

Appendix: Trump Administration Renewable Energy

I. Executive Actions & Regulatory Freezes

- Jan. 20, 2025 – [Wind permitting freeze](#)
 - Presidential memorandum halted:
 - All new offshore wind leasing
 - Issuance or renewal of wind permits (onshore + offshore)
 - Framed as a temporary review; no end date specified
- Indefinite extension ruled unlawful
 - Agencies initially imposed a 60-day pause
 - Freeze continued indefinitely
 - [Dec. 2025: Federal court ruled prolonged suspension violated the APA](#)

II. Federal Lands & Permitting Barriers

- Interior Department actions
 - May 2025: Repeal effort of [Biden-era public-lands renewable rule](#)
 - This rule aimed to lower fees and increase flexibility in the application process for solar and wind projects on public lands.
 - [July 17, 2025: Departmental Review Procedures for Decisions, Actions, Consultations, and Other Undertakings Related to Wind and Solar Energy Facilities](#)
 - New guidance requiring Secretary-level review for wind and solar leases, rights-of-way, permits.
 - Doesn't directly block projects, but it creates procedural hurdles, uncertainty, and likely delays because the Secretary's office must sign off on what used to be routine decisions.
 - This fundamentally alters permitting by shifting routine technical and regional decisions into senior political leadership review, increasing uncertainty, risk of delay, and the costs of clean energy development.
 - [Aug. 1, 2025 - Order to Rein In Environmentally Damaging Wind and Solar Projects](#)
 - Sets new substantive policy criteria for evaluating renewable projects on federal lands. Specifically, wind and solar are characterized as low-density and, therefore, less appropriate land uses.
 - This effectively embeds stricter scrutiny into permitting decisions for renewable projects, potentially slowing or blocking new wind and solar deployments on federal lands and complicating efforts to expand clean energy at scale.
 - [According to Wood Mackenzie](#), 22 GW of utility-scale wind and solar projects on public lands have been canceled or are held up as a result of the order

- 18 GW of which is solar
 - The methodology is not transparent, and it is unclear whether the estimate reflects actual project withdrawals or reductions in modeled deployment relative to a baseline forecast, making direct comparison with federal cancellation data difficult.
- [Canceled Esmeralda Seven Solar Project](#)
- Offshore wind leasing war
 - [Presidential memorandum](#) temporarily withdrew all areas of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) from offshore wind leasing (effective Jan. 21, 2025)
 - BOEM [rescinded all designated](#) Wind Energy Areas on the OCS (Jul. 30, 2025)
 - Removing ~3.5 million acres previously targeted for development
 - BOEM [rescinded the 2025/26 offshore renewable energy lease schedule](#) (Aug 6, 2025)
 - Pausing planned lease sales
 - BOEM issued the [stop-work order](#) for Revolution Wind (Aug. 22, 2025)
 - Revolution Wind [filed lawsuit](#) challenging BOEM (Sep. 4, 2025)
 - Court issued [preliminary injunction](#) restoring construction (Sep. 22, 2025)
 - Interior Department [issued stop-work/suspension](#) orders on five major East Coast offshore wind projects (Dec 22, 2025)
 - Vineyard Wind 1 (MA), Revolution Wind (RI/CT), Empire Wind 1 (NY), Sunrise Wind (NY), and Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind (VA)
 - Citing “national security concerns”
 - [Project litigation](#): Developers filed for a preliminary injunction
 - [Preliminary injunctions granted](#) for Empire Wind, Revolution Wind, Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind, Vineyard Wind, and Sunrise Wind, identifying national security concerns as pretextual.

III. DOE Grant Cancellations

- Oct. 2, 2025 – Mass grant termination ([overturned Jan 14, 2026](#), subject to appeal)
 - [\\$7.56B in clean energy grants canceled](#)
 - 321 awards across 223 projects
 - DOE cited insufficient national energy value or taxpayer ROI
 - Lawmakers alleged disproportionate impact on Democratic-leaning states
 - In total, DOE [canceled 345](#) awards in 2025, representing \$11B
 - \$8.8 B had already been obligated
- [California hydrogen hub \(ARCHES\)](#)
 - \$1.2B federal commitment rescinded
 - All development has been paused, threatening:
 - ~\$10B in private investment
 - ~200,000 projected jobs
 - Other hydrogen hubs in politically aligned states were preserved
- [Pacific Northwest Hydrogen Hub](#)
 - DOE rescinded ~\$1 billion in federal support

- [Work continuing](#)
- Battery manufacturing
 - [Kore Power canceled the \\$1.2B Arizona gigafactory](#)
 - Triggered by:
 - Withdrawal of DOE loan support (\$850M)
 - Freeze on clean energy lending

V. EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF)

- [EPA "Solar for All" program](#)
 - Feb. 2025: \$7B program frozen (60 grants)
 - Mar. 2025: Funds briefly unfrozen by court order.
 - EPA formally terminated the program and cancelled all associated grants on Aug. 7, 2025, citing a new law rescinding GGRF funding.
 - [Legal challenges](#) argue that EPA unlawfully cancelled funds that were already obligated and that the statute didn't authorize revoking them.
 - All challenges are still ongoing.
- [National Clean Investment Fund \(NCIF\) & Clean Communities Investment Accelerator \(CCIA\)](#)
 - Feb. 2025: EPA freezes GGRF funds, including ~\$14B in NCIF and ~\$6B in CCIA grants.
 - Mar. 2025: EPA issues termination notices for NCIF and CCIA.
 - Mar. 8, 2025: NCIF/CCIA recipients file suit challenging EPA's freeze and intended terminations.
 - Mar. 11, 2025: EPA issues formal termination notices for all NCIF and CCIA grants.
 - Mar. 18, 2025: District court issues temporary injunctive relief, blocking EPA/Citibank from enforcing terminations while litigation proceeds.
 - Apr. 15, 2025: D.C. District Court issues a preliminary injunction preventing EPA/Citibank from giving effect to the terminations and ordering interim relief (later vacated on appeal).
 - Sept. 4, 2025: D.C. Circuit sets aside preliminary injunction blocking EPA terminations