

NOTE: An impact on a single system can cascade throughout all systems. This key attempts to highlight the primary system(s) affected.

REGULATIONS IN PROCESS

- Requests public input on which rules should be targeted for rollback, specifically those that eliminate jobs, are “outdated, unnecessary, or ineffective,” or have greater cost than benefit.
- Repeals rule ensuring taxpayers get a fair return for publicly held mineral rights.
- Rolls back energy efficiency standards for many consumer products.
- Weakens regulations on disposal of toxic coal ash.
- Reduces protections for imperiled greater sage-grouse, allowing oil and gas leases on extensive areas of the birds’ prime habitat.
- Repeals emissions requirements for gliders, which are old heavy-duty truck engines installed in new chassis, allowing them to avoid more stringent emissions standards.
- Reverses efforts to reform the oil and gas leasing system and reduce conflicts over competing uses of public lands.
- Waffles on whether to allow an open pit mine in an Alaskan salmon fishery.
- Designates a single opportunity for the Forest Service to identify lands that BLM may offer for oil and gas leasing, eliminating a second site-specific step.
- Opens to leasing 82 percent of Alaska’s environmentally sensitive National Petroleum Reserve.
- Directs Army Corps to approve the Dakota Access pipeline in an expedited manner. The Corps had planned an extensive environmental review.
- Exempts Tongass and Chugach national forests from regulations that limit logging, road construction and mineral leasing.
- Declines to tighten regulations for particulate matter and ozone. Current standards were deemed inadequate by the EPA in 2015.
- Rolls back rules designed to protect fragile Arctic ecosystems from exploratory drilling operations.
- Cuts regulations on mineral extraction from public lands. The cuts could reduce public process and other requirements designed to improve the quality of mining plans and operations.
- Weakens rules on excess startup, shutdown and malfunction emissions from power plants.
- Rescinds requirements for leak repair and maintenance of appliances using 50 or more pounds of substitute refrigerants, such as HFCs, which are powerful greenhouse gases.
- Reduces oversight of industries and creates more lenient oversight of new sources of pollution, which could result in increased emissions of harmful pollutants from industrial facilities.
- Cuts protections for agricultural workers, exposing more workers and bystanders to pesticides.
- Reduces enforcement against illegal grazing.
- Backs out of an agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 28 percent from 2005 levels.
- Weakens requirements that manufacturers of brick and structural clay products control hazardous emissions
- Undermines regulations on carbon pollution from new, refurbished – and by extension – existing coal-fired power plants.

REGULATIONS IN PROCESS, IN LITIGATION

- Reduces protections for threatened and endangered plants and animals.
- Fails to enforce water quality pollution reduction commitments set by states with waters flowing into the Chesapeake Bay.
- Fails to adopt rules requiring upwind states to reduce interstate air pollution so that downwind states can meet the air quality standards for particulate matter and ozone.
- Allows commercial fishing in the Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument.
- Denies petitions from four states for EPA to curb emissions from upwind states.
- Moves to replace federal rules regulating haze with less stringent state implementation plans.
- Delays implementation of new ozone standards.
- Rolls back protections for certain sensitive offshore areas and expands oil and gas leasing into new areas.
- Reviews all marine sanctuaries and monuments designated or expanded under the Obama administration. Streamlines permitting for seismic exploration. Reconsiders rules for offshore air quality, well control, Arctic offshore drilling and incidental killing of marine mammals.
- Opens areas in Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monuments to new mining claims. Attempts to scale back Cascade-Siskiyou and Gold Butte N.M. Cuts size of Grand Staircase-Escalante N.M. in half. Proposes allowing timber operations and snowmobiling in Katahdin Woods and Waters N.M. Proposes encouraging grazing in Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks N.M. and Rio Grande del Norte N.M.

FAILED, DROPPED, REJECTED OR VACATED

- Excluded incidental takes from the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, removing incentives for companies and government agencies to protect birds.
- Delayed implementation of rules protecting pesticide applicators and bystanders.
- Revised technical guidance on underwater seismic surveys to expedite expanded leasing and drilling activity.
- Reduced penalties for noncompliance with fuel economy standards.
- Delayed and rescinded rules designed to reduce waste of natural gas from flaring, venting, and leaks from oil and gas production operations on public and Indigenous lands.
- Subsidized nuclear power and coal-fired power where other power sources are proving more economic.