

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 Action

- 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.

Technical Justification for 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. These requirements would have led to premature retirement of many power plants. These repealed requirements include:
 - The emission guidelines for existing coal-, oil-, and gas-fired steam generating units;
 - The carbon capture and sequestration/storage (CCS)-based standards for coal-fired EGUs undertaking a large modification; and
 - The CCS-based standards for new base load stationary combustion turbines.
- EPA determined that 90 percent CCS is not the best system of emission reduction (BSER) to limit CO₂ emissions from coal-fired EGUs because 90 percent CCS is not adequately demonstrated, and the costs are not reasonable. The degree of emission limitation based on 90 percent CCS is also unachievable because it is unlikely that the necessary infrastructure will be available by the January 2032 compliance date.
- In addition, EPA determined that 40 percent natural gas co-firing is not the BSER to limit CO₂ emissions from existing coal-fired EGUs because natural gas co-firing constitutes impermissible generation shifting and is an inefficient use of natural gas. The degree of emission limitation based on natural gas co-firing is also unachievable because it is unlikely that the necessary pipeline infrastructure will be available by the January 1, 2030, compliance date.

- EPA is repealing the emission guidelines for existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating units in their entirety, including the requirements for natural gas- and oil-fired steam generating units.
 - EPA's repeal includes requirements for natural gas- and oil-fired steam generating units, which comprise a relatively small part of the source category and would result in few or no emission reductions.

Technical Justification for Proposed Repeal of GHG Emission Standards

- 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 completely eliminated all CO₂ 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.

For More Information

- 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](https://www.epa.gov/website) or <https://www.regulations.gov/>