



CLEAN AIR ACT SECTION 111 REGULATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL-FIRED ELECTRIC GENERATING UNITS



OUTLINE

- Overview
- Details about the Proposals
 - New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)
 - Emission Guidelines
 - State Plan Development
 - Repeal of the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) Rule
- Summary of Benefits, Costs, and Economic Impacts

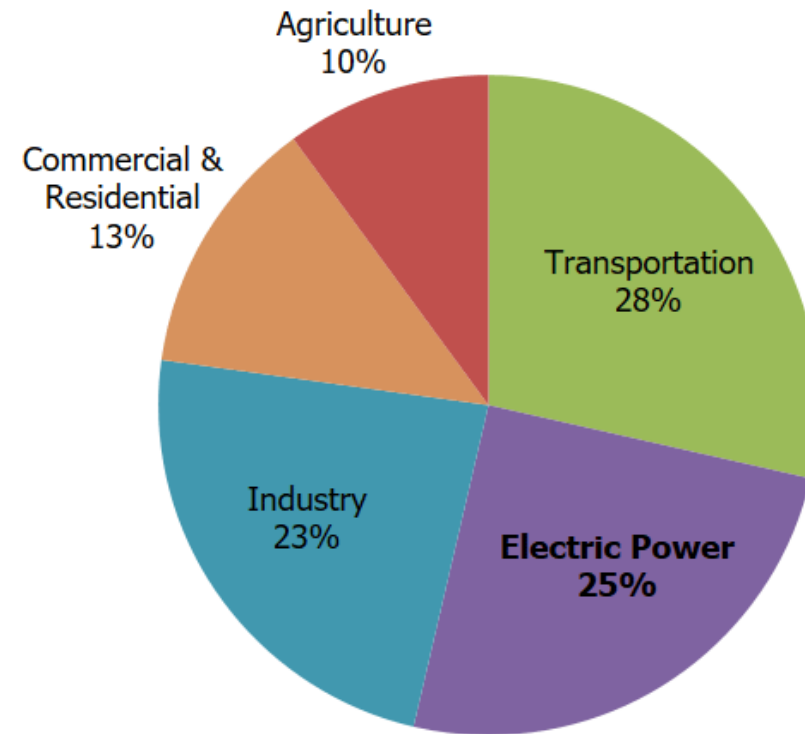


OVERVIEW

On May 11, 2023, EPA issued proposed Clean Air Act emission limits and guidelines for carbon dioxide (CO₂) from fossil fuel-fired power plants based on cost-effective and available control technologies.

In 2021, the power sector was the largest stationary source of greenhouse gases (GHGs), emitting 25 percent of the overall domestic emissions.

Total U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector in 2021



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2023). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990–2021



OVERVIEW

Technology-based standards that leverage cost-effective and available technologies

- Proposing standards and emission guidelines for new and existing fossil fuel-fired power plants based on proven, cost-effective control technologies.
 - Set limits for new gas-fired combustion turbines, existing coal, oil and gas-fired steam generating units, and certain existing gas-fired combustion turbines
- Consistent with EPA's traditional approach to establishing pollution standards under Clean Air Act section 111, based on technologies such as carbon capture and sequestration/storage (CCS), low-GHG hydrogen co-firing, and natural gas co-firing, which can be applied directly to power plants that use fossil fuels

Reduces climate and other health-harming pollution

- Through 2042, EPA estimates the climate and health net benefits of the standards on new gas and existing coal-fired power plants are **up to \$85 billion**, an annual net benefit of up to roughly \$6 billion
- Proposal for coal and new natural gas is expected to avoid up to 617 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) through 2042, equivalent to annual national CO₂ emissions from natural-gas fired power generation in 2021
- Proposed standard for existing natural gas is expected to avoid up to 407 million metric tons of CO₂

Build on decades of technology advancements and momentum from recent changes in the sector driven by the Inflation Reduction Act and the Bipartisan Infrastructure law

- Proposals provide utilities options for meeting these standards as well as ample time to plan and invest for compliance, leverage the clean energy incentives and opportunities provided in the Inflation Reduction Act, and continue to support a reliable supply of affordable electricity.



OVERVIEW

Flexible proposal and with time and options to plan investments

- EPA considered time alongside technology to give utilities options for planning their investments.
- Consider how different types of units are used and extensive industry input to EPA about unit operating horizons and lead times for control technologies.
 - Used this input to evaluate control technologies and create subcategories that give units flexibility.

Part of a larger, comprehensive suite of regulatory actions for power plants

- The Administrator announced this suite of actions over a year ago to fully address the climate, health, and environmental burdens from power plants, which all too often fall hardest on vulnerable or overburdened communities.
- Over the last few months, EPA:
 - issued a final "Good Neighbor Rule" to reduce smog-forming pollution from power plants and industrial facilities in 23 states;
 - finalized a finding that it is "appropriate and necessary" to regulate hazardous air pollutants from power plants under the Clean Air Act, restoring the legal foundation for our Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
 - proposed to strengthen MATS for mercury and other hazardous air pollutants from coal-fired power plants; and
 - proposed to strengthen limitations on wastewater discharges from power plants under the Clean Water Act.



REGULATORY HISTORY

NSPS; Clean Air Act section 111(b)

- In 2015, EPA established greenhouse gas (GHG) standards for fossil fuel-fired steam generating units and fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbines.
- In 2018, EPA proposed to revise the NSPS but never finalized the proposal.

Emission Guidelines; Clean Air Act section 111(d)

- In 2015, EPA finalized the Clean Power Plan (CPP) to address GHGs from existing electric generating units (EGUs).
- In 2019, EPA repealed and replaced the CPP with the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule.
- In 2021, the D.C. Circuit Court vacated the ACE rule, which included the CPP repeal.
- In 2022, the Supreme Court reversed the vacatur of the ACE rule and upheld the CPP Repeal.



TECHNOLOGY-BASED STANDARDS

As laid out in section 111 of the Clean Air Act, the proposed new source performance standards (NSPS) and emission guidelines reflect the application of the best system of emission reduction (BSER) that, taking into account costs, energy requirements, and other statutory factors, is adequately demonstrated for the purpose of improving the emissions performance of the covered electric generating units.

Proposing technology-based standards under Clean Air Act section 111, including:

- Updates to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbines (generally natural gas-fired)
- Emission guidelines for large, frequently used existing fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbines (generally natural gas-fired)
- Emission guidelines for existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating EGUs (generally coal-fired)



PROPOSED BSER LEVELS FOR 111(B) - NEW STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

Phase I (By date of promulgation or upon initial startup)	Phase II Beginning in 2032-2035	Phase III Beginning in 2038
Low Load Subcategory (Capacity Factor <20%)		
BSER: Use of low emitting fuels (e.g., natural gas and distillate oil) Standard: From 120 lb CO ₂ /MMBtu to 160 lb CO ₂ /MMBtu, depending on fuel type	No proposed Phase II or Phase III BSER component or standard of performance	
Intermediate Load Subcategory (Capacity Factor 20% to ~50%*)		
*Upper bound limit based on EGU design efficiency and site-specific factors		
BSER: Highly efficient simple cycle generation Standard: 1,150 lb CO ₂ /MWh-gross	BSER: Continued highly efficient simple cycle generation with 30% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen co-firing beginning in 2032 Standard: 1,000 lb CO ₂ /MWh-gross	No proposed Phase III BSER component or standard of performance
Base Load Subcategory (Capacity Factor >~50%*) *Limit		
BSER: Highly efficient combined cycle generation Standard: 770 lb CO ₂ /MWh-gross (EGUs with a base load rating of 2,000 MMBtu/h or more) Standard: 770 lb – 900 lb CO ₂ /MWh-gross (EGUs with a base load rating of less than 2,000 MMBtu/h)	Low-GHG Hydrogen Pathway BSER: Continued highly efficient combined cycle generation with 30% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen co-firing beginning in 2032 Standard: 680 lb CO ₂ /MWh-gross CCS Pathway BSER: Continued highly efficient combined cycle generation with 90% CCS beginning in 2035 Standard: 90 lbCO ₂ /MWh gross	Low-GHG Hydrogen Pathway BSER: Co-firing 96% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen beginning in 2038 Standard: 90 lb CO ₂ /MWh-gross CCS Pathway: No Phase III BSER component or standard of performance

The proposed definition of low-GHG hydrogen is hydrogen produced with less than 0.45kgCO₂e/kgH₂ overall well to gate emissions, consistent with IRC section 45V(b)(2)(D).



NSPS – STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

Proposing to update and establish more protective NSPS for GHG emissions from new and reconstructed fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbine EGUs that are based on highly efficient generating practices in addition to CCS or co-firing low-GHG hydrogen.

- **Applicability date:** Date the proposal publishes in the Federal Register

Three general subcategories of stationary combustion turbines

- Low load “peaking” turbines
- Intermediate load turbines
- Base load turbines

For each subcategory, EPA is proposing a distinct “best system of emission reduction” (BSER) and standard of performance based on its evaluation of the feasibility, emissions reductions, and cost-reasonableness of available controls.



NSPS – STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

Low load “peaking” combustion turbines BSER and standards:

BSER: lower emitting fuels (natural gas, distillate oil)

Standards of performance: 120 – 160 pounds of carbon dioxide per one million British thermal units (lb CO₂/MMBtu (depending on the fuel used)

Intermediate load combustion turbines:

BSER has two components to be implemented in 2 phases:

- 1st component of BSER: Highly efficient generation
- 2nd component of BSER: Co-firing 30% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen

Phases:

- **1st phase standards:** 1,150 lb CO₂/MWh-gross – based on performance of a highly efficient natural gas-fired simple cycle turbine
- **2nd phase standards:** 1,000 lb CO₂/MWh-gross – based on performance of a highly efficient natural gas-fired simple cycle turbine co-firing 30% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen by 2032
- Standards would be higher for combustion turbines burning non-natural gas fuels with higher emission rates on a lb CO₂/MMBtu basis



NSPS – STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

Base load combustion turbines:

Several components to be implemented in several phases:

- 1st component of BSER for all sources: Highly efficient generation
- 2nd component of BSER for sources on the CCS pathway: 90% carbon capture and storage (CCS) by 2035
- 2nd and 3rd components of BSER for sources on the low-GHG hydrogen pathway: co-firing 30% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen by 2032 and 96% by 2038

Phases:

1st phase standards: 770 – 900 lb CO₂/MWh-gross, depending on the base load rating – based on the performance of a highly efficient natural gas-fired combined cycle combustion turbine. Standard is higher for combustion turbines burning non-natural gas fuels with higher emission rates on a lb CO₂/MMBtu basis.

2nd phase standards for base load units on the CCS pathway: 90 – 100 lb CO₂/MWh-gross, depending on the base load rating – based on the performance of a highly efficient natural gas-fired combined cycle combustion turbine implementing 90% CCS by 2035.

2nd phase standards for base load units on the low-GHG hydrogen pathway: 680 lb CO₂/MWh-gross – based on the performance of a highly efficient natural gas-fired combined cycle combustion turbine co-firing 30% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen by 2032.

- Standard is higher for combustion turbines burning non-natural gas fuels with higher emission rates on a lb CO₂/MMBtu basis

3rd phase standards for base load units on the low-GHG hydrogen pathway, Phase 3 standards are based on 96% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen by 2038.



LOW-GHG HYDROGEN

EPA included a proposed definition of low-GHG hydrogen to ensure co-firing achieves the maximum possible overall emissions reductions.

Low-GHG hydrogen is defined in this proposal as hydrogen produced with less than 0.45 kilograms of CO₂ equivalent overall emissions per kilogram of hydrogen (kgCO₂-e/kgH₂) from from “well to gate” (meaning from input feedstock extraction to the exit gate of the hydrogen production facility).

This is consistent with Congress’ definition of the lowest GHG hydrogen tier identified for the highest tax credits in the Inflation Reduction Act.



PROPOSED BSER LEVELS FOR 111D – EXISTING COAL, OIL AND NATURAL GAS-FIRED BOILERS AND LARGE, FREQUENTLY USED NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION TURBINES

Coal-Fired Boilers	Natural Gas and Oil-Fired Boilers	Natural Gas Combustion Turbines
<p>For units operating past December 31, 2039, BSER: CCS with 90% capture of CO₂ an (88.4% reduction)</p>	<p>BSER: routine methods of operation and maintenance with an associated degree of emission limitation of no increase in emission rate (lb CO₂/MWh-gross).</p>	<p>For turbines >300MW, >50% capacity factor</p> <p>CCS Pathway BSER: By 2035: highly efficient generation coupled with CCS with 90% capture of CO₂ (90 lb CO₂/MWh)</p> <p>Low-GHG Hydrogen Pathway BSER: By 2032: highly efficient generation coupled with co-firing 30% (by volume) low-GHG hydrogen (680 lb CO₂/MWh) By 2038: highly efficient generation coupled with co-firing 96% low-GHG hydrogen (90 lb CO₂/MWh)</p>
<p>For units that cease operations before January 1, 2040 and are not in other subcategories, BSER: co-firing 40% (by volume) natural gas with emission limitation of a 16% reduction in emission rate (lb CO₂/MWh-gross basis)</p>		
<p>For units that cease operations before January 1, 2032, and units that cease operations after January 1, 2035, that adopt enforceable annual capacity factor limit of 20%, BSER: routine methods of operation and maintenance with associated degrees of emission limitation of no increase in emission rate</p>		
<p>The proposed definition of low-GHG hydrogen is hydrogen produced with less than 0.45kgCO₂e/kgH₂ overall well to gate emissions, consistent with IRC section 45V(b)(2)(D).</p>		



EMISSION GUIDELINES - EXISTING COMBUSTION TURBINES

EPA is proposing:

- Emission guidelines for large and frequently used existing stationary combustion turbines, which are larger than 300 MW with a capacity factor of greater than 50 percent.
- A BSER that is consistent with the second and third phases of the BSER for new base load combustion turbines.
- BSER for these units is based on either:
 - 90% capture of CO₂ using CCS by 2035; or
 - Co-firing of 30% by volume low-GHG hydrogen beginning in 2032 and co-firing 96% by volume low-GHG hydrogen beginning in 2038.
- Soliciting comment on how the Agency should approach its legal obligation to establish emission guidelines for the remaining existing fossil fuel-fired combustion turbines not covered by this proposal, including smaller frequently used existing fossil fuel-fired combustion turbine EGUs and less frequently used existing fossil fuel-fired combustion turbines.



EMISSION GUIDELINES — SUBCATEGORIES FOR COAL-FIRED STEAM GENERATING EGUS

Proposes four subcategories for **existing coal-fired steam generating EGUs**, based on the operating horizon of the unit:

- Long-term EGUs – Units that will operate in the long-term
- Medium-term EGUs – Units that elect to commit to permanently cease operations prior to January 1, 2040 and that are not near-term or imminent-term EGUs
- Near-term EGUs – Units that elect to commit to permanently cease operations prior to January 1, 2035, and commit to operate with an annual capacity factor limit of 20 percent
- Imminent-term EGUs – Units that elect to commit to permanently cease operations prior to January 1, 2032



EMISSION GUIDELINES — BSER AND DEGREE OF EMISSION LIMITATION

Long-term Coal-fired Steam Generating Units

- BSER: Carbon capture and storage with 90% CO₂ capture by 2030
- Emission limitation: 88.4% reduction in emission rate

Medium-term Coal-fired Steam Generating Units

- BSER: co-firing 40% (by heat input) natural gas by 2030
- Emission limitation: 16% reduction in emission rate

Imminent-term and Near-term Coal-fired Steam Generating Units

- BSER: Routine methods of operation and maintenance
- Emission limitation: no increase in emission rate (presumptive standard of a unit-specific baseline)

Natural gas- and oil-fired steam generating units

- BSER: Routine methods of operation and maintenance
- Emission limitation: no increase in emission rate (in general, fixed presumptive standards for intermediate load and base load units)



ADDITIONAL AREAS OF COMMENT

- Soliciting comment on:
 - Variations to the subcategories and BSER determinations, as well as the associated degrees of emission limitation and standards of performance.
 - BSER options and associated degrees of emission limitation for existing fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbines for which no BSER is being proposed (i.e., fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbines that are not large, frequently operated turbines).



STATE PLANS FOR PROPOSED EMISSION GUIDELINES

Under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act, states must submit plans to EPA that provide for the establishment, implementation and enforcement of standards of performance for existing sources.

- State plans must generally establish standards that are at least as stringent as EPA's emission guidelines.
- States may take into account remaining useful life and other factors when applying standards of performance to individual existing sources.

General implementing regulations for emission guidelines under CAA section 111

- EPA proposed revisions to the implementation regulations (40 CFR part 60, subpart Ba) in December 2022 that, if finalized, would also apply to these emission guidelines.
- The comment period closed February 27, 2023.
- More information: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/adoption-and-submittal-state-plans-designated-facilities-40-cfr>



STATE PLANS FOR PROPOSED EMISSION GUIDELINES

State Plan Submission Deadline

- Proposing submission within 24 months of the effective date of the emission guidelines

State Plan Components

- Proposing requirements specific to these emission guidelines to ensure transparency, including a website hosted by EGU owners/operators to publish documentation and information related to compliance with the state plan

Compliance Deadlines

- Existing steam generating units: January 1, 2030
- Existing combustion turbine units: January 1, 2032, or January 1, 2035, depending on their subcategory

Meaningful Engagement

- Proposing to require states to undertake meaningful engagement with pertinent stakeholders, including communities that are most affected by and vulnerable to emissions from these EGUs
- Ensures that the priorities, concerns and perspectives of these communities are heard during the planning process.



STATE PLANS FOR PROPOSED EMISSION GUIDELINES

Establishing Standards of Performance

- Proposing a presumptively approvable methodology (or standard, where applicable); states apply EPA's degree of emission limitation to a baseline emission rate for an affected EGU
 - Baseline: lb CO₂/MWh-gross from any continuous 8-quarter period within the 5 years immediately prior to the date the final rule is published in the *Federal Register*
- Proposing increments of progress for certain subcategories, as well as requirements to report milestones related to ceasing operations for units that elect to commit to doing so (medium, near, and imminent-term coal-fired subcategories)

Compliance Flexibilities

- Proposing to allow trading and averaging for state plans under these emission guidelines
 - States would not be required to allow for such compliance mechanisms in their state plans, but could elect to include them
- Taking comment on what limitations or requirements should apply to ensure that trading and averaging mechanisms achieve equivalent stringency to each source individually achieving its standard of performance

Remaining Useful Life and Other Factors (RULOF)

- States would apply EPA's framework for applying less stringent standards based on a particular facility's remaining useful life or other factors. To receive a less stringent standard, a state must demonstrate that a facility cannot reasonably achieve the stringency achievable through application of the BSER.



REPEAL OF THE AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY (ACE) RULE

- EPA is simultaneously proposing to repeal the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule because the emission guidelines established in ACE do not reflect the BSER for steam generating EGUs and are inconsistent with section 111 of the CAA in other respects.



EMISSIONS CHANGES, BENEFITS, AND COSTS

- EPA estimated the national emissions changes, benefits and costs in a Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA). The RIA presents information about the NSPS for new gas turbines and the emission guidelines for existing coal units together.
 - Provides estimates of the emission changes associated with the existing source gas proposal and the third phase of the NSPS for new gas turbines.
- Estimates are presented two ways – as present values (PV) and equivalent annualized values (EAV). The PV is the costs or benefits over the 19-year period of 2024 to 2042. The EAV represents the value for each year of the analysis.



EMISSIONS CHANGES, BENEFITS, AND COSTS

Emissions Changes

- Aggregate emission cuts from 2028-2042
 - Proposals would cut **617 million metric tons of CO₂** through 2042 along with tens of thousands of tons of PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO_x – harmful air pollutants that are known to endanger public health.
 - Estimates do not include the impact of the proposed requirements for existing gas-fired combustion turbines. A separate EPA analysis of these proposed requirements estimates they would reduce between **214 and 407 million metric tons of CO₂** cumulatively between 2028 and 2042.
- Annual emissions changes

For the NSPS for new gas turbines and emission guidelines for existing coal units

 - In 2030, the power sector would emit:
 - 89 million metric tons less CO₂
 - 64,000 tons less annual NO_x
 - 22,000 tons less ozone season NO_x
 - 107,000 tons less SO₂
 - 6,000 tons less direct PM_{2.5}



EMISSIONS CHANGES, BENEFITS, AND COSTS

Net Benefits

For the NSPS for new gas turbines and emission guidelines for existing coal units

- Present value (2024-2042) - \$64 billion-\$85 billion
- Equivalent annual value (single year) - \$5.4 billion to \$5.9 billion

Health Benefits

For the NSPS for new gas turbines and emission guidelines for existing coal units

- Estimated health benefits in 2030 would be at least \$6.5 billion and could be as much as \$14 billion (2019\$, 3% discount rate).
- In 2030 alone, the health benefits include:
 - Approximately 1,300 avoided premature deaths;
 - More than 800 avoided hospital and emergency room visits;
 - Approximately 2,000 avoided cases of asthma onset and 300,000+ avoided cases of asthma symptoms; and
 - 38,000 avoided school absence days and more than 66,000 lost work days



EMISSIONS CHANGES, BENEFITS, AND COSTS

For the NSPS for new gas turbines and emission guidelines for existing coal units

	2028	2030	2035	2040
Climate Benefit	\$0.60 billion	\$5.4 billion	\$2.5 billion	\$1.7 billion
PM2.5 and O3-related Health Benefits	\$0.68 billion to \$1.6 billion	\$6.5 billion to \$14 billion	\$2.2 billion to \$4.7 billion	\$1.8 billion to \$3.6 billion
Total Benefits	\$1.3 billion to \$2.2 billion	\$12 billion to \$20 billion	\$4.6 billion to \$7.1 billion	\$3.5 billion to \$5.3 billion
Costs	-\$0.21 billion	\$4.1 billion	\$0.28 billion	\$0.76 billion
Net Benefits	\$1.5 billion to \$2.4 billion	\$7.8 billion to \$16 billion	\$4.4 billion to \$6.8 billion	\$2.7 billion to \$4.5 billion



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ASSESSMENT

In conjunction with other policies such as the Inflation Reduction Act, these proposals will play a significant role in reducing GHGs and move us a step closer to avoiding the worst impacts of climate change, which is already having a disproportionate impact on EJ communities.

These proposals include an environmental justice analysis that quantitatively evaluates:

- the proximity of affected facilities to potentially vulnerable and/or overburdened populations for consideration of local pollutants impacted by these proposals and
- the distribution of ozone and PM2.5 concentrations in the baseline and changes due to the proposed rulemakings across different demographic groups on the basis of race, ethnicity, poverty status, employment status, health insurance status, age, sex, educational attainment, and degree of linguistic isolation.

The environmental justice assessment also includes discussions of climate impacts across various demographic groups.

Overall, the EJ analysis of ozone and PM2.5 concentration changes due to the proposed rulemakings indicates that the air quality benefits of these proposals in three of the four future years would lead to similar reductions in exposures across all demographic groups.



MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT

- Proposed emission guidelines would require states to undertake meaningful engagement with affected stakeholders
- With regard to CCS, EPA is proposing that CCS is a component of the BSER for new base load stationary combustion turbine EGUs, existing coal-fired steam generating units that intend to operate after 2040, and large and frequently operated existing stationary combustion turbine EGUs.
- EPA recognizes and has given careful consideration to the various concerns that potentially vulnerable communities have raised with regard to the use of CCS.
- EPA and our fellow federal agencies are committed to responsible and safe deployment of CCS and there is a robust existing regulatory framework to ensure that. Deployment of CCS should take place in a manner that is protective of public health, safety, and the environment, and that includes early and meaningful engagement with affected communities and the public.



COMMUNITY AND TRIBAL WEBINARS

- To help engage with environmental justice communities, tribal nations, and tribal environmental professionals on the proposed rule, EPA will hold two informational webinars.
- These webinars will provide an overview of the proposed rule, information on how to effectively engage in the regulatory process, and an opportunity to participate in a Q&A session.
- These virtual events are free and open to the public and will be held on **June 6th** and **June 7th**. Further details, including how to register for the webinars will be provided on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/greenhouse-gas-standards-and-guidelines-fossil-fuel-fired-power>



PUBLIC HEARING AND COMMENT

- EPA will hold a virtual public hearing for this proposed action. Further details will be announced at [Greenhouse Gas Standards and Guidelines for Fossil Fuel-Fired Power Plants](#).
- EPA will accept comment on the proposal for 60 days after publication in the Federal Register. Comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2023-0072, may be submitted by one of the following methods:
 - Go to <https://www.regulations.gov/> and follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
 - Send comments by email to a-and-r-docket@epa.gov, Attention Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2023-0072 in the subject line of the message.
 - Fax your comments to: (202) 566-9744, Attention Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2023-0072.
 - Mail your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code: 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20460, Attention Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2023-0072.
 - Deliver comments in person to: EPA Docket Center, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Room 3334, Washington, DC. Note: In-person deliveries (including courier deliveries) are only accepted during the Docket Center's normal hours of operation. Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Interested parties can download a copy of the proposed rule from [Greenhouse Gas Standards and Guidelines for Fossil Fuel-Fired Power Plants](#)
- The proposed rule and other background information will also be available electronically at <https://www.regulations.gov/>, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system.
 - After publication, materials for this proposed action can be accessed using Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2023-0072.



THANK YOU