



1           WHEREAS, in order to support domestic manufacturing, enhance grid reliability and prevent blackouts,  
2 lower costs for consumers and businesses, meet the demands of emerging technologies, such as artificial  
3 intelligence, and ensure the national energy security goals announced by President Donald J. Trump are met,  
4 the federal government should reform and streamline its permitting and environmental review processes and  
5 regulations to support the construction and modernization of domestic energy generation and infrastructure  
6 necessary to sustain economic growth and technological advancement; and

7           WHEREAS, the United States' foreign adversaries are leveraging their lack of similar environmental  
8 regulatory paradigms to make large-scale investments in energy production and artificial intelligence  
9 advancements in an effort to gain technological and geopolitical dominance, while destabilizing the West and  
10 neutralizing Americans' global influence; and

11           WHEREAS, both linear infrastructure, such as pipelines and transmission lines, and energy generation  
12 infrastructure face extraordinary and indefensible delays due to overlitigation, inappropriate blocking of  
13 nationally important projects by unrepresentative and often radical groups that hold those projects hostage, and  
14 excessive use of our court system to hinder worthy projects; and

15           WHEREAS, major delays in projects caused by inefficient permitting or overlitigation can dramatically  
16 increase costs and make projects less viable, harming national security interests, costing consumers,  
17 businesses, and taxpayers money, and making our energy system less reliable; and

18           WHEREAS, unnecessary permitting and regulatory delays also increase American dependence on  
19 energy produced by foreign dictators and authoritarian regimes that do not care about the United States'  
20 environmental laws; and

21           WHEREAS, unnecessary permitting delays limit investments made in modernizing our nation's  
22 infrastructure that would result in a more efficient energy system with reduced emissions and environmental  
23 impact; and

24           WHEREAS, overlapping federal permitting requirements lack the flexibility to allow for efforts that  
25 reflect the spirit and intent of traditional environmental laws by protecting human health and the environment  
26 instead of procedural compliance with outdated regulations; and

27           WHEREAS, failure to reform federal permitting laws is already resulting in harm to our national security  
28 interests, fewer jobs, and higher prices for Americans without providing additional benefits for the environment;

1 and

2 WHEREAS, failing to reform these laws in the coming months will result in even greater limitations on  
3 our energy infrastructure, harming our ability to maintain artificial intelligence superiority against our foreign  
4 adversaries, and costing even more American jobs while raising costs for consumers and businesses and  
5 leaving America vulnerable to unreliability, blackouts, and the resulting severe harm to the American people;  
6 and

7 WHEREAS, President Donald J. Trump has already announced significant initiatives and is advancing  
8 policies that strengthen American energy and innovation independence, including the construction of data  
9 centers; and

10 WHEREAS, Montana is rich in abundant energy resource development and deployment opportunities,  
11 including coal, oil, natural gas, hydropower, wind, geothermal, hydrogen, solar, pumped storage hydropower,  
12 and nuclear capabilities; and

13 WHEREAS, Montana stands ready to support the United States' energy independence and national  
14 security goals by leveraging our natural resources, rich national defense heritage, work ethic, and sheer grit.

15

16 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
17 THE STATE OF MONTANA:

18 Section 1. Policy. Orderly production and transmission of the United States' vast energy  
19 resources, unencumbered by unnecessary regulatory burdens, is essential to our nation's security and the well-  
20 being of the American people. It is further in the national interest to ensure that the United States' electricity is  
21 affordable, reliable, safe, and secure.

22 Section 2. Immediate review of Environmental Protection Agency actions taken on May 2024. The  
23 Environmental Protection Agency should immediately review and, as appropriate and consistent with applicable  
24 law, take swift action to undo two federal power plant regulations THAT were recently promulgated and conflict  
25 with the important national objectives set forth in Section 1.

26 (1) The Administrator of THE Environmental Protection Agency should immediately review all  
27 existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, and any other similar agency actions promulgated,  
28 issued, or adopted in May 2024, that are or may be inconsistent with, or present obstacles to, the policy set

1 forth in Section 1. For any OF THESE IDENTIFIED actions, the Administrator should, consistent with applicable law,  
2 suspend, revise, or rescind the agency actions. This recommendation applies specifically to:

3 (a) THE MATS RTR Rule, or "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and  
4 Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Review of the Residual Risk and Technology Review" 85 FR  
5 38508, May 7, 2020, which SHOULD be addressed by June 2025. A repeal of the rule is recommended on the  
6 grounds that there have been no material developments in control technologies, practices, or processes since  
7 the prior technology review that would reduce emissions, the regulation is not necessary to protect public  
8 health, the costs of the regulation do not justify the benefits, and the rule was not promulgated consistent with  
9 the Clean Air Act and the Administrative Procedure Act. Of the four new power plant rules published in May  
10 2024, the MATS RTR Rule has the earliest compliance dates and therefore should be addressed first.

11 (b) THE GHG Rule, or "New Source Performance Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions FROM  
12 New, Modified, and Reconstructed Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; Emission Guidelines for  
13 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; and REPEAL of the  
14 Affordable Clean Energy Rule" 89 FR 39798, May 9, 2024, which SHOULD be addressed by September 2025.  
15 This rule should be repealed initially on the grounds that carbon capture and storage and sequestration has not  
16 been adequately demonstrated and is not achievable, it is unlawful to set an emission standard based on  
17 generation-shifting, the costs of the regulation do not justify the benefits, and the rule was not promulgated  
18 consistent with the Clean Air Act and the Administrative Procedure Act. Following a repeal of the GHG Rule,  
19 the Environmental Protection Agency can issue a replacement rule THAT corrects these deficiencies.

20 (2) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, as appropriate and consistent with  
21 applicable law, SHOULD consider whether to take any additional agency actions to fully enforce the policy set  
22 forth in Section 1 of this order. The Environmental Protection Agency should act swiftly to repeal, rescind, or  
23 modify these rules in the name of national security and economic prosperity. The rules should not be allowed to  
24 stay in effect while replacement rules are developed. The Environmental Protection Agency should use a two-  
25 step rulemaking process to repeal, then replace, as required. Additionally, administrative or judicial stay  
26 pathways should be pursued. Emergency authorities to effectuate change SHOULD be pursued to the fullest  
27 extent as ordered by President Donald J. Trump.

28 Section 3. Regulatory Permitting. (1) Members of the United States Senate and the United States

1 House of Representatives are urged to work in good faith to enact legislation that reforms federal permitting  
2 and environmental review processes within the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act,  
3 Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations, AND OTHER REGULATIONS to  
4 promote economic and environmental stewardship by expediting the deployment of modern energy  
5 infrastructure. These reforms should enable faster construction of energy infrastructure of all kinds without  
6 prejudice, including by:

7 (a) CONSIDERING steps to limit excessive use of judicial processes to slow projects inappropriately;

8 (b) PREVENTING inappropriate usage of the federal Clean Water Act and other laws to hinder the  
9 lawful building of linear energy infrastructure, such as pipelines and transmission lines;

10 (c) ENACTING reforms to plan, permit, and financially support the necessary build-out of electricity  
11 transmission infrastructure to support a more reliable energy grid that lowers costs for consumers and  
12 businesses;

13 (d) IN addition to more traditional energy sources like coal, natural gas, hydropower, solar, and  
14 wind, enabling the domestic build-out of the full array of modern energy technologies, including nuclear,  
15 emissions management, hydrogen, geothermal, pumped storage hydropower, battery and storage systems,  
16 and all other needs for a modern energy system; and

17 (e) PREEMPTING state laws and regulations that are inconsistent with national security priorities to  
18 develop domestic energy production and related infrastructure.

19 (2) This section should also be extended to the mining and processing of rare earth elements and  
20 critical minerals. The United States is highly reliant on China and other countries that do not share our interests  
21 to mine and process rare earth elements and critical minerals, with the demand for some of these minerals  
22 potentially growing by more than 40 times by 2040. Moreover, China is now banning the importation of rare  
23 earth elements and critical minerals that are essential to the United States' energy generation, chip  
24 manufacturing, and military defense technologies. Other developed nations that share our goals to protect the  
25 environment while producing abundant energy resources, such as Canada and Australia, have shown that they  
26 can permit new mines within 2 to 3 years instead of more than a decade, as is often the case in the United  
27 States.

28 (3) The legislative reforms urged by this RESOLUTION should also strive to ensure accountability for

1 federal agencies conducting permitting and environmental review processes, including better data and more  
2 aggressive timelines. Additionally, these legislative reforms SHOULD be accompanied by a redoubling of efforts  
3 to streamline federal regulations to support the efficient building of new energy infrastructure. Failure to act to  
4 update our federal permitting system to support building new energy infrastructure will further harm consumers,  
5 workers, and businesses, while making the United States less competitive and more vulnerable to both foreign  
6 adversaries and domestic outages. Congress SHOULD act with urgency in the coming months to fix our broken  
7 permitting system.

8 Section 4. Presidential national security powers. While Members of Congress undertake actions  
9 under Section 3 to reform and streamline permitting decisions and environmental review, there are other  
10 mechanisms and statutes that President Donald J. Trump has invoked and can continue to expand in the  
11 context of national security to streamline permitting, bypass environmental laws, or expedite energy generation  
12 like President Donald J. Trump's "Declaring a National Energy Emergency" Executive Order issued on January  
13 20, 2025. Consistent with this Order, emergency authorities should be pursued to the fullest to protect national  
14 security, encourage American prosperity, and drive domestic energy independence. To the extent any of these  
15 ACTS and laws are time-sensitive, they should be modified to give broader authority to the President of the  
16 United States, especially to deal with our foreign adversaries.

17 (1) National Emergencies Act - The President of the United States can declare a national  
18 emergency under the National Emergencies Act. This declaration could enable the ADMINISTRATION to invoke  
19 emergency powers that impact energy generation and environmental regulations. For example, certain statutes  
20 allow the President to waive or modify requirements under federal laws during emergencies, including the  
21 Clean Air Act or Clean Water Act.

22 (2) Defense Production Act - THE Defense Production Act grants the President of the United States  
23 authority to prioritize and expand the production of materials and services deemed critical for national defense.  
24 If energy generation is framed as vital to national defense or resilience, the Defense Protection Act could be  
25 used to streamline permitting and bypass environmental reviews under laws like the National Environmental  
26 Policy Act.

27 (3) Energy Policy and Conservation Act - The Energy Policy and Conservation Act provides certain  
28 presidential authorities to address energy shortages, particularly during crises. If invoked, it could allow for

1 streamlined permitting processes for energy projects that enhance energy security.

2 (4) Invoking National Security Exemptions in Environmental Laws - Federal environmental laws,  
3 SUCH AS the Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, or National Environmental Policy Act, include provisions  
4 for national security exemptions. President DONALD J. Trump or federal agencies at his direction could invoke  
5 these clauses to bypass environmental review requirements for energy projects deemed critical to national  
6 defense.

7 Section 5. American Corporate Protections. Congress and President Donald J. Trump should  
8 aggressively undertake actions to protect American companies from corporate espionage and theft of  
9 intellectual property by our foreign adversaries when it comes to energy generation, artificial intelligence, or  
10 other technological advancements that are in the nation's security interests.

11 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State is directed to transmit a copy of this  
12 RESOLUTION to the President of the United States, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the  
13 Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the Administrator of the Environmental  
14 Protection Agency, and each member of the Montana Congressional Delegation.

15 - END -