



CLIMATE AND HEALTH Fact Sheet

Recent Executive Orders Threaten Climate Change Mitigation Efforts and Public Health Goals

Introduction

The president has issued numerous executive orders since taking office (well over one hundred in the first 100 days of his administration.)¹ As a whole, these executive orders have had a significant impact in nearly every federal agency, as they have sought to dramatically reduce the federal workforce, halt and disrupt large areas of federal spending, and prioritize deregulation. The lawfulness of the executive orders and executive actions has been challenged in lawsuits across a range of topics, with success in a substantial majority of cases. Nevertheless, implementation of these executive orders, and related executive actions, is already having harmful effects on public health, and could cause irrevocable harm.

Many executive orders appear to be based upon Project 2025, a strategic plan and policy agenda to restructure the federal government, particularly the executive branch. Project 2025 was led by the Heritage Foundation and came to public attention during the 2024 presidential campaign. A September 2024 poll conducted by NBC News found that only 4% of those surveyed had a positive view of the policy agenda described in Project 2025.² An analysis of the portions of Project 2025 related to climate change and the environment which was published in 2024 described 4 principal themes:

1. Dismantle the administrative state
2. De-emphasize efforts to address climate change
3. Free private activities from regulatory oversight
4. Promote American energy and science dominance (and fossil fuels).³

These themes appear to be borne out in the relevant executive orders of this Administration.



A White House statement published on inauguration day identified American energy dominance as a top priority of the new Administration.⁴ Lowering regulatory requirements, in order to accelerate and reduce barriers to domestic energy production is one aspect of the American energy dominance approach. Approximately two dozen executive orders issued in the first 100 days seek to reorient the federal government's approach to climate change; emergency preparedness; energy production and energy efficiency; conservation and use of natural resources, including public lands; and environmental justice.

There Had Been Growing Momentum to Address Climate Change

In order to fully appreciate how sharp a reversal in course is presented by the executive orders described in the next section, it may be helpful in this section to consider some examples of the progress that had been underway to effectively address the adverse health impacts of climate change.

National Climate Assessment

National Climate Assessments (see below) are authoritative interagency reports which have helped to inform decision-makers and the public about the threats presented by climate change. In April 2025, the Administration dismissed some 400 authors and experts, many of whom were serving in a voluntary capacity, from their work on the Sixth National Climate Assessment.

In accordance with the Global Change Research Act in 1990,⁵ Congress has required periodic expert assessments of evidence of the causes and potential effects of climate change. In 2023, the Fifth National Climate Assessment found that, with respect to health,

1. "Climate change is harming physical, mental, spiritual, and community health and well-being through the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme events, increasing cases of infectious and vector-borne diseases, and declines in food and water quality and security."⁶
2. "Health risks from a changing climate include higher rates of heat-related morbidity and mortality; increases in the geographic range of some infectious diseases; greater exposure to poor air quality; increases in some adverse pregnancy outcomes; higher rates of pulmonary, neurological, and cardiovascular diseases; and worsening mental health."⁷
3. "Climate-related impacts disproportionately harm communities and people who have been marginalized. These include BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color), individuals and communities with low wealth, women, people with disabilities or chronic diseases, sexual and gender minorities, and children."⁸
4. "In every sector of society, implementing timely, effective, and culturally appropriate adaptation measures, creating climate-resilient health systems, and preventing the release of greenhouse gases can protect human health and improve health equity."⁹

Transition to Renewable Energy

Public health experts have concluded that accelerating the transition to renewable energy is the most important strategy to limit further degradation in air quality and mitigate and adapt to the health impacts of climate



change.¹⁰ The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act authorize unprecedented investments in the transition to renewable energy, supporting increased domestic manufacturing and jobs, as well as contributing to lower prices for solar and wind energy. While efforts by the executive branch to prevent the disbursement of climate-related funds (including the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund) authorized by Congress are currently in litigation, sizable investments had been made under the IIJA and IRA prior to 2025. New clean energy laws in Michigan and Minnesota, Des Moines, Iowa, and Burlington, Vermont have set ambitious goals for transitioning to renewable energy sources.

Environmental Justice

The previous Administration's Justice 40 initiative used a Climate and Economic Justice Tool to target a portion of federal resources to communities which were demonstrably marginalized by underinvestment and overburdened by pollution than their peer communities, as a step toward more equal protection of the law.¹¹ The Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act in Washington state adopted a similar approach at a state level.¹² In 2024, OSHA published a proposed rule to protect outdoor workers (who are disproportionately people of color) from extreme heat.¹³ Hearings on the proposed rule are being held this summer.¹⁴ Meanwhile, a handful of states have passed laws to protect workers from extreme heat.¹⁵

Emergency Preparedness

In 2024, an interagency initiative developed a national heat strategy.¹⁶ Importantly the strategy set forth pathways for the federal government to direct resources most effectively to support heat mitigation and adaptation strategies at the state and local levels. The state of Hawaii recognized the severity of the threat posed by climate change and issued an emergency declaration for climate change and calling for statewide collaboration to address the threat.¹⁷

Public Lands

The Great American Outdoors Act of 2020 made a historic investment in maintaining and improving our national parks and public lands (including national forests, national wildlife areas, rangelands, grasslands, and subsurface mineral estates), as well as expanding access to green space at the state and local level, with benefits for physical, mental, and economic health.¹⁸ It was a bipartisan bill and passed Congress with the support of approximately 75% of legislators in both the House of Representatives and Senate.¹⁹

Selected Executive Orders Pertaining to Climate Change and Health

Set forth below is a selected list of about two dozen recent executive orders issued within the first 100 days of the Administration with the greatest relevance for climate change and health, with key points for each order. It is not a comprehensive list of executive orders with some relationship to government action to address climate change and its effect on human health. A brief discussion of some of the public health, constitutional, and statutory concerns presented by these executive orders follows in the next section.

EO 14148 Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions (January 20, 2025)

- Rescinds numerous executive orders and actions, including those deemed to further “climate extremism.”



EO 14151 Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing (Jan. 20, 2025)

- Concerns what the E.O. describes as “illegal and immoral programs, going by the name ‘diversity, equity, and inclusion.’”
- Directs the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to terminate DEI “mandates, policies, programs, preferences, and activities” in the federal government.
- Directs each agency, department, or commission head to terminate, to the extent allowed by law, all DEI and environmental justice offices and positions.
- Requires each federal agency to prepare a list of environmental justice positions, committees, programs, services, activities, budgets, and expenditures in existence on November 4, 2024, prior to the election.
- Directs federal agencies to produce a list of all grantees who received federal funding to provide or advance environmental justice programs, services, or activities since January 20, 2021.
- Directs an accounting of the operational impact and costs of DEI and EJ programs.

EO 14153 Unleashing Alaska’s Extraordinary Resource Potential (Jan 20, 2025)

- Seeks to enable the United States to access Alaska’s land and resources, by maximizing production of natural resources (such as oil, minerals, forests, wildlife and seafood) located on federal and state lands in Alaska.
- Instructs agency heads to
 - expedite permitting and leasing of energy and natural resource projects in Alaska
 - facilitate the sale and transportation of liquified natural gas (LNG), including prioritizing permits for pipeline and export infrastructure for an identified project;
 - take actions to facilitate exploration, development, and production of oil and gas from leases within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;
 - rescind a final rule intended to protect the national petroleum reserve;
 - review guidance related to taking Alaska Native lands into trust;
 - return ownership of certain waterways to the state; and
 - assess the long term viability of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System

EO 14154 Unleashing American Energy (January 20, 2025)

- Announces a policy of encouraging energy exploration and production on federal lands and waters, including on the outer continental shelf, ensuring an abundant supply of reliable energy, and seeking to eliminate the electric vehicle tax credit and support consumer choice related to household appliances.
- Directs agencies to prepare action plans to suspend, revise, or rescind agency actions identified as unduly burdensome.
- Indicates that it is federal policy to guarantee that all executive agencies provide opportunity for public comment.
- Revokes a number of climate-related executive orders.
- Directs agencies to take steps to expedite energy-related permitting, including the use of emergency authorities for projects the agency head deems essential; and make



recommendations to Congress in order to facilitate permitting and construction of interstate infrastructure such as pipelines.

- Directs the Administrator of the EPA to issue guidance and consider ending the use of calculations involving the social cost of carbon.
- Directs federal agencies to pause the disbursement of certain funds under the Inflation Reduction Act and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (also referred to as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law).
- Directs the Administrator of EPA to make recommendations regarding the status of the 2009 Endangerment Finding.

EO 14156 Declaring a National Energy Emergency (Jan. 20, 2025)

- Relying on the National Emergencies Act of 1976 and the president's statutory authority to delegate powers and duties to agency heads, this E.O. declares a national energy emergency
- Defines "energy" and "energy resources" to mean crude oil, natural gas, lease condensates, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, biofuels, geothermal heat, the kinetic movement of flowing water, and critical minerals. Does not include solar and wind energy.
- Asserts that "[t]he energy and critical minerals identification, leasing, development, production, transportation, refining, and generation capacity of the United States are all far too inadequate to meet our Nation's needs."
- States that the United States needs a reliable, diversified, and affordable supply of energy.
- Expresses concern with the national and economic security of the country.
- Expresses concerns including high prices, unrealized energy resources, an inadequate and intermittent energy supply, and an unreliable grid.
- Singles out state and local policies in the Northeast and West Coast, as well as potentially insufficient transportation and refining infrastructure in these regions.
- Directs executive agencies to identify and exercise any lawful emergency and non-emergency authorities to facilitate identification, leasing, siting, production, transportation, refining of domestic energy sources on federal lands.
- Directs agency heads to facilitate emergency permits under the Clean Water Act and other laws administered by the Army Corps of Engineers.
- Directs agency heads to utilize emergency consultation regulations to expedite reviews under the Endangered Species Act.

EO 14158 Establishing and Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" (Jan. 20, 2025)

- Renames the United States Digital Service
- Establishes a Department of Government Efficiency as a temporary organization to modernize federal technology and software to maximize governmental efficiency and productivity.

EO 14162 Putting America First in International Environmental Agreements (Jan. 20, 2025)

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- Directs the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to submit formal written notification of the United States' withdrawal from the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
 - Directs that the United States cease or revoke financial commitments, and to revoke International Climate Finance Plan.
 - Purports to be effective immediately.

EO 14180 Council to Assess the Federal Emergency Management Agency (January 24, 2025)

- Establishes a council to review FEMA and to recommend improvements or structural changes in order to improve disaster response.
- [Members were named](#) to the council in April, 2025.

EO 14181 Emergency Measures to Provide Water Resources in California and Improve Disaster Response in Certain Areas (January 24, 2025)

- Directs specified federal agencies to take steps to provide water the federal government deems necessary to combat wildfires in southern California, including by overriding contrary state and local laws.
- Addresses housing for displaced families.
- Addresses aid to clear roads affected by Hurricane Helene in North Carolina.

EO 14192 Unleashing Prosperity through Deregulation (January 31, 2025)

- Establishes a policy of eliminating regulations deemed to be unnecessary, with a stated goal of relieving individuals and businesses from the costs of compliance.
- Directs agencies to work with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to identify 10 regulations to be repealed for every new regulation proposed.

EO 14208 Ending Procurement and Forced Use of Paper Straws (February 10, 2025)

- Directs federal agencies to end the procurement of paper straws, and calls for development of a [national strategy to end the use of paper straws](#).

EO 14212 Make America Healthy Again Commission (February 13, 2025)

- Establishes a commission to focus on reducing chronic disease rates and ending childhood chronic disease.
- Mentions environmental factors, among other contributing causes of chronic disease to be studied and addressed.
- The initial [Make America Healthy Again Commission report](#) was published on May 22, 2025. It was quickly [challenged for errors](#).

EO 14213 Establishing the National Energy Dominance Council (February 20, 2025)

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- Establishes a National Energy Dominance Council whose goal is to expand production of all forms of reliable and affordable energy production. The stated purpose is to produce more energy to make America Energy Dominant.
 - Directs the Council to recommend a National Energy Dominance Strategy.
 - Mentions expanding “all forms of energy production,” yet appears to continue to prioritize fossil fuel derived energy production, and exclude or de-emphasize renewable energy sources such as wind and solar.

EO 14219 Department of Government Efficiency Deregulatory Initiative (February 19, 2025)

- Announces a policy of focusing the executive branch’s limited enforcement resources on violations of regulations that it deems to be unlawful or based upon anything other than the best reading of a statute.
- Instructs federal agencies to de-prioritize actions to enforce regulations that it finds to be unconstitutional.

EO 14222 Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative (February 26, 2025)

- Directs federal agencies to develop centralized technological systems to review payments made under covered contracts and grants.
- Directs agencies to review covered existing contracts and grants and consider terminating or modifying those contracts and grants where appropriate and consistent with applicable law.

EO 14223 Addressing the Threat to National Security From Imports of Timber, Lumber, and Their Derivative Products (March 1, 2025)

- Establishes a goal of ensuring reliable, secure, and resilient domestic supply chains of timber, lumber, and their derivative products.
- Directs the Secretary of Commerce to initiate an investigation to determine how imports of wood and wood-derived product are affecting domestic industries, as well as national security.

EO 14225 Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production (March 1, 2025)

- Directs the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to take steps to increase and speed up timber production and facilitate sound forest management.
- The Secretaries are directed to consider categorical exclusions from review under the National Environmental Policy Act, streamline permitting processes to the maximum extent permissible by law, and utilize to the maximum extent possible emergency provisions to speed review under the Endangered Species Act.

EO 14236 Additional Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions (March 14, 2025)

- Rescinds additional executive orders and actions, including a number related to mitigating and adapting to climate change.



EO 14239 Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness (March 18, 2025)

- States that preparedness is most effectively owned and managed at the state, local, and even individual levels, supported by the federal government.
- Calls for a new National Resilience Strategy, a new National Critical Infrastructure Policy, and a new National Continuity Policy.
- Calls for the review of national emergency preparedness policies, in order to reformulate the process and metrics for federal responsibility, move away from an all-hazards approach, and shift to a risk-informed approach.
- Calls for development of a new National Risk Register for threats to national infrastructure.

EO 14241 Immediate Measures To Increase American Mineral Production (March 2025)

- States that the economic and national security of the United States are threatened by reliance on other countries for mineral production. These minerals are used in transportation, infrastructure, defense, and emerging technologies.
- Directs agencies to develop procedures for expedited review of permit applications for priority projects.
- Directs the Secretary of Interior to treat mineral production as the primary land use on federal lands known to hold mineral deposits and reserves.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Energy to identify as many sites as possible on Federal land managed by their respective agencies that may be suitable for leasing or development for the construction and operation of private commercial mineral production enterprises.
- Directs the secretaries named to prepare lists of the sites identified, prioritizing sites on which mineral production projects could be fully permitted and operational as soon as possible and have the greatest potential effect on robustness of the domestic mineral supply chain.

EO 14260 Protecting American Energy from State Overreach (April 8, 2025)

- Asserts that state and local governments seek to regulate energy beyond their constitutional or statutory authorities, which presents illegal impediments to domestic energy production.
- Directs the Attorney General to identify all state and local laws which burden the identification, development, siting, production, or use of domestic energy resources that are or may be unconstitutional, preempted by Federal law, or otherwise unenforceable. In particular, the Attorney General is directed to identify state laws related to energy production that address climate change, environmental justice, carbon emissions, or greenhouse gas emissions.
- Directs the Attorney General to take all appropriate action to stop enforcement of the state laws identified, and report to the President on those actions.

EO 14261 Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241 (April 8, 2025)

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- Sets forth goals of removing federal regulatory barriers that undermine coal production, encouraging the utilization of coal to meet growing domestic energy demands, and ensuring that Federal policy does not discriminate against coal production or coal-fired electricity generation.
 - Amends E.O. 14241 to include coal as a “mineral” within the meaning of that order.
 - Directs the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Energy to prepare a report on coal reserves on federal lands, and propose policies to facilitate mining the coal, and analyze the potential impacts mining the coal could have on electricity costs and grid reliability. There is no mention of potential environmental or health impacts.
 - Contains various provisions directing federal agencies to expedite leasing, including through use of emergency authorities, and to expedite environmental review, or categorically exclude coal projects from environmental review.
 - Directs numerous federal agencies to identify federal regulations, programs, and policies that seek to discourage investment in coal production or seek to transition the nation away from coal production and electricity generation and consider revising or rescinding them.
 - Directs the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Energy to identify regions where coal-powered infrastructure is available and suitable for supporting AI data centers and submit a report with their findings and proposals to the Chair of the National Energy Dominance Council and other presidential advisors.
 - Directs the Secretary of Energy to take all necessary actions, to accelerate the development, deployment, and commercialization of coal technologies.

EO 14262 Strengthening the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid (April 8, 2025)

- Asserts that there has been a surge in demand for electricity, partly due to increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) and corresponding energy demands of data centers.
- Seeks to ensure the reliability, resilience, and security of the electric grid. Asserts the electric grid must utilize all available power generation resources, particularly fuel supplies that are capable of extended operations.
- Directs the Secretary of Energy to develop procedures to address temporary interruptions in the electricity supply through [emergency authority under the Federal Power Act](#).

EO 14264 Water Pressure in Showers (April 9, 2025)

- Directs the Department of Energy to repeal the definition of showerhead from an Energy Conservation Program regulation.

EO 14270 Zero Based Regulatory Budgeting to Unleash American Energy (April 9, 2025)

- Asserts that outdated regulations impose severe costs and impede innovation in energy production.
- Directs certain agencies (including the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Energy, parts of the Department of Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers) to incorporate a conditional sunset provision into their regulations governing energy production. The agencies are to review each rule and consider ending the rule. The agencies are directed to provide an



opportunity for public comment, though no requirement that the agency consider the comment is explicitly included. Under the executive order, each rule would sunset, unless the agency affirmatively extended the sunset date.

EO 14272 Ensuring National Security and Economic Resilience Through Section 232 Actions on Processed Critical Minerals and Derivative Products (April 15, 2025)

- Concerns access to [critical minerals and rare earth elements](#), including those used to produce energy infrastructure, wind turbines, and solar panels. Section 232 relates to investigations conducted by the Secretary of Commerce to determine whether and to what extent importing critical minerals poses a threat to national security in the United States, and to make recommendations to strengthen domestic production.

Concerns Arising from Executive Orders Related to Climate Change

The executive orders issued by the current president have been repeatedly challenged in court, including over a dozen cases challenging executive orders related to climate and the environment.

Public Health Concerns

Public health has been defined as what we do collectively as a society to ensure the conditions for people to be healthy.²⁰ Laws such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act are quintessential examples of a public health approach, because clean air and clean water depend upon collective, not individual, action. Similarly, disaster preparedness and response also depend upon collective action to address emergencies that exceed the capacity of lower levels of government. Yet the executive orders evince little concern for the role of the federal government in ensuring access to clean air and clean water, or for a federal role in disaster preparedness and response.

Public health relies upon evidence-based decision-making, yet the executive orders concerned with energy do not acknowledge the substantial evidence of the adverse effects of fossil fuel production and combustion, including emissions of fine particulate matter, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, sulfur dioxide, volatile organic compounds, and methane. Moreover, E.O. 14156 states that high energy prices constitute a national emergency, yet it excludes wind energy and solar energy from its definition of energy to be promoted. No explicit rationale is provided for the exclusion of wind energy and solar energy, which are among the lowest cost energy sources.²¹ E.O. 14264 states a value of advancing individual liberty and consumer choice, yet E.O. 14156 would limit the choices available to consumers interested in solar and wind energy, and in their contribution to cleaner air.

Public health has a core commitment to protect and improve the health of vulnerable populations, yet E.O. 14151 treats this commitment to address demonstrated health disparities through environmental justice initiatives as if it were unlawful discrimination.

Access to green space, parks, and public lands make substantial contributions to physical and mental health across the population, yet E.O. 14153, 14154, 14225, 14241, and 14261 treat public lands as important chiefly as economic engines through the increased ability to extract resources such as oil, gas, minerals, coal, seafood, and timber.



Legal Concerns – Constitutional Concerns

The executive orders concerned with climate change, energy, and the environment, like the broader set of executive orders issued in 2025, raise a number of constitutional concerns.

The U.S. Constitution established three co-equal branches of government – the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Article I of the Constitution assigns the spending power to Congress, yet a number of executive orders seek to override, ignore, or reverse spending decisions made by Congress.

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution notes that powers not explicitly assigned to the federal government are reserved to the states. In general, the power to protect health and safety (sometimes referred to as the police power) is reserved to the states, yet E.O. 14260 attempts to chill the exercise of regulatory authority by states to address environmental harms caused by energy producers. Taken as a whole, the executive orders suggest a coming disavowal of a federal role in emergency preparedness and response, an attempt to devolve responsibility for emergency response to state and local governments, and an effort to strip states of the very environmental enforcement authority that helps lessen the severity and frequency of natural disasters that would be heightened by unfettered fossil fuel combustion.

The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments seek to ensure equal protection of the law, yet E.O. 14151 suggests that efforts to remedy health disparities through environmental justice initiatives are themselves unlawful discrimination.

Legal Concerns – Statutory Concerns

The executive orders described above seek to direct the activities of various federal agencies. Many actions of federal agencies must comply with the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), even when they are directed by executive order. Under the APA, federal agencies must consider the facts in evidence, particularly when making or amending regulations. So, for example, the decision to exclude wind and solar energy from the definition of energy in E.O. 14156, declaring a national energy emergency, could lead to agency action which is arguably arbitrary and capricious under the APA.

Numerous E.O.'s described above include "savings clauses" stating that the actions directed in the order should be carried out "consistent with applicable law," which acknowledges that actions undertaken pursuant to an executive order are subject to challenge for inconsistency with applicable law.

Conclusion

The executive orders described in this fact sheet seek to de-emphasize efforts to combat climate change and to promote American fossil fuel consumption and production. As such, they pose health threats that may concern practitioners working in many aspects of public health, including emergency preparedness, environmental health, health equity, extreme heat, air quality, water quality, asthma prevention and respiratory health, cardiovascular health, maternal and child health, infectious and vector-borne disease, mental health and well-being, worker safety, and healthy and affordable housing. It is imperative to monitor the implementation of the executive orders, and the status of legal challenges to the orders, as well as to continue with efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change at the federal, Tribal, state, and local levels. Public health practitioners have a vital role to play in education, policymaking, and advocacy with respect to laws and policies to address climate change and public health at every level of government.

DATE

This document was developed by Jill Krueger, Director, Climate and Health, Network for Public Health Law. The Network promotes public health and health equity through non-partisan educational resources and technical assistance. These materials provided are provided solely for educational purposes and do not constitute legal advice. The Network's provision of these materials does not create an attorney-client relationship with you or any other person and is subject to the [Network's Disclaimer](#).

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¹ 2025 Donald J. Trump Executive Orders, FEDERAL REGISTER, a running list is available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/presidential-documents/executive-orders/donald-trump/2025>. See also Act for Public Health, *Executive Orders & Public Health Practice: FAQ's* (Feb. 21, 2025), available at <https://actforpublichealth.org/executive-orders-faqs/>.

² Juliann Ventura, *Majority in New Poll Views Project 2025 Negatively*, THE HILL (Sept. 27, 2024), available at <https://thehill.com/homenews/campaign/4903233-project-2025-negative-views/>

³ Center for Law, Energy, & the Environment, University of California Berkeley Law School, *A Guide to Major Climate and Environmental Excerpts in the Project 2025 Report* (Aug. 2024), available at <https://www.law.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Index-and-Summary-Annotated-of-Project-2025-Report-Aug1424.pdf>.

⁴ The White House, *President Trump's America First Priorities* (Jan. 20, 2025), available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/2025/01/president-trumps-america-first-priorities/>.

⁵ Pub. Law No. 101-66 (1990), codified at 15 U.S. Code sections 2921 et seq.

⁶ Fifth National Climate Assessment, Chapter 15, Human Health (2023), available at <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/15/>.

⁷ Fifth National Climate Assessment, Chapter 15, Human Health (2023), available at <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/15/>.

⁸ Fifth National Climate Assessment, Chapter 15, Human Health (2023), available at <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/15/>.

⁹ Fifth National Climate Assessment, Chapter 15, Human Health (2023), available at <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/15/>.

¹⁰ *2022 Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change: Policy Brief for the United States of America*. Beyeler NS*, DeJarnett NK*, Lester PK, Hess JJ, Salas RN.

¹¹ *Justice40 Initiative*, National Archives, available at <https://bidenwhitehouse.archives.gov/environmentaljustice/justice40/>

¹² Revised Code of Washington ch. 70A-02. See also, *About the Health Act*, Washington Attorney General's Office, available at <https://www.atg.wa.gov/about-heal-act>

¹³ Betsy Lawton, *OSHA Proposed Rule Protecting Workers from Extreme Heat* (2024), available at <https://www.networkforphl.org/resources/osha-proposed-rule-protecting-workers-from-extreme-heat/>

¹⁴ *OSHA Informal Rulemaking Hearing Heat Illness and Injury Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings*, (June 2025), video recording available at <https://www.youtube.com/live/N6it2Fxxpp0>.

¹⁵ Betsy Lawton, *Law and Policy Considerations for Workforce Protections from Extreme Heat* (2024), available at <https://www.networkforphl.org/resources/law-and-policy-considerations-for-workforce-protections-from-extreme-heat/>

¹⁶ 2024-2030 National Heat Strategy, Nat'l Integrated Health Health Info. Sys. & Interagency Working Group on Extreme Heat (July 25, 2024), currently available at <https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/usa-national-heat-strategy-2024-2030>.

¹⁷ Hawaii Senate Concurrent Resolution 111 *Declaring a Public Health Emergency Relating to Climate Change and REequesting Statewide Collaboration to Identify, Plan for, and Create Cross-Sector Solutions to Strengthen Hawaii's Public Health Response to the Climate Crisis* (April 21, 2025), available at <https://legiscan.com/HI/bill/SCR111/2025> .

¹⁸ Leah Terry, *The Great American Outdoors Act: A Tool to Advance Public Health*, The Network for Public Health Law (July 24, 2024), available at <https://www.networkforphl.org/news-insights/the-great-american-outdoors-act-a-tool-to-advance-public-health/> .

¹⁹ Kristen Hildreth, *Congress Passes Great American Outdoors Act with Bipartisan Support*, THE HILL ((Jil. 24, 2020), available at <https://www.ncsl.org/state-legislatures-news/details/congress-passes-great-american-outdoors-act-with-bipartisan-support>

²⁰ Institute of Medicine, Committee for the Study of the Future of Public Health. *The Future of Public Health*. NATIONAL ACADEMIES PRESS (1988).

²¹ Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, *Solar and wind are increasingly competitive in wholesale power markets, offer a hedge against the uncertain cost of other generation sources* (June 26, 2024), available at <https://emp.lbl.gov/news/solar-and-wind-are-increasingly-competitive-wholesale-power-markets-offer-hedge> ..