



TRUMP & CONGRESS: ANTI-CLEAN ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT TIMELINE

DATE	ACTIONS TAKEN BY EITHER THE WHITE HOUSE OR THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS
January 4	The House passes the Midnight Rules Relief Act of 2017 by a vote of 238-184. This bill would threaten public health protections by allowing en bloc disapproval of all regulations finalized near the end of presidential terms.
January 5	The House passes the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act by a vote of 237-187. This bill would delay or shut down the implementation of vital public health and environmental safeguards by requiring both houses of Congress to approve all significant new public protections before they take effect.
January 20	Within minutes of his swearing in, Trump’s anti-environmental policies were outlined on the White House website which include pledges to eliminate the Climate Action Plan and Clean Water Rule and no mentions of climate change or clean energy.
January 24	Trump signs executive orders to direct the Army Corps of Engineers to expedite the Dakota Access pipeline and to invite TransCanada to resubmit its application for the Keystone XL pipeline. Both of these pipelines threaten local water sources and lock in our country’s dependence on fossil fuels.
	Trump signs an executive order to significantly shorten the process for environmental reviews and analyses which would undermine the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
January 30	Trump signs an executive order requiring that for each new regulation two older ones are eliminated. The order also includes a directive that the total cost of all new regulations for the rest of this fiscal year should be zero. This order would threaten bedrock environmental protections and make it extremely difficult to develop new safeguards.
February 1	The House passes the Congressional Review Act “Resolution of Disapproval” of the Stream Protection Rule by a vote of 228-194. This legislation repeals the rule issued by the Department of the Interior and would threaten the drinking water and public health of communities living near coal mining operations. It was later signed into law by President Trump on February 16.
	The House passes the Congressional Review Act “Resolution of Disapproval” of the Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers Rule by a vote of 235-187. This repeals the rule issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission that required drilling and mining companies to disclose any payments they make to foreign governments. It was later signed into law by President Trump on February 14.
	The Senate confirms Rex Tillerson to serve as Secretary of State by a vote of 56-43. Tillerson previously served as CEO of ExxonMobil, where he opposed policies to take action on climate change and supported efforts to drill for oil in the Arctic.
February 2	The Senate passes the Congressional Review Act “Resolution of Disapproval” of the Stream Protection Rule by a vote of 54-45. This legislation repeals the rule issued by the Department of the Interior and would threaten the drinking water and public health of communities living near coal mining operations. It was later signed into law by President Trump on February 16.
February 3	The Senate passes the Congressional Review Act “Resolution of Disapproval” of the Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers Rule by a vote of 52-48. This repeals the rule issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission that required drilling and mining companies to disclose



	<p>any payments they make to foreign governments. It was later signed into law by President Trump on February 14.</p>
	<p>The House passes the Congressional Review Act “Resolution of Disapproval” of the Methane and Waste Prevention Rule by a vote of 221-191. This legislation would block efforts to reduce dangerous methane pollution released by the oil and gas industry on our public and tribal lands.</p>
February 7	<p>The House passes the Congressional Review Act “Resolution of Disapproval” of the Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM) “Planning 2.0” Rule by a vote of 234-186. This repeals the rule that would make planning processes more efficient and increase public participation in how the BLM manages more than 245 million acres of America’s public lands.</p>
February 8	<p>The Senate confirms Jeff Sessions to serve as Attorney General by a vote of 52-47. While serving in the U.S. Senate, Sessions had a long record of denying that climate change is real and caused by human activity and questioning the need for safeguards from the Environmental Protection Agency. He earned a 6% lifetime score on LCV’s <i>National Environmental Scorecard</i>. Sessions also supports strict voter ID laws that restrict access to the ballot.</p>
February 14	<p>Trump signs the Congressional Review Act “Resolution of Disapproval” of the Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers Rule into law. This repeals the rule issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission that promotes transparency by requiring drilling and mining companies to disclose any payments they make to foreign governments.</p>
February 16	<p>Trump signs the Congressional Review Act “Resolution of Disapproval” of the Stream Protection Rule into law. This repeals the rule issued by the Department of the Interior that held coal companies accountable for water pollution and was projected to safeguard 6,000 miles of streams and 52,000 acres of forest from pollution by coal companies.</p>
	<p>The Senate confirms Mick Mulvaney to serve as OMB Director by a vote of 51-49. Mulvaney denies the scientific consensus on climate change and repeatedly voted against environmental safeguards as a congressman, earning a 7% lifetime score on LCV’s <i>National Environmental Scorecard</i>.</p>
	<p>The House passes the Congressional Review Act "Resolution of Disapproval" of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Alaska National Wildlife Refuges Rule by a vote of 225-193. This legislation blocks efforts to protect wildlife from the intensive predator control policy designed by the state of Alaska which significantly suppress the populations of native carnivores in order to artificially inflate game populations.</p>
February 17	<p>The Senate confirms Scott Pruitt to serve as EPA Administrator by a vote of 52-46, the most votes ever against a nominee for EPA Administrator. In his role as the Oklahoma Attorney General, Pruitt sued the EPA 14 times to block efforts to cut carbon pollution and weaken safeguards for our air and water.</p>
February 24	<p>Trump signs an executive order to create a taskforce under the guise of regulatory reform that will work to eliminate safeguards and protections for public health and the environment.</p>
February 27	<p>Trump issues a 2018 budget outline that would dramatically slash spending for environmental programs and scientific research. The proposal would cut the EPA’s budget by 25 percent and reduce the staff by 20 percent. NOAA climate science research programs would be cut by over 20 percent.</p>



February 28	Trump signs an executive order instructing EPA administrator Scott Pruitt to rewrite the Clean Water Rule issued under President Obama that clarified Clean Water Act protections for the drinking water of 1 in 3 people in America.
March 1	The House passes the Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome (SCRUB) Act by a vote of 240-185. Under the guise of regulatory reform, this legislation creates a regulatory review commission that would disregard the public benefits of environmental safeguards and make it extremely difficult to develop new standards in response to threats to public health.
	The House passes the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) Insight, Reform, and Accountability Act by a vote of 241-184. This bill would effectively rewrite dozens of laws in which Congress mandated that agencies prioritize public health, safety and the preservation of clean air and water over concerns about industry profits.
	The Senate confirms Ryan Zinke to serve as Secretary of the Interior by a vote of 68-31. As a congressman, Zinke opposed policies to address climate change and supported subsidies for the development of dirty energy on public lands. Zinke earned a 4% lifetime score on LCV's <i>National Environmental Scorecard</i> .
March 2	The Senate confirms Rick Perry to serve as Secretary of the Department of Energy by a vote of 62-37. Perry has denied the science of climate change and previously called for the elimination of the Department of Energy. And as Governor of Texas, Perry appointed officials who denied climate science to key environmental positions and sought to fast-track permit applications for new coal power plants.
March 7	The Senate passes the Congressional Review Act "Resolution of Disapproval" of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) "Planning 2.0" Rule by a vote of 51-48. This repeals the rule that would make planning processes more efficient and increase public participation in how the BLM manages more than 245 million acres of America's public lands.
March 15	Trump announces that he will order the EPA to redo the midterm evaluation of fuel efficiency standards for cars. These fuel efficiency standards are one of the key federal programs aimed at reducing emissions from the transportation sector, which accounts for one-third of carbon dioxide emissions in the U.S.
March 16	In the administration's budget documents, Trump proposes a 31 percent cut to the EPA's budget, eliminating its climate change programs and trimming back core initiatives aimed at protecting air and water quality.
March 21	The Senate passes the Congressional Review Act "Resolution of Disapproval" of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Alaska National Wildlife Refuges Rule by a vote of 52-47. This legislation blocks efforts to protect wildlife from the intensive predator control policy designed by the state of Alaska which significantly suppress the populations of native carnivores in order to artificially inflate game populations.
March 24	The Trump administration approves TransCanada's permit to build the dirty and dangerous Keystone XL pipeline. This pipeline would lock in the production of dirty tar sands oils.
March 27	Trump signs the Congressional Review Act "Resolution of Disapproval" of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) "Planning 2.0" Rule. This repeals the rule that would make planning



	processes more efficient and increase public participation in how the BLM manages more than 245 million acres of America’s public lands.
March 28	Trump signs an executive order that aims to roll back numerous actions to address climate change. The order contains provisions to rewrite the Clean Power Plan, reconsider carbon emission standards for new power plants, reconsider regulations on methane emissions from oil and gas operations, lift the moratorium on federal coal leasing on public lands, revisit the social cost of carbon estimate used to calculate the economic costs of climate change and justify policies to reduce emissions, and to repeal guidance for factoring climate change into reviews of major projects under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
March 29	EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt rejects the scientific conclusion of the EPA’s own chemical safety experts who recommended that chlorpyrifos, one of the nation’s most widely used insecticides, be permanently banned at farms nationwide because of the risks to public health. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to the chemical causes reduce cognitive function, particularly among farm workers and young children.
March 29	The House passes the HONEST Act by a vote of 228-194. This bill would endanger public health by making it extremely difficult for the EPA to use the best available science and would result in less effective public health protections.
March 30	The House passes the EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act of 2017 by a vote of 229-193. This bill would undermine the ability of the Science Advisory Board to provide independent, objective, and credible scientific advice to the EPA.
April 7	The Senate confirms Neil Gorsuch to the Supreme Court by a vote of 54-45. Gorsuch’s record reflects support for corporations at the expense of the public interest and his stance on the “Chevron doctrine” and demonstrated hostility towards the regulatory power of federal agencies could undermine the ability of the EPA to enforce safeguards against polluters.
April 18	The Trump administration asked a federal court of appeals to halt oral arguments on the Obama Administration rule that limits dangerous mercury pollution from power plants. If the Court grants this request, it makes it easier for the Trump administration to rewrite or repeal this rule, which would put our health at risk.
April 19	The Trump administration again bent to the will of the oil and gas industry by committing to stay and review the EPA’s rule to reduce methane pollution from new and modified sources in the oil and gas industry. Finalized in May 2016, these safeguards would help fight climate change while also protecting public health by reducing harmful air pollutants that contribute to smog and put our families at risk.

** Actions taken by Congress are highlighted in red.