



TRUMP CLIMATE POLICY IMPACTS ON LATINO COMMUNITIES

Latinos are not new to this – we have been fighting for representation and visibility from government entities for countless years. But the harm perpetuated by the cruel and careless actions of this administration cuts far deeper than just a simple financial inconvenience.

UPDATED: May 20, 2025

BACKGROUND

On his first day in office, Trump [signed](#) an executive order titled “Unleashing American Energy,” immediately halting fund disbursement from the Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. The announcement caused widespread chaos among recipients who depended on the funds for climate and clean energy projects. These impacts have been especially worrisome in Latino communities, which have historically [faced](#) disproportionate impacts from climate change.

Since January 20, 2025, at least **four federal contracts** addressing the impacts of climate change in Latino communities have been canceled. At least **43 federal grants or loans** located in communities with a significant Hispanic or Latino population have been threatened, delayed, or canceled. These investments represent **\$2.37 billion** in federal funding that the Trump administration is attempting to [deprive](#) Latino communities nationwide.

METHODOLOGY

The Trump Policy Impacts on Latino Communities Tracker tracks the impacts of the Trump administration’s new rules and regulations related to climate and clean energy issued in localities that have been identified with significant Hispanic or Latino populations. It includes mentions of Federal contracts, projects, loans, and grants that have been identified as withdrawn, delayed, threatened, or canceled since January 20, 2025. Demographic data from the [2024 U.S. Census](#) was utilized to determine the Hispanic or Latino population percentage of the project localities.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background and Methodology	1
Executive Summary	3
The Human Impacts of Trump's Climate Policies on Latinos	3
What We're Hearing: Personal Anecdotes	4
What's next	5
Project Summaries	6
Canceled Contracts	6
NOAA x HACU Conference	6
U.S. Forest Service x The Hispanic Communications Network	6
U.S. Forest Service x The Metropolitan Group	6
U.S. Forest Service x Management and Engineering Technologies International, Inc.	6
Federal Funding Cuts and Delays	7
Low or No Emissions Grant Program	7
Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund	7
Clean Ports Program	7
Climate Pollution Reduction Grant Program	8
Emergency Food and Shelter Program	8
Brownfields Multipurpose, Assessment, and Cleanup Grant Programs	8
Chelsea Environmental Toxins Report	9
Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants Program	9
Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program	12
Justice40 Initiative	12
Clean School Bus Program	13
National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program	13
Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Discretionary Grant Program	14
Reducing Embodied Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Construction Materials and Products Grant	14
Other Grants	15



THE HUMAN IMPACTS OF TRUMP'S POLICIES ON LATINOS

In response to the recent freeze and cuts to federal climate and environmental funding, Climate Power En Acción held conversations with Latino-led and Latino-serving environmental justice partners across the country to better understand what happens when the federal support is suddenly pulled back.

These discussions were prompted by growing concern over the federal funding freezes and cuts that have directly impacted the climate justice movement and the ability of community-based organizations to protect the health, safety, and futures of the communities they serve. These frontline partners, grassroots leaders, and environmental justice advocates shared how the abrupt funding disruptions have affected their capacity, programs, and long-term sustainability.

What we heard was both urgent and deeply troubling. Initiatives are being paused or lost, communities are seeing rising unmet needs, and the progress made over the years is at risk of unraveling. Individuals, civil servants in many cases, who have been working in their industries for years, are suddenly finding themselves unemployed and left with questions as to how this could have happened.

These discussions uncovered a clear and consistent message: communities that are most impacted by climate change are being forced to scale back the very work designed to protect them. Funding interruptions have stalled workforce development programs, delayed community projects, and halted critical community outreach around climate resilience. Organizations reported being forced to pause hiring, suspend programs, or delay projects, undermining years of progress toward equitable climate solutions. Critical, life-saving resources once staffed by loyal and passionate civil servants are now at risk because they're severely understaffed and underfunded.

The path forward is clear: invest in the people and organizations leading the fight for climate justice on the ground. Their work is essential, not just for Latino communities, but for the future of our planet.

Through these conversations, our partners urged immediate attention to the unintended consequences of funding uncertainty and emphasized that environmental issues have widespread consequences, impacting people in various settings across the entire country.



WHAT WE'RE HEARING: PERSONAL ANECDOTES FROM ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

Note: Out of respect and privacy for these organizations and individuals and the very real retaliatory tactics we've already seen from this administration, we've decided to anonymize these personal anecdotes.

Over the course of two months, Climate Power En Acción met with local community partners and individuals who were willing to talk to us about their experiences with the administration's actions. We observed that the community impacts of the Trump administration's cuts and policies are already incredibly tangible, even though it's been mere months since Trump took office.

Programs have ended without notice, partners are left unpaid, and organizations are reevaluating public outreach activities due to safety concerns for vulnerable populations. These shifts are creating a chilling effect across the field.

Yet, amid these challenges, the organizations we spoke to remain deeply committed to their missions, and the Latino communities' resiliency and determination shine through. To adapt, organizations have been actively seeking alternative funding sources. This includes launching a frontline defense fund, working with partners to bridge gaps through collective fundraising, and engaging and exploring private funding.

As one advocate shared, *"We've traditionally had to move forward without government support, so we're used to it."* Latino climate and environmental justice organizations continue to show up, innovate, and lead. Their resilience is undeniable.

One partner noted that due to their reliance on federal funding, they have had to pause or restructure initiatives, **delaying nearly \$500,000 in payments to awardees, and freeze hiring for essential roles.**

A partner in Arizona **lost more than \$1.9 million in anticipated funding**, destabilizing operations and abruptly ending local programs. Despite early preparations and expedited efforts, another partner stalled projects due to the non-release of allocated funds.

One of the most serious challenges has been the breakdown of communication and trust with federal partners. In addition to reporting an inability to reach contacts, there has been a loss of transparency and heightened caution around program language perceived as politically sensitive. The erosion of established pipelines and relationships has only deepened this uncertainty. As one advocate put it: *"It's a major loss to have developed this pipeline, to have developed relationships, especially last year with different programs and projects that we had going on, and looking forward to building off of those and then having that completely, for now, tabled. But also, we just don't know if we're going to move forward*



with certain things or not...” This confusion has made it difficult to determine timelines, understand eligibility, and plan for long-term success under current conditions.

Another partner noted how federal agencies doing vital weather and climate work targeted by the administration were abruptly fired without regard to how it would affect those relying on the agencies or in any way improve efficiency. The firing was later reversed and then reinstated, leaving staffers with uncertainty about their employment and vital work and preparations unfulfilled.

The long-term risks of these federal funding cuts and freezes are considerable. **Our partners note that they are anticipating stagnant or negative growth, are shifting away from reliance on federal dollars, and fear permanently losing community relationships and institutional momentum.** As one partner warned, these funding cuts are leading to missed opportunities to create local jobs — up to 150 positions were planned before funding stalled.

WHAT 'S NEXT

Resilience alone is not a substitute for investment. If given the chance to speak directly to decision-makers, our partners would say this: the climate crisis is already here. These cuts are not abstract; they are weakening the very systems designed to protect vulnerable communities. As one community leader emphasized, *“Directly impacted communities who are suffering from either extreme climate or also from pollution and contamination... [we] can't wait for a change in administration for people to step in and support them. They still have to be made 100% a priority.”* We cannot afford to wait, and the stakes are too high to leave frontline communities behind.

The path to climate justice must be paved with sustained funding, inclusive policy, and respect for community-driven solutions. These organizations cannot and should not bear the weight of this moment alone. As a representative of our partner organizations put it, *“We're seeing impacts disproportionately in communities that we work with and communities that we care about. But these issues affect all types of people in all types of settings across the entire country. And so, the work we are doing is really to make sure that we're protecting Mother Earth, protecting the planet for future generations. And that really is at the core of the values we are fighting for right now.”* A just climate future depends on investing in the leadership, vision, and power of frontline communities.



PROJECT SUMMARIES

Canceled Contracts

NOAA x HACU Conference

On February 13, 2025, a \$70,000 contract between NOAA and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities was [canceled](#). The funding was [expected](#) to provide NOAA with a gold standard partnership at the annual HACU conference to attract STEM students to NOAA.

U.S. Forest Service x The Hispanic Communications Network

On January 29, 2025, a \$7.5 million contract between the U.S. National Forest Service and the Hispanic Communications Network was [canceled](#), and on February 9, 2025, a \$49,952 contract was [canceled](#). The contracts were intended to [provide](#) the U.S. Forest Service with agency-wide support from HCN. The partnership aimed to increase access and engagement among underserved communities in Forest Service priority programs. As of March 18, 2025, the program had [engaged](#) in 80 Hispanic markets, reaching 106 million gross impressions via radio, and established five partnerships with external organizations.

U.S. Forest Service x The Metropolitan Group

On January 30, 2025, a contract worth \$11,785.81 between the [Metropolitan Group](#) and the U.S. Forest Service's Work Environment and Performance Office was [canceled](#). The contract was [intended](#) to support a speaker series focused on programmatic equity and environmental justice.

U.S. Forest Service x Management and Engineering Technologies International, Inc.

On January 30, 2025, a \$47,508 contract between the U.S. Forest Service and Management and Engineering Technologies International, Inc. was [canceled](#). The federal funding was [intended](#) to support a Latin American urban ecology workshop.



FEDERAL FUNDING CUTS AND DELAYS

Low or No Emissions Grant Program

As of March 18, 2025, the Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority [halted](#) work on a \$28 million grant it received from the Low or No Emission Grant Program. The grant was [expected](#) to help the transit authority buy new electric and hybrid buses and charging equipment, initiate a workforce development program, improve service and reliability, address air quality and noise pollution, and improve access to essential services for those living in Pinellas County and neighboring Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Pasco County, Florida was [19.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino, Hillsborough County was [30.4%](#), and Pinellas County was [11.4%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of March 18, 2025, a \$25 million Low or No Emissions Grant awarded to Broward County Transit was [delayed](#). The grant was [expected](#) to help the county purchase battery electric buses and on-route chargers to replace older diesel vehicles. The project also included building a solar canopy that would provide renewable energy to the fleet and address the impacts of climate change. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Broward County, Florida, was [33%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund

As of March 14, 2025, the Austin, Texas-based affordable housing developer O-SDA Industries had a \$4 million Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund Grant [delayed](#). The grant, which the Inflation Reduction Act funded, was [expected](#) to help the company leverage an additional \$30 million in private capital to build 116 affordable housing units in Fort Worth. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Fort Worth, Texas was [34.6%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of March 7, 2025, the nonprofit Climate United was [denied](#) access to a \$250 million grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The grant was [intended](#) to help purchase 500 zero-emissions trucks in the Los Angeles area. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Los Angeles, California was [47.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Clean Ports Program

As of February 24, 2025, the Port of San Diego [reported](#) that access to a nearly \$59 million grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Ports Program was threatened after the Trump administration cut EPA funding. The grant was [expected](#) to help electrify the port's power and support initiatives such as modernizing the port terminals and reducing emissions when moving freight. The port also [planned](#) to allocate \$400,000 of the grant to the Environmental Health Coalition for community engagement efforts and to implement a workforce development program.



According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of San Diego, California was [29.6%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Climate Pollution Reduction Grant Program

As of February 7, 2025, Trump's federal funding cuts [halted](#) a \$500 million Climate Pollution Reduction Grant. The funding was expected to help the regional air district covering Los Angeles to clean up the highly polluting goods movement corridor between the Imperial Valley's logistics hubs and warehouses to the Port of Los Angeles. The Inflation Reduction Act [funded](#) the grant. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Los Angeles, California was [47.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

The disbursement of a nearly \$9.5 million Climate Pollution Reduction Grant was [delayed](#) to the city of New Haven, Connecticut, after Trump's federal funding cuts on the IRA. The grant was [expected](#) to help the city build a networked geothermal system to provide clean heating and cooling to the city's Union Station. The funds were also [expected](#) to provide renewable clean energy to the surrounding mixed-income housing development adjacent to the train station. On February 18, 2025, the funds had been [released](#). According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of New Haven, Connecticut was [31.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Emergency Food and Shelter Program

As of March 11, 2025, about 15 food and shelter organizations across Yuba and Sutter counties [could not access](#) \$115,000 in federal funding for emergency food and shelters. The funding was [awarded](#) by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Emergency Food and Shelter Program and was paused after Trump's federal funding freezing cuts. One of the organizations, the Yuba-Sutter Food Bank, [reported](#) having difficulties distributing food to its 35,000 monthly visitors and 50 partner agencies after the funding was paused. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Yuba City, California was [32.5%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Brownfields Multipurpose, Assessment, and Cleanup Grant Programs

As of February 19, 2025, Pueblo, Colorado, [lost access](#) to a \$1 million U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Brownfields Multipurpose, Assessment, and Cleanup Grant after Trump's executive order cut funding. The grant, which was [funded](#) by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, was [expected](#) to help the city conduct environmental assessments and clean up brownfields. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Pueblo, Colorado was [48.4%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of February 7, 2025, the nonprofit GreenRoots had a nearly \$60,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture [delayed](#) due to Trump's funding cuts. The grant was [expected](#) to help rehabilitate a community garden in Chelsea, Massachusetts, that served 40 families. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Chelsea, Massachusetts was [65.0%](#) Hispanic or Latino.



Chelsea Environmental Toxins Report

As of February 7, 2025, funding for a report from the Environmental Protection Agency on the effects of exposure to environmental toxins on Chelsea residents was [placed](#) on hold after Trump's federal funding cuts. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Chelsea, Massachusetts was [65.0%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants Program

As of February 12, 2025, the City of New Haven was [unable](#) to access a \$20 million grant from the Environmental Protection Agency's Community Change Grants Program. The grant, [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act, was [expected](#) to advance a series of environmental initiatives designed to mitigate climate change, build resiliency, and reduce pollution in New Haven. The city also lost access to funding for two other projects – an environmental justice program that helped residents convert to heat pumps and electric stoves and a project to supply geothermal heating to an area near Union Station in New Haven. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of New Haven, Connecticut was [31.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of February 16, 2025, a \$3 million grant from the EPA Environmental Justice Community Change Grant Program was [delayed](#) for the Escuelitas Comunitarias para la Justicia Ambiental: Disaster Resiliency for Latine Communities in Rural Eastern North Carolina project. The Inflation Reduction Act [funded](#) the grant. MDC and the Hispanic Federation [planned](#) to use the funds for a disaster recovery and resilience program in Latino communities in rural eastern North Carolina. It was set to provide training for community-based organizations and leaders in Duplin County. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Duplin County, North Carolina was [23.6%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of February 24, 2025, the Environmental Health Coalition and the San Diego Foundation had [experienced](#) difficulties accessing a \$20 million grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program after the Trump administration cut EPA funding. \$12.7 million of the funding was [allocated](#) to Casa Familiar to address poor air quality in San Ysidro. Projects included a low-cost, zero-emissions mobility project that would bring e-bikes, electric vehicle sharing, and shuttles to the community. The Inflation Reduction Act [funded](#) the grant. As of 2021, the population of San Ysidro, California was [82.4%](#) Hispanic.

As of February 24, 2025, the Environmental Health Coalition and the San Diego Foundation had [experienced](#) difficulties accessing a \$20 million grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program after the Trump administration cut EPA funding. The grant, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act, was [expected](#) to support more than two dozen organizations with climate-centered initiatives related



to clean air, clean water, and green transportation. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of San Diego, California was [29.6%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

The Trump administration's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act. The City of Bakersfield and Building Healthy Communities Kern were [expected](#) to receive a \$20 million Community Change Grant to expand public transportation options, reduce pollution, and decrease energy costs. The grant was [expected](#) to fund energy efficiency retrofits at 30 single-family residential units and retrofit an additional 60 homes with solar panels and battery technologies. The funds were [expected](#) to convert a community center into a resilience hub by installing a microgrid. The project was expected to provide 150 residents with training to install solar panels, repair electric vehicles, and enroll in electrician apprenticeships. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of the City of Bakersfield, California, was [53.6%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

The Trump administration's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act. The Coalition for Responsible Community Development and the Los Angeles Trade Technical College were [awarded](#) a \$20 million Community Change Grant. The funding was [expected](#) to support workforce development in South Los Angeles along four career tracks to reduce pollution, including lead abatement in buildings, welding for clean energy and transportation projects, hybrid and electric vehicle maintenance, and weatherization and energy auditing of buildings. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Los Angeles, California was [47.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

The Trump administration's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act. In California's San Gabriel Valley, Day One, Active San Gabriel Valley and partners [received](#) a \$20 million Community Change Grant. The funding was expected to support several projects to mitigate extreme heat and build community resilience, including expanding tree canopy, increasing access to e-bikes, and reducing energy costs by installing solar and energy storage systems at 30 homes and cool roofs on more than 20 homes. As of 2024, the San Gabriel Valley's population was [49.8%](#) Hispanic.

The Trump administration's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act. The Eastern Coachella Valley in Riverside County was awarded \$18.8 million in Community Change Grants. The funding was [expected](#) to build four geothermal, solar-powered commercial greenhouses with geothermal energy for cooling and heating and offer free training and 15 living wage jobs to newly trained "Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) workers from the ECV community. The funding was also [expected](#) to build a Center for Community Development and Resilience to integrate climate-smart building elements, such as solar and heat pumps, and green infrastructure. The CCDDR will serve as the new Polanco



community headquarters for rural workforce development. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Riverside County, California was [51.9%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

The Trump administration's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act. The Central California Environmental Justice Network was [awarded](#) \$3 million to support community resiliency in the San Joaquin Valley, where many residents are unincorporated and farmworker communities who lack access to decision-making venues to address the impacts of climate change and air pollution, even as they disproportionately face its effects. As of 2015, the population of San Joaquin Valley was [50.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

The Trump administration's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act. The Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy was awarded a \$3 million Community Change Grant. The funds were expected to build the capacity of Los Angeles communities to create networks and leverage resources to decarbonize multi-family residential buildings and schools. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Los Angeles, California was [47.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

The Trump administration's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act. The Big Bend Conservation Alliance was awarded a \$12.5 million Community Change Grant to establish a solar-powered resilience center in Presidio, Texas. The center was expected to be a cooling center during heat waves and power outages. The funding was also expected to address the heat island effect by expanding the town's tree canopy. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Presidio County, Texas was [82.4%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of February 16, 2025, the city of New Haven had a \$20 million grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants program [suspended](#) after Trump's federal funding cuts. The grant, which was funded by the Inflation Reduction Act, was [intended](#) to help New Haven fund whole-home energy efficiency retrofits. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of New Haven, Connecticut was [31.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of February 20, 2025, the Lucky Shoals Community Association in Norcross [lost access](#) to a \$20 million Environmental Protection Agency Community Change Program grant due to Trump's federal funding cuts. The grant, which was [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act, was [expected](#) to support several environmental projects, including the construction of a park and a clean energy workforce training facility. The funding cuts prevented the association from moving forward with a land purchase for the project and delayed several job offers. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Norcross, Georgia was [38.8%](#) Hispanic or Latino.



Officials in Springfield, Massachusetts, [expressed](#) concerns regarding the availability of a nearly \$20 million grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Community Change Grants Program after Trump's federal funding cuts. In July 2024, the city was [awarded](#) a grant to assist in the implementation of several environmental and climate justice projects, including home weatherization, lead paint removal, improving local roads, and converting two city buildings to geothermal energy. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Springfield, Massachusetts was [47.4%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program

As of February 16, 2025, the nonprofit group Downwinders at Risk was [unsure](#) of the status of a \$500,000 grant after Trump's federal funding cuts. The funding, which was [awarded](#) by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program and [funded](#) by the Inflation Reduction Act, was planned to install community air monitors in Dallas neighborhoods. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Dallas, Texas was [47.4%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of February 14, 2025, a \$15 million grant awarded to the city of Austin for local construction projects, including electric vehicle charging stations, was [threatened](#) by Trump's federal funding cuts. The grant was [funded](#) by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Austin, Texas was [32.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of March 22, 2025, Trump's federal funding [cuts cancelled](#) a \$500,00 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program Grant that was [awarded](#) to the New Haven Ecology Project in Connecticut. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of New Haven, Connecticut was [31.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of March 22, 2025, Trump's federal funding [cuts delayed](#) a \$500,00 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program Grant that was [awarded](#) to Nueva Esperanza in Pennsylvania. The grant was [expected](#) to support Hunting Park, a low-income, predominantly Black and Latino community, to improve its climate resilience. The population of the Hunting Park neighborhood in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was [47.9%](#) Hispanic.

Justice40 Initiative

As of March 13, 2025, the People's Port Authority in Providence, Rhode Island, was [facing delays](#) in its application for an Environmental Justice for New England grant. The \$48 million grant, [funded](#) by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, was part of the Justice40 initiative. The grant was [expected](#) to support several environmental health and justice projects over three years. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Providence, Rhode Island was [44.3%](#) Hispanic or Latino.



Clean School Bus Program

As of February 7, 2025, \$7.7 million in Clean School Bus Program funds were [delayed](#) for Nevada school districts despite a federal court order to end the funding delays. In 2021, Carson City was [awarded](#) \$815,467.20 to replace four diesel-powered school buses with zero-emission, battery-electric equivalents. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Carson City, Nevada was [25.9%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program

On February 6, 2025, the Trump administration [issued](#) a memo suspending the approval of new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program grants and cutting funding for existing grants. One [threatened](#) grant was a \$15 million award for the City of Phoenix. The grant was [expected](#) to help the city install 150 EV charging ports and build ten portable solar-powered charging stations. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Phoenix, Arizona was [41.8%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

On February 6, 2025, the Trump administration [issued](#) a memo suspending the approval of new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program grants and cutting funding for existing grants. One [threatened](#) grant was an \$11.6 million award for the Sacramento Municipal Utility District. The grant was [expected](#) to help install EV charging stations at nine locations, including five in disadvantaged communities. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Sacramento, California was [29.5%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

On February 6, 2025, the Trump administration [issued](#) a memo suspending the approval of new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program grants and cutting funding for existing grants. One [threatened](#) grant was a \$14 million award for the City of San Bernardino and Uplift San Bernardino. The grant was [expected](#) to help the city build its first public charging network by installing 101 EV chargers at 15 municipally owned locations. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of San Bernardino, California was [29.5%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

On February 6, 2025, the Trump administration [issued](#) a memo suspending the approval of new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program grants and cutting funding for existing grants. One [threatened](#) grant was a \$12 million project to install 237 EV charging stations in underserved communities across Santa Clara County. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Santa Clara County, California was [25%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

On February 6, 2025, the Trump administration [issued](#) a memo suspending the approval of new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program grants and cutting funding for existing grants. One [threatened](#) grant was an \$11.5 million award to install 260 EV charging ports near low and moderate-income neighborhoods in Pueblo, Colorado. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Pueblo, Colorado, was [48.4%](#) Hispanic or Latino.



On February 6, 2025, the Trump administration [issued](#) a memo suspending the approval of new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program grants and cutting funding for existing grants. One [threatened](#) grant was \$11.6 million awarded to the city of Hollywood, Florida, to deploy 47 publicly accessible EV charging stations on city-owned properties in or near alternative fuel corridors and disadvantaged communities. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Hollywood, Florida was [42.9%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

On February 6, 2025, the Trump administration [issued](#) a memo suspending the approval of new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program grants and cutting funding for existing grants. One [threatened](#) grant was a \$3.2 million award for the City of Las Vegas. The funds were [expected](#) to help install 185 EV charging ports at seven sites within the city, including publicly accessible properties in disadvantaged communities. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Las Vegas, Nevada was [34.1%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

On February 6, 2025, the Trump administration [issued](#) a memo suspending the approval of new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program grants and cutting funding for existing grants. One [threatened](#) grant was a \$15 million award for the City of Austin to install 284 EV charging ports at public locations. The program was [expected](#) to fill charging gaps in low to moderate-income neighborhoods, underserved communities, and rural areas. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Austin, Texas was [32.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Discretionary Grant Program

As of March 25, 2025, Trump's federal funding cuts [delayed](#) \$4.7 million in grants from the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration's Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Discretionary Grant Program that was awarded to Miami-Dade County. The grants were [funded](#) by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and expected to help install new charging ports at county facilities, Miami-Dade College and City of Miami Gardens facilities. Due to the funding cuts, more than \$205 million in funding for electric car chargers in Florida was [delayed or canceled](#). According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Miami-Dade County was [69.1%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Reducing Embodied Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Construction Materials and Products Grant

As of March 22, 2025, Trump's federal funding [cuts canceled](#) an approximately \$3.3 million U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Reducing Embodied Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Construction Materials and Products grant [awarded](#) to the University of Texas at Austin. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Austin, Texas, was [32.2%](#) Hispanic or Latino.



Other Grants

As of March 7, 2025, more than \$1.1 billion that was [awarded](#) to Los Angeles from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to help cover the cost of electric truck fleets and other environmental infrastructure projects was halted by Trump's federal funding cuts. The funds were [expected](#) to replace hundreds of diesel trucks, trains, and port vehicles and provide hundreds of millions of dollars to build charging stations. One of the impacted communities is Wilmington, California, a working-class neighborhood that, as of 2022, was [76%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

As of February 20, 2025, the Community Environmental Council in Santa Barbara County, California, was [expected](#) to be in a \$2.5 million funding deficit after Trump's federal funding cuts placed several federal grants on hold. Over the past two years, the council received federal funding to improve access to electric vehicles and other clean energy technologies. The funding cuts were [expected](#) to put the organization in a funding deficit. Trump's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) the \$63 billion that the state of California was allocated under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the \$5 billion that the state was [expected](#) to receive under the Inflation Reduction Act. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the population of Santa Barbara County was [48.5%](#) Hispanic or Latino.

Trump's federal funding cuts [threatened](#) a \$4 million grant awarded to the American Latino Museum Internship and Fellowship Initiative. The funding was [expected](#) to provide students enrolled in institutions of higher education, including Hispanic-serving institutions, with opportunities for internships and fellowships at American Latino museums.