



Codifying Trump's Executive Orders into Lasting Policy

Wins in the OBBBA

1. Codifying E.O. 14154 - Unleashing American Energy

This provision repeals unused Inflation Reduction Act funding that was allocated for wasteful subsidies and green slush funds. By eliminating those programs, the law restores focus on affordable, reliable energy solutions that come from markets, not Washington mandates. It prevents bureaucrats from picking winners and losers while protecting families from higher utility bills and gas prices.

2. Codifying E.O. 14159 - Protecting the American People Against Invasion

The Constitution gives the federal government control over immigration, yet the last major overhaul was in 1999. The OBBBA authorized funding to strengthen our borders - including \$46.5 billion for barriers, technology, and enforcement tools, and \$6 billion for staffing and support. These investments ensure adequate resources for interior enforcement and border security.

3. Codifying E.O. 14191 - Expanding Educational Freedom

The OBBBA established a federal tax credit of up to \$1,700 for contributions to scholarship organizations, which must use the funds to provide K-12 student scholarships for qualifying educational expenses, giving families earning up to 300% of median income access to flexible K-12 scholarships. Expanding education freedom puts parents in control of their child's education, increases opportunity, drives innovation, and ensures every student can find the learning environment that best helps them succeed.

AFP-backed legislation from RSC Members to codify Executive Orders

1. Guidance Out of Darkness (GOOD) Act - H.R. 1515 (Codifies E.O. 13891)

AFP agrees that Americans deserve an open and fair regulatory process and that the law requires regulatory agencies to treat guidance documents as non-binding. The GOOD Act ensures an open and fair regulatory process by requiring all federal agencies—not just those covered by E.O. 12866—to post guidance online, making it accessible to the regulated public and preventing agencies from circumventing the Administrative Procedure Act.

2. Regulation Reduction Act - H.R. 377 (Codifies E.O. 14192)

The Regulation Reduction Act would achieve two goals of the E.O. that AFP believes are critical: (1) restoring Congress' Article I authority and (2) reducing regulatory burdens on American businesses. It requires agencies to repeal three rules for every new one, limits new rules from exceeding the cost of repealed rules, and mandates agencies report to Congress and OMB on costly, ineffective, or outdated regulations, ensuring legislative oversight.

3. Free Speech Fairness Act - H.R. 2501 (Codifies E.O. 14149)

AFP considers the First Amendment's guarantee that all Americans have the right to speak freely in the public square without government interference a key principle. The Free Speech Fairness Act reinforces this principle, codifying the Constitution and E.O. 14149 by allowing charitable organizations to make political statements in the ordinary course of their tax-exempt activities.

4. Reorganizing Government Act - H.R. 1295 (Codifies E.O. 14158)

AFP strongly supports the mission of DOGE and believes Congress must use its authority to ensure DOGE actions remain constitutional while protecting key decisions from being easily reversed by future administrations. The Reorganizing Government Act safeguards Congress' Article I authority and advances E.O. 14158's goal of maximizing governmental efficiency and productivity. The bill restores a legal pathway for the President to propose agency reorganizations through DOGE and systematizes Congress's ability to approve or reject such recommendations.

Opportunities to further codify Executive Orders

1. Regulatory Reset Act (E.O. 14219 - Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Deregulatory Initiative)

Federal regulations rarely get repealed, even when they are outdated, duplicative, or unnecessary. This proposal would require federal agencies to "spring clean" their regulations and sunset any active regulation not identified by the agency as still necessary *and* approved by Congress. It reins in the unchecked growth of the administrative state and ensures laws, not bureaucrats, determine what rules govern the economy.

2. Health Care Choice and Competition Act (E.O. 13813 - Promoting Health Care Choice and Competition)

This proposal would deliver on this EO's promise by making health care more affordable, accessible, and patient-driven. The bill would codify Trump-era reforms expanding access to Short-Term Health Plans, Association Health Plans, and workplace CHOICE plans (ICHRAs), while also expanding Health Savings Accounts (HSAs). To offset costs, it could incorporate commonsense savings such as curbing Medicare Advantage upcoding abuse, adopting site-neutral payments, lifting the ban on physician-owned hospitals, and reforming the ACA's most wasteful mandates and subsidies—empowering patients with greater choice and control and giving supporters a slate of bold health care wins to champion in 2026.

3. Efficient Permitting Act (E.O. 14154 - Unleashing American Energy)

The potential legislation would advance the goal of facilitating critical energy infrastructure by streamlining federal permitting and NEPA review. It could direct agencies to use general permits for certain construction activities, coordinate a unified permitting process, and incorporate "RESTART Act" provisions requiring public comment on draft environmental impact statements, including the forfeiture of untimely comments, reducing delays while maintaining transparency.

4. Right to Compute (E.O. 14179 - Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence)

The Right to Compute would advance the E.O.'s goal of protecting individual freedom and promoting technological progress. It frames digital capability as a fundamental right, grounded in property rights and free speech, encompassing the ability to own, access, and use computational resources (including developing digital tools, AI, software, and private servers). States have a responsibility to safeguard these individual freedoms and uphold free speech in the digital realm.

Let's Talk:

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