United States Environmental Protection Agency

Fact Sheet

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is repealing the most burdensome greenhouse gas emissions standards from the EPA's 2024 Carbon Pollution Standards (CPS), while simultaneously working to cement long-term energy prosperity by proposing to repeal the remaining Obama-Biden Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission standards for the power sector. Baseload power is part of the great American story, powering generations of manufacturing, good-paying jobs, and communities. The nation's power plants provide reliable, affordable energy essential to national security, heating homes, and keeping schools lit. The Trump EPA's actions are expected to deliver over $300 billion in cost savings for American families and unleash the full potential of American energy, including coal and natural gas. Coal production for power sector use is expected to increase by more than 10 times.

Summary of Actions

- On September 14, 2026, EPA finalized the repeal of the majority of provisions of the 2024 CPS for GHG emissions from fossil fuel-fired electric generating units (EGUs). Concurrently, EPA issued a supplemental proposal to repeal all remaining GHG emission standards for fossil fuel-fired EGUs under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 111.
- The final action will provide immediate relief to affected sources from the most burdensome requirements of the CPS and remove regulatory barriers, unleashing American energy and natural resources while driving down the costs of transportation, heating, utilities, farming, and manufacturing.
- EPA is proposing to rescind all remaining GHG emissions requirements for power plants, which have drained the power sector's resources through unnecessary requirements, while producing virtually no benefit.

Cost Savings for Americans

- EPA estimates the final rule will save Americans and the power sector up to $310 billion.
  - The power sector will save billions of dollars in compliance costs.
  - American families and businesses will experience lower electricity costs.
  - The nation will benefit from overall decrease in cost of living from increased power supply.
    - Together the coal and natural gas industries support hundreds of thousands of jobs and adds tens of billions of dollars to the U.S. economy each year.
    - U.S. coal resources are currently estimated at trillions of dollars; EPA's actions will allow for the full use of this economic powerhouse.
  - Americans will save billions of dollars by not having to fund tax credits for CO_2 sequestration.
- EPA estimates that the supplemental proposal would save $370 million in compliance costs over a 20-year period.
  - If finalized, American businesses will be given certainty for the future, empowering them to unleash the full potential of American energy and provide it at an affordable cost for families.
- In total, the Trump EPA has delivered billions in costs savings from baseload power actions since January 2025.

Final Action: Repeal of the 2024 Carbon Pollution Standards

- EPA is repealing the majority of the Biden-era requirements as they relied on technology that is not available at the scale and pace required to produce the environmental benefits the Biden administration falsely touted. The requirements would have burdened power plants with unreasonable

costs and unrealistic timelines and requirements. These requirements would have led to premature retirement of many power plants. These repealed requirements include:
  - Emission guidelines covering existing coal-, oil-, and gas-fired steam generating units,
  - The carbon capture and sequestration/storage (CCS)-based standards for existing coal-fired EGUs undertaking a large modification, and
  - The CCS-based standards for new base load natural gas-fired stationary combustion turbines.
- Additionally, the 2024 rule was another notch in the Democrats' war on America's natural resources and attempted to achieve the unlawful generation-shifting goals of the Clean Power Plan (CPP).

Supplemental Proposal: Repeal of GHG Emission Standards for Power Plants

- EPA is proposing to repeal all remaining GHG emissions standards for fossil fuel-fired power plants under CAA section 111. These include:
  - Partial CCS-based standards for new and efficiency-based standards for reconstructed or modified steam generating units and integrated gasification combined cycle facilities, and
  - Efficiency-based standards for new or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines.
- Following the repeal of the 2009 Endangerment Finding, and the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*, EPA is proposing Congress never gave the agency authority under CAA Section 111 to regulate power plant emissions to address global climate change concerns.
- Models continue to show that GHG emissions from fossil fuel-fired EGUs have no material impact on global climate change.
  - Even if you complete eliminated all CO_2 emissions from all new and existing EGUs in the U.S., there would be no meaningful effect.
- Unlike other air pollutants with a regional or local impact, the targeted emissions are global in nature. As a result, any potential public health harms from GHG emissions are too uncertain, conjectural, remote, and convoluted to tie to the U.S. power sector, and therefore the agency is proposing it is out of its scope to regulate.
- EPA is proposing that global climate change concerns cannot satisfy the CAA requirement for regulation, as EPA cannot "reasonably anticipate" that GHG emissions from fossil fuel-fired EGUs cause or contribute to the endangerment of public health or welfare because the causal relationship between GHGs and global climate change is too uncertain, conjectural, remote, and convoluted.

More Information / How to Comment

- EPA will hold a virtual public hearing for the supplemental proposal 15 days after publication in the *Federal Register*. The public comment period will remain open for 45 days following publication.
- For more information on both actions and to learn how to comment, visit EPA's website or https://www.regulations.gov./