

84

completed

20

in progress

104

total rollbacks

# **The Trump Administration Is Reversing More Than 100 Environmental Rules. Here's the Full List.**

By NADJA POPOVICH, LIVIA ALBECK-RIPKA and KENDRA PIERRE-LOUIS UPDATED  
Nov. 10, 2020

Over four years in office, the Trump administration has dismantled major climate policies and rolled back many more rules governing clean air, water, wildlife and toxic chemicals.

While other administrations have emphasized cutting regulations, calling them burdensome to industries like coal, oil and gas, the scope of actions under Mr. Trump is “fundamentally different,” said Hana V. Vizcarra, a staff attorney at Harvard Law School’s Environmental and Energy Law Program.

In all, a New York Times analysis, based on research from [Harvard Law School](#), [Columbia Law School](#) and other sources, counts more than 80 environmental rules and regulations officially reversed, revoked or otherwise rolled back under Mr. Trump. Another 20 rollbacks are still in progress.

**Rule reversals**

Completed   In progress   Total

Air pollution and emissions	27	2	29
Drilling and extraction	12	8	20
Infrastructure and planning	12	1	13
Animals	11	2	13
Water pollution	7	2	9
Toxic substances and safety	7	1	8
Other	8	4	12
All	84	20	104

The bulk of the rollbacks identified by the Times have been carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency, which has weakened Obama-era limits on planet-warming carbon dioxide emissions from [power plants](#) and from [cars and trucks](#); removed [protections from more than half the nation's wetlands](#); and withdrawn [the legal justification for restricting mercury emissions from power plants](#).

At the same time, the Interior Department has worked to open up more land for oil and gas leasing by [limiting wildlife protections](#) and weakening environmental requirements for projects.

“We have fulfilled President Trump’s promises to provide certainty for states, tribes, and local governments,” a spokeswoman for the E.P.A. said in a statement to The Times, adding that the agency was “delivering on President Trump’s commitment to return the agency to its core mission: Providing cleaner air, water and land to the American people.”

But environmental and legal groups said the rollbacks have not served that mission. Ms. Vizcarra, who has tracked environmental rollbacks for Harvard since 2018, said the agency under Mr. Trump has often limited its own power to regulate environmental harm, especially when it comes to climate change.

Many of the rollbacks are facing legal challenges by states, environmental groups and others. Hillary Aidun, who tracks deregulation at Columbia University's Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, said many of the Trump-era rules have not been adequately justified, leaving them vulnerable to litigation.

Some rollbacks have already been struck down in court. The Times' analysis identified a dozen rules that were initially reversed or suspended by the Trump administration but later reinstated, often [following lawsuits](#) and other challenges. They are summarized at the bottom of this page, and are not counted in our overall tally. Other reversals that were overturned in the courts were later revised by the administration and remain in effect.

All told, the Trump administration's environmental rollbacks could [significantly increase greenhouse gas emissions](#) over the next decade and lead to [thousands of extra deaths from poor air quality each year](#), according to energy and legal analysts.

Below, we have summarized each rule that has been targeted for reversal.

*Are there rollbacks we missed? Email [climateteam@nytimes.com](mailto:climateteam@nytimes.com) or tweet [@nytclimate](https://twitter.com/nytclimate).*

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## Air pollution and emissions

Completed

1. Weakened Obama-era fuel economy and **greenhouse gas standards for passenger cars and light trucks**.

E.P.A. and Transportation Department | [Read more »](#)

2. Revoked **California's ability to set stricter tailpipe emissions standards** than the federal government.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

3. Withdrew the legal justification for an Obama-era rule that limited **mercury emissions from coal power plants**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

4. Replaced the Obama-era **Clean Power Plan**, which would have set strict limits on carbon emissions from coal- and gas-fired power plants, with a new version that would let states set their own rules.

Executive Order; E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

5. Formally withdrew the United States from the **Paris climate agreement**, an international plan to avert catastrophic climate change adopted by nearly 200 countries.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

6. Canceled a requirement for oil and gas companies to **report methane emissions**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

7. Revised and partially repealed an Obama-era rule limiting **methane emissions on public lands**, including intentional venting and flaring from drilling operations. A federal court struck down the revision in July 2020, calling the Trump administration's reasoning “wholly inadequate” and mandating enforcement of the original rule. However, the Obama-era rule was later partially struck down in a separate court case, during which the Trump administration declined to defend it.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

8. Eliminated Obama-era **methane emissions standards for oil and gas facilities** and narrowed standards limiting the release of other polluting chemicals known as "volatile organic compounds" to only certain facilities.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

9. Withdrew a Clinton-era rule designed to limit **toxic emissions from major industrial polluters**, and later proposed codifying the looser standards.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

10. Revised a program designed to **safeguard communities from increases in pollution from new power plants** to make it easier for facilities to avoid emissions regulations.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

11. Amended rules that govern **how refineries monitor pollution** in surrounding communities.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

12. Overturned Obama-era guidance meant to **reduce emissions during power plant start-ups, shutdowns and malfunctions**. As part of the process, the E.P.A. also reversed a requirement that Texas follow emissions rules during certain malfunction events.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

13. Weakened an Obama-era rule meant to reduce **air pollution in national parks and wilderness areas**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

14. Weakened oversight of some **state plans for reducing air pollution in national parks**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

15. Relaxed **air pollution regulations for a handful of plants that burn waste coal for electricity**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

16. Repealed rules meant to reduce **leaking and venting of powerful greenhouse gases known as hydrofluorocarbons** from large refrigeration and air conditioning systems.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

17. Directed agencies to stop using an Obama-era calculation of the **social cost of carbon**, which rulemakers used to estimate the long-term economic benefits of reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

18. Released new guidance that allows upwind states to contribute more **ozone pollution to downwind states** than during the Obama-era. (The E.P.A. under Mr. Trump has also rejected petitions from a handful of states over failure to address upwind states' pollution.)

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

19. Withdrew guidance directing federal agencies to include **greenhouse gas emissions in environmental reviews**. But several district courts have ruled that emissions must be included in such reviews.

Executive Order; Council on Environmental Quality | [Read more »](#)

20. Revoked an Obama executive order that set a goal of **cutting the federal government's greenhouse gas emissions** by 40 percent over 10 years.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

21. Repealed a requirement that state and regional authorities **track tailpipe emissions** from vehicles on federal highways.

22. Lifted a summertime ban on the use of **E15, a gasoline blend made of 15 percent ethanol**. (Burning gasoline with a higher concentration of ethanol in hot conditions increases smog.)

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

23. Changed rules to allow states and the E.P.A. to take longer to develop and approve plans aimed at cutting **methane emissions from existing landfills**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

24. Withdrew a proposed rule aimed at reducing **pollutants, including air pollution, at sewage treatment plants**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

25. Threw out most of a proposed policy that would have tightened **pollution standards for offshore oil and gas operations** and required them to use improved pollution controls.

Interior | [Read more »](#)

26. Amended Obama-era **emissions standards for clay ceramics manufacturers**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

27. Relaxed some Obama-era requirements for companies to **monitor and repair leaks at oil and gas facilities**, including exempting certain low-production wells – [a significant source of methane emissions](#) – from the requirements altogether. (Other leak regulations were eliminated.)

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

In progress

28. Proposed revisions to standards for **carbon dioxide emissions from new, modified and reconstructed coal power plants**, eliminating Obama-era restrictions that, in effect, required them to capture and store carbon dioxide emissions.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

29. Proposed a rule limiting the **ability of individuals and communities to challenge E.P.A.-issued pollution permits** before a panel of agency judges.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

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## Drilling and extraction

Completed

30. Made significant cuts to the **borders of two national monuments** in Utah and recommended border and resource-management changes to several more.

Presidential Proclamation; Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

31. Lifted an Obama-era **freeze on new coal leases on public lands**. In April 2019, a judge ruled that the Interior Department could not begin selling new leases without completing an environmental review. In February 2020, the agency published an assessment that concluded restarting federal coal leasing would have little environmental impact.

Executive Order; Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

32. Finalized a plan to open up part of the **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska for oil and gas development**, a move that overturns six decades of protections for the largest remaining stretch of wilderness in the United States.

Congress; Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

33. Lifted a Clinton-era ban on **logging and road construction in Tongass National Forest, Alaska**, one of the largest intact temperate rain forests in the world. (The Clinton-era rule applied to much of the national forest system.)



Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

34. Approved construction of the **Dakota Access pipeline**, less than a mile from the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. The Obama administration had halted the project, with the Army Corps of Engineers saying it would explore alternative routes. In 2020, a federal court reversed the Trump administration's decision to allow the pipeline to run along its current path, but it has been allowed to continue operating.

Executive Order; Army | [Read more »](#)

35. Rescinded water pollution regulations for **fracking on federal and Indian lands**.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

36. Scrapped a proposed rule that required **mines to prove they could pay to clean up future pollution**. The administration later decided not to issue financial requirements for several other industries, including petroleum and coal products manufacturing and the electrical power industry.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

37. Withdrew a requirement that **Gulf oil rig owners prove they can cover the costs of removing rigs** once they stop producing.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

38. Moved the **permitting process for certain projects that cross international borders**, such as oil pipelines, to the office of the president from the State Department, exempting them from environmental review.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

39. Changed how the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission considers the indirect effects of greenhouse gas emissions in **environmental reviews of pipelines**.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission | [Read more »](#)

40. Revoked an Obama-era executive order designed to **preserve ocean, coastal and Great Lakes waters** in favor of a policy focused on energy production and economic growth.

41. Loosened **offshore drilling safety regulations** implemented by the Obama after following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon explosion and oil spill, including reduced testing requirements for blowout prevention systems.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

#### In progress

42. Proposed opening most of America's coastal waters to **offshore oil and gas drilling**, but delayed the plan after a federal judge in 2019 ruled that reversing a ban on drilling in the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans was unlawful. Ahead of the 2020 election, Mr. Trump announced he would exempt from drilling coastal areas around Florida, a crucial battleground state, Georgia and South Carolina.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

43. Proposed weakening a rule that increased **royalty payments for oil and gas leases on public lands**, bringing them in line with market value. The Obama-era policy updated a 1980s rule that critics said allowed companies to underpay the federal government. An earlier attempt by the Trump administration to reverse the Obama rule was struck down in court, but a separate court ruling exempted the coal industry from the updated pricing policy.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

44. Proposed easing the approval process for **oil and gas drilling in national forests** by curbing the power of the Forest Service to review and approve leases, among other changes.

Agriculture Department; Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

45. Withdrew proposed **restrictions on mining in Bristol Bay, Alaska**, despite concerns over environmental impacts on salmon habitat, including a prominent fishery. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has so far denied a permit for a proposed project, known as the Pebble Mine, noting it “could have substantial environmental impacts,” but left the door open for a revised plan.

E.P.A.; Army | [Read more »](#)

46. Proposed revising regulations on **offshore oil and gas exploration by floating vessels in the Arctic** that were developed after a [2013 accident](#). The Interior Department previously said it was “considering full rescission or revision of this rule.”

Executive Order; Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

47. Proposed **opening more land for drilling in the Alaska National Petroleum Reserve**, a vast swath of public land on the Arctic Ocean. The Obama administration had designated about half of the reserve as a conservation area.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

48. Approved the **Keystone XL pipeline** rejected by President Barack Obama, but a federal judge blocked the project from going forward without an adequate environmental review process. The Supreme Court in July 2020 upheld that ruling, further delaying construction of the pipeline.

Executive Order; State Department | [Read more »](#)

49. Approved the **use of seismic air guns for gas and oil exploration** in the Atlantic Ocean. The Obama administration had denied permits for such surveys, which can kill marine life and disrupt fisheries. However, the Trump administration's permits to allow seismic surveys expired following a protracted lawsuit, ending the possibility of seismic air gun surveys in the Atlantic in the near term. Companies would need to restart the months-long permitting process.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | [Read more »](#)

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## Infrastructure and planning

Completed

50. Weakened the **National Environmental Policy Act, one of the country's most significant environmental laws**, in order to expedite the approval of public infrastructure projects, such as roads, pipelines and telecommunications networks. The new rules shorten the time frame for completing environmental studies, limit the types of projects subject to review, and no longer require federal agencies to account for a project's cumulative effects on the environment, such as climate change.

Council on Environmental Quality | [Read more »](#)

51. Revoked Obama-era **flood standards for federal infrastructure projects** that required the government to account for sea level rise and other climate change effects.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

52. Relaxed the **environmental review process** for federal infrastructure projects.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

53. Overturned an Obama-era guidance that ended **U.S. government financing for new coal plants overseas** except in rare circumstances.

Executive Order; Treasury Department | [Read more »](#)

54. Revoked a directive for federal agencies to minimize **impacts on water, wildlife, land and other natural resources** when approving development projects.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

55. Revoked an Obama executive order promoting **climate resilience in the northern Bering Sea** region of Alaska, which withdrew local waters from oil and gas leasing and established a tribal advisory council to consult on local environmental issues.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

56. Reversed an update to **the Bureau of Land Management's public land-use planning process**.

Congress | [Read more »](#)

57. Withdrew an Obama-era order to consider climate change in the **management of natural resources in national parks**.

National Park Service | [Read more »](#)

58. Restricted most **Interior Department environmental studies** to one year in length and a maximum of 150 pages, citing a need to reduce paperwork.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

59. Withdrew a number of Obama-era **Interior Department climate change and conservation policies** that the agency said could “burden the development or utilization of domestically produced energy resources.”

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

60. Eliminated the use of an Obama-era planning system designed to minimize **harm from oil and gas activity on sensitive landscapes**, such as national parks.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

61. Withdrew Obama-era policies designed to **maintain or, ideally, improve natural resources** affected by federal projects.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

In progress

62. Proposed plans to speed up the **environmental review process for Forest Service projects**.

Agriculture Department | [Read more »](#)

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## Animals

### Completed

63. Changed the way the **Endangered Species Act** is applied, making it more difficult to protect wildlife from long-term threats posed by climate change.

Interior Department; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | [Read more »](#)

64. Ended the automatic application of full **protections for 'threatened' plants and animals**, the classification one step below 'endangered' in the Endangered Species Act.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

65. Relaxed **environmental protections for salmon and smelt in California's Central Valley** in order to free up water for farmers.

Executive Order; Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

66. Overturned a ban on the **use of lead ammunition and fishing tackle** on federal lands.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

67. Overturned a ban on the **hunting of predators in Alaskan wildlife refuges**.

Congress | [Read more »](#)

68. Reversed an Obama-era rule that barred **using bait, such as grease-soaked doughnuts, to lure and kill grizzly bears**, among other sport hunting practices that many people consider extreme, on some public lands in Alaska.

National Park Service; Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

69. Amended **fishing regulations** to loosen restrictions on the harvest of a number of species.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | [Read more »](#)

70. Removed **restrictions on commercial fishing in a protected marine preserve** southeast of Cape Cod that is home to rare corals and a number of endangered sea animals. The Trump administration has suggested changing the management or size of two other marine protected areas in the Pacific Ocean.

Executive Order; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | [Read more »](#)

71. Proposed revising limits on the **number of endangered marine mammals and sea turtles that can be unintentionally killed or injured with sword-fishing nets** on the West Coast. (The Obama-era rules were initially withdrawn by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, but were later finalized following a court order. The agency has said it plans to revise the limits.)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | [Read more »](#)

72. Loosened fishing restrictions intended to reduce **bycatch of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna**. Nonprofits have filed a lawsuit challenging the rollback.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | [Read more »](#)

73. Overturned a ban on **using parts of migratory birds in handicrafts** made by Alaskan Natives.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

In progress

74. Proposed weakening **critical habitat protections** under the Endangered Species Act by making it easier to exclude certain areas, including for public-works projects, such as schools and hospitals, and for public lands leased to non-government businesses.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

75. Opened nine million acres of Western land to oil and gas drilling by weakening **habitat protections for the sage grouse**, an imperiled bird. The Idaho District Court temporarily blocked the measure. The Montana District Court also invalidated the directive, nullifying 440 oil and gas leases, but the ruling is on hold pending appeal.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

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## Water pollution

Completed

76. Scaled back **pollution protections for certain tributaries and wetlands** that were regulated under the Clean Water Act by the Obama administration. (A federal judge in Colorado halted implementation of the rule within the state, but it is in effect elsewhere.)

E.P.A.; Army | [Read more »](#)

77. Revoked a rule that prevented coal companies from **dumping mining debris into local streams**.

Congress | [Read more »](#)

78. Weakened a rule that aimed to **limit toxic discharge from power plants into public waterways**.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)



79. Weakened a portion of the Clean Water Act to make it easier for federal agencies to **issue permits for federal projects over state objections** if the projects don't meet local water quality standards, including for pipelines and other fossil fuel facilities.

Executive Order; E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

80. Extended the lifespan of **unlined holding ponds for coal ash waste from power plants**, which can spill their contents because they lack a protective underlay.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

81. Allowed **certain unlined coal ash holding areas** to continue operating, though they were previously deemed unsafe.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

82. Withdrew a proposed rule requiring **groundwater protections for certain uranium mines**. Recently, the administration's Nuclear Fuel Working Group proposed opening up 1,500 acres outside the Grand Canyon to nuclear production.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

In progress

83. Proposed doubling the time allowed for utilities to **remove lead pipes** from water systems with high levels of lead.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

84. Proposed a regulation limiting the scope of an Obama-era rule under which **companies had to prove that large deposits of recycled coal ash** would not harm the environment.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

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## Toxic substances and safety

Completed

85. Rejected a proposed **ban on chlorpyrifos**, a pesticide linked to developmental disabilities in children. In 2020, the E.P.A. also rejected its own earlier finding that the pesticide can cause serious health problems. (Several states have banned use of the pesticide and its main manufacturer said it would stop producing the product because of shrinking demand.)

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

86. Narrowed the scope of a 2016 law mandating **safety assessments for potentially toxic chemicals** like dry-cleaning solvents. The updated rules allowed the E.P.A. to exclude some chemical uses and types of exposure in the review process. In November 2019, a court of appeals ruled the agency must widen its scope to consider full exposure risks, but watchdog groups say the agency has not done so in some assessments.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

87. Reversed an Obama-era rule that required **braking system upgrades for “high hazard” trains** hauling flammable liquids like oil and ethanol.

Transportation Department | [Read more »](#)

88. Changed safety rules to allow for **rail transport of highly flammable liquefied natural gas**.

Transportation Department | [Read more »](#)

89. Rolled back most of the requirements of a 2017 rule aimed at improving **safety at sites that use hazardous chemicals** that was instituted after a chemical plant exploded in Texas.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

90. Narrowed **pesticide application buffer zones** that are intended to protect farmworkers and bystanders from accidental exposure.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

91. Removed **copper filter cake**, an electronics manufacturing byproduct comprised of heavy metals, from the “hazardous waste” list.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

#### In progress

92. Announced a review of an Obama-era rule lowering **coal dust limits in mines**. The head of the Mine Safety and Health Administration said there were no immediate plans to change the dust limit but has extended a public comment period until 2022.

Labor Department | [Read more »](#)

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## Other

#### Completed

93. Repealed an Obama-era regulation that would have nearly doubled the number of **light bulbs subject to energy-efficiency standards** starting in January 2020. The Energy Department also blocked the next phase of efficiency standards for general-purpose bulbs already subject to regulation.

Energy Department | [Read more »](#)

94. Weakened **dishwasher energy efficiency standards** by exempting fast-cleaning machines from decades-old rules.

Energy Department | [Read more »](#)

95. Changed the **process for how the government sets energy efficiency standards** for appliances and other equipment. The new rules set an “energy savings threshold” for regulations (which environmental groups say is too high) and allow industries to set their own test procedures.

Energy Department | [Read more »](#)

96. Changed a 25-year-old policy to allow **coastal replenishment projects** to use sand from protected ecosystems.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

97. Limited **funding of environmental and community development projects** through corporate settlements of federal lawsuits.

Justice Department | [Read more »](#)

98. Finalized a rule that limits **401(k) retirement plans from investing in funds that focus on the environment**. The Obama administration had issued guidance to encourage investing in environmentally- and socially-focused funds as long as they were competitive investments.

Labor Department | [Read more »](#)

99. Stopped payments to the **Green Climate Fund**, a United Nations program to help poorer countries reduce carbon emissions.

Executive Order | [Read more »](#)

100. Reversed restrictions on the sale of **plastic water bottles in national parks** designed to cut down on litter, despite a [Park Service report](#) that the effort worked.

Interior Department | [Read more »](#)

In progress

101. Proposed limiting the **studies used by the E.P.A. for rulemaking** to only those that make data publicly available. (Scientists widely criticized the proposal, saying it would effectively block the agency from considering landmark research that relies on confidential health data.)

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102. Proposed changes to the way **cost-benefit analyses are conducted under the Clean Air Act**. Similar rules for the Clean Water Act and other environmental statutes are in development.

E.P.A. | [Read more »](#)

103. Proposed freezing **efficiency standards for residential furnaces and commercial water heaters** designed to reduce energy use.

Energy Department | [Read more »](#)

104. Initially withdrew, and then delayed, a proposed rule that would inform car owners about **fuel-efficient replacement tires**.

Transportation Department | [Read more »](#)

## Some rules were rolled back, then reinstated

These rules were initially reversed by the Trump administration but were later reinstated, often following lawsuits and other challenges.

1. Delayed issuing a rule limiting **greenhouse gas emissions from aircraft**, which would have echoed standards adopted by the international airline industry four years ago. The delay was challenged by environmental groups, and the rule was put forward in 2020.

E.P.A. | [Read more](#)

2. Stopped enforcing a 2015 rule that prohibited the use of **hydrofluorocarbons**, powerful greenhouse gases, in air-conditioners and refrigerators. A court later partially restored the prohibition.

E.P.A. | [Read more](#)

3. Rolled back a roughly 40-year-old interpretation of a policy aimed at **protecting migratory birds**, potentially running afoul of treaties with Canada and Mexico. In August, a New York district court struck down the administrative procedure, reinstating protection for birds.

Interior Department | [Read more](#)

4. Ended an Occupational Safety and Health Administration program to **reduce risks of workers developing the lung disease silicosis** by making it easier to conduct proactive workplace inspections. The administration delayed issuing a revised program for two and a half years, until February 2020.

Labor Department | [Read more](#)

5. Sought to repeal emissions standards for “glider” trucks — vehicles retrofitted with older, often dirtier engines — but reversed course after Andrew Wheeler took over from Scott Pruitt as head of the E.P.A.

E.P.A. | [Read more](#)

6. Delayed a compliance deadline for new **national ozone pollution standards** by one year, but later reversed course.

E.P.A. | [Read more](#)

7. Delayed implementation of a rule regulating the **certification and training of pesticide applicators**, but a judge ruled that the E.P.A. had done so illegally and declared the rule still in effect.

E.P.A. | [Read more](#)

8. Initially delayed publishing **efficiency standards for household appliances**, but later published them after multiple states and environmental groups sued.

Energy Department | [Read more](#)

9. Removed the **Yellowstone grizzly bear** from the Endangered Species List, but the protections were later reinstated by a federal judge. (The Trump administration appealed the ruling in May 2019.)

Interior Department | [Read more](#)

10. Reissued a rule limiting the **discharge of mercury by dental offices** into municipal sewers after a lawsuit by the Natural Resources Defense Council, an advocacy group.

E.P.A. | [Read more](#)

11. Delayed federal **building efficiency standards** until Sept. 30, 2017, at which time the rules went into effect.

12. Ordered a review of water efficiency standards in bathroom fixtures, including toilets. E.P.A. determined existing standards were sufficient.

E.P.A. | [Read more](#)

Note: This list does not include new rules proposed by the Trump administration that do not roll back previous policies, nor does it include court actions that have affected environmental policies independent of executive or legislative action.

Sources: Harvard Law School's [Environmental Regulation Rollback Tracker](#); Columbia Law School's [Climate Deregulation Tracker](#); Brookings Institution; Federal Register; Environmental Protection Agency; Interior Department; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; White House.

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