for filing a statement of assessment work for unpatented mining claims, mill sites, or tunnel sites on O&C Lands.
- 154. 43 CFR 3809.400(b) & (c) regarding applicability of surface management plans of operations of mining claims under the general mining laws.
- 155. 43 CFR 3834.11(b) regarding annual fees for oil shale placer mining claims.
- 156. 43 CFR 3715.4 regarding the management of the use and occupancy of the public lands under the United States mining laws by limiting to prospecting, mining, or processing operations.

June 5, 2025

- 157. The Bureau of Land Management [approved mineral exploration](#) on about 40 acres of public lands across a 24,727-acre area in Railroad Valley of Nye County.

June 11, 2025

- 158. Members of the Trump administration's National Energy Dominance Council respectively joined with representatives from several U.S. LNG producers to [announce the finalization of four 20-year agreements](#) between JERA Co, and U.S. companies to purchase up to 5.5 million tons per year of American LNG.
- 159. The Environmental Protection Agency [announced its proposal to repeal](#) all "greenhouse gas" emissions standards for the power sector under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- 160. and to repeal amendments to the 2024 Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) that directly result in coal-fired power plants having to shut down. These Biden-era regulations have imposed massive costs on coal-, oil-, and gas-fired power plants, raising the cost of living for American families, imperiling the reliability of our electric grid, and limiting American energy prosperity.

June 12, 2025

161. The Department of the Interior’s Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [announced](#) a proposed rule to rescind the 2024 “Ten-Day Notices and Corrective Action” rule—a problematic regulation from the prior administration that complicated how states and the federal government work together to oversee surface coal mining. The proposed rule would restore the simpler, more effective 2020 version from the first Trump administration of the ten-day notice process, eliminating unnecessary layers of federal bureaucracy and putting regulatory authority back where it belongs—with the states.

June 17, 2025

162. The Department of the Interior [released a draft analysis](#) for public comment, which supports the selection of a new alternative from the 2020 plan that would reopen up to 82% of the 23-million-acre reserve to oil and gas leasing and development.

June 18, 2025

163. The Department of the Interior [released a U.S. Geological Survey report](#) on undiscovered oil and gas resources in formations under the federally managed public lands of the U.S., estimating that there are technically recoverable resources of 29.4 billion barrels of oil and 391.6 trillion cubic feet of gas. If produced, that would be enough oil to supply all of the nation’s needs for 4 years at the current rate of consumption, and enough natural gas to meet the nation’s needs for nearly 12 years.

June 20, 2025

164. The Bureau of Land Management [issued a decision approving](#) a final supplemental environmental assessment that provides enhanced air quality analysis and affirms previous decisions approving the Bull Mountain Unit Master Development Plan and the Dual Operator 5-Pad Proposal. The projects are for the development of 55 private and 171 federal oil and gas wells on 38 new and existing well pads within the BLM Uncompahgre Field Office in western Gunnison County.

June 25, 2025

165. The Department of the Interior [announced new policy steps](#) to speed up the search and development of critical minerals offshore. To support a more efficient and predictable offshore minerals program, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, or BOEM, and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, or BSEE, are updating policies across all stages of development—from early exploration to post-lease operations and production. These updates are designed to reduce delays, improve coordination, and provide greater certainty for industry, all while upholding key environmental safeguards.

June 30, 2025

166. The White House, through the [Council on Environmental Quality \(CEQ\)](#), coordinated a historic effort to significantly reduce the burdens of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance across the Federal government, allowing America to get back to building again.

June 30, 2025

167. The Department of Energy [published an interim final rule](#) rescinding all NEPA regulations and published new NEPA guidance procedures for the Department of Energy.
168. The Environmental Protection Agency [announced the agency's intent](#) to update the 2024 Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs) for Steam Electric Power Generating Units. This action advances the goals of President Trump's Unleashing American Energy Executive Order by ensuring the country has reliable, affordable electricity while protecting our nation's water resources under the Clean Water Act.

July 4, 2025

169. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act was passed into law, ushering in an end to mass green energy subsidization and ending the war on fossil fuel while driving further investment into [domestic oil and gas production](#). Major provisions include:
170. Terminates the 45V Clean Hydrogen Production Credit for projects that commence construction after December 31, 2027, up from the previous phase-out of 2033.
171. Termination of clean hydrogen production credit 45V:
172. 25E tax credit - Previously Owned Clean Vehicle Credit terminates September 30, 2025.
173. 30D tax credit - Clean Vehicle Credit terminates 180 days after enactment.
174. 45W tax credit - Commercial Clean Vehicle Credit terminates on September 30, 2025.
175. 30C tax credit - Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit terminates on June 30, 2026.
176. 25C tax credit - [Energy Efficient](#) Home Improvement Credit terminates after December 31, 2025.
177. 25D tax credit - Residential Clean Energy Credit terminates after December 31, 2025.
178. 179D tax credit - Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings Deduction terminates for property which begins construction after June 30, 2026.
179. 45L tax credit - New Energy Efficient Home Credit terminates after June 30, 2026.
180. Phase-out and Restrictions on 45X Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit: Eliminates the credit for wind energy components after December 31, 2027.
181. Restrictions on the Extension of 48C Advanced Energy Project Credit Program: Eliminates the ability of the Treasury Secretary to reissue credits from funds of projects whose credits have been revoked to new projects.
182. NEPA - The OBBB allows a project sponsor to pay a fee—equal to 125% of the anticipated costs of expected agency activities to prepare an environmental impact

statement (EIS) or environmental assessment (EA)—to receive an EIS for their project in one year and their EA within 180 days. The [Byrd Rule](#) eliminated a section in the original Senate bill that stated that these EISs or EAs would not be subject to judicial review.

183. According to preliminary Congressional Budget Office [estimates](#), the OBBB is expected to rescind over \$5 billion in unobligated balances from the following programs that were funded by or created in the Inflation Reduction Act (Section 41001). The OBBB repeals the loan authority (authorizing language) established in the IRA for the Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program, in addition to rescinding funding for the following offices:
- a. State-Based Energy Efficiency Training Grants (Sec. 50123 of the IRA)
 - b. Title 17 Loan Guarantee Program (Sec. 50141 of the IRA)
 - c. Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program (Sec. 50142 of the IRA)
 - d. Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Financing, also known as the 1706 Program (Sec. 50144 of the IRA)
 - e. Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (Sec. 50145 of the IRA)
 - f. Transmission Facility Financing (Sec. 50151 of the IRA)
 - g. Grants to Facilitate the Siting of Interstate Electricity Transmission Lines (Sec. 50152 of the IRA)
 - h. Interregional and Offshore Wind Electricity Transmission Planning, Modeling, and Analysis (Sec. 50153 of the IRA)
 - i. Advanced Industrial Facilities Deployment Program (Sec. 50161 of the IRA)

July 7, 2025

184. The Department of the Interior [proposed critical updates](#) to Bureau of Land Management oil and gas regulations that would make it easier for operators to combine production from multiple leases—a practice known as commingling. Current Bureau of Land Management regulations restrict commingling to leases that have identical mineral ownership, royalty rates, and revenue distribution. These requirements create unnecessary barriers in many areas of the West where mineral ownership is complex and varied. The proposed changes would allow commingling even when these conditions differ, unlocking energy potential that is currently tied up in regulatory red tape.
185. The Bureau of Land Management [opened a window for public comment](#) on potential updates to coal leasing on public lands in the coal-rich Powder River Basin areas of southeast Montana and northeast Wyoming.
186. The Bureau of Land Management [approved Coal Energy Group 2, LLC's proposal](#) to expand the Wildcat Loadout Facility under an accelerated 14-day environmental review process, initiated in response to the national energy emergency declared by President Donald J. Trump. The facility, used to transfer Uinta Basin crude oil from tanker trucks to rail cars, will be reconfigured to accommodate new infrastructure within the current 270-acre project area.
187. The Bureau of Land Management Colorado State Office [announced](#) an oil and gas lease sale scheduled for Sept. 9, 2025, to offer 14 oil and gas parcels totaling 7,896 acres in Colorado.

July 8, 2025

188. The Department of the Interior [gave the green light](#) to Hurricane Creek Mining, LLC, to mine coal on Bryson Mountain in Claiborne County, Tennessee. This project will produce up to 1.8 million tons of coal over the next 10 years, helping to strengthen America's energy independence and create local jobs.
189. The Bureau of Land Management Wyoming State Office [announced](#) an oil and gas lease sale scheduled for Sept. 16, 2025, to offer 37 oil and gas parcels totaling 45,178 acres in Wyoming.

July 9, 2025

190. The Bureau of Land Management Montana-Dakotas State Office [announced](#) an oil and gas lease sale scheduled for September 10, 2025, to offer 26 oil and gas parcels totaling 8,355 acres in Montana and North Dakota.

July 10, 2025

191. The Bureau of Land Management [announced a proposed coal exploration project](#) in Utah's Muddy Creek Canyon area as part of a larger federal effort to reinvigorate the coal industry and advance American energy independence. This is the BLM's first coal exploration notice nationwide since 2019.

July 11, 2025

192. The U.S. Department of Energy announced the authorization of an exchange from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve with ExxonMobil Corporation to address logistical challenges impacting crude oil deliveries to the company's Baton Rouge refinery. ExxonMobil will return the borrowed crude along with additional barrels of crude oil for the SPR at no cost to the taxpayer.

July 12, 2025

193. The Department of Energy [announced termination](#) of its conditional commitment for the Grain Belt Express Phase 1 project, a high-voltage direct current transmission line intended to connect wind and solar capacity across Kansas and Missouri. The conditional commitment, which would have provided a taxpayer-funded loan guarantee of up to \$4.9 billion, was issued by the Biden administration in November 2024 – one of many conditional commitments that were rushed out the door in the final days of the Biden administration.

July 16, 2025

194. While in Pennsylvania, President Trump announced a [\\$92 billion investment](#) into energy and AI initiatives, emphasizing that the only way forward in the AI revolution is with reliable and plentiful energy.
195. The Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office [announced](#) an oil and gas lease sale scheduled for Sept. 24, 2025, to offer 15 oil and gas parcels totaling 19,014 acres in Utah.

July 17, 2025

196. The Department of the Interior [ends](#) preferential treatment for unreliable, subsidy-dependent wind and solar energy. All Department-related decisions and actions concerning wind and solar energy facilities will undergo elevated review by the Office of the Secretary, including leases, rights-of-way, construction and operation plans, grants, consultations, and biological opinions. This enhanced oversight will ensure all evaluations are thorough and deliberative.
197. The Department of the Interior [updated its guidelines](#) for states applying to federal programs aimed at cleaning up abandoned oil and gas wells. The changes are meant to cut red tape and help states act faster. By giving states more flexibility and speeding up well-plugging efforts, the Department is helping advance the administration's goal of unleashing U.S. energy resources, protecting American jobs and reducing federal overreach.

July 24, 2025

198. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [issued letters](#) to portable fuel container (PFC or gas can) manufacturers encouraging them to add vents to gas cans to ensure safe and effective refueling. This announcement comes in response to years of complaints about slow, frustrating fuel flow from modern gas cans. The letter is part of EPA's broader effort to address the issue of regulatory confusion and accurately communicate to make sure manufacturers and the public understand EPA's requirements.
199. The Bureau of Land Management [approved 36 lease renewals](#) for the continued operation of five active mines within the Mark Twain National Forest in southeastern Missouri.

July 25, 2025

200. The Bureau of Land Management Eastern States State Office [announced](#) an oil and gas lease sale scheduled for Sept. 23, 2025, to offer five oil and gas parcels totaling 2,090 acres in Louisiana, Michigan, and Mississippi.

July 28, 2025

201. The Bureau of Land Management rescinded three policy documents that sought to expand and intensify restrictions on special area management within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. The rescinded documents include:
- a. A request for information titled “Special Areas within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska” that published in the Federal Register in July 2024.
 - b. A report titled “Maximizing Protection in the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska” was published in January 2025.
 - c. A BLM memorandum entitled “BLM Interim Management of Special Areas within the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska” was published in January 2025.

July 29, 2025

202. The Environmental Protection Agency [released the agency’s proposal](#) to rescind the 2009 Endangerment Finding, which has been used to justify over \$1 trillion in regulations, including the Biden-Harris Administration’s electric vehicle (EV) mandate. If finalized, the proposal would repeal all resulting greenhouse gas emissions regulations for motor vehicles and engines, thereby reinstating consumer choice and giving Americans the ability to purchase a safe and affordable car for their family while decreasing the cost of living on all products that trucks deliver.

August 1, 2025

203. The Bureau of Land Management [announced](#) it will hold a competitive sealed-bid coal lease sale for federal coal reserves at the Freedom Mine in Mercer County, North Dakota, on Sept. 3, 2025.

August 4, 2025

204. The Bureau of Land Management New Mexico State Office [announced](#) an oil and gas lease sale scheduled for Nov. 6, 2025, to offer 21 oil and gas parcels totaling 8,843 acres in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

August 5, 2025

205. The Department of the Interior [approved a mining plan modification](#) for the Rosebud Mine in Rosebud and Treasure counties, Montana. The decision enables the recovery of approximately 33.75 million tons of federal coal and extends the mine’s operation through 2039. It marks the second-largest federal coal mine expansion approved since the beginning of the second Trump administration.