

## EPA 111 Rules TPs

### GENERAL

**Strong power sector carbon standards are essential to fulfill EPA's mandate to protect Americans' health and welfare from the carbon pollution fueling the climate crisis.**

- The power sector is the second-largest contributor to overall U.S. climate pollution, but as of now, carbon emissions from existing fossil fuel power plants are completely unregulated.
- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to regulate carbon pollution from power plants—and their authority to do so was reaffirmed by Congress last year in the Inflation Reduction Act.
- In 2030, before these rules have even fully kicked in, they will already be preventing 1300 deaths a year.
- Fossil fuel power plants are disproportionately located in low income communities and communities of color. These standards are an integral part of the EPA's power sector work, through multiple rules, to clean up the pollution that has burdened these communities for too long.

**EPA's newly proposed standards set a limit on how much carbon pollution new and existing power plants can emit—and they are a critical tool to meaningfully reduce pollution and combat climate change.**

- These limits are achievable using “inside the fenceline” technologies that can be applied at the power plant itself.
- According to recent modeling from NRDC, updated carbon standards alongside IRA implementation could reduce power sector emissions by up to 77 percent below 2005 levels by the end of the decade.

**Reducing power sector pollution is at the heart of climate solutions.**

- Right now, the Biden administration has an opportunity to drive down climate pollution from the power plants that will be relied on by other sectors like transportation and buildings as they continue to decarbonize through electrification.

### IF ASKED ABOUT *WEST VIRGINIA V. EPA*

**The EPA not only *can* regulate power sector carbon pollution, but according to Congress, it *must*.**

- The agency has broad authority to set carbon pollution limits in the power sector under the Clean Air Act, and was directed by Congress in 2022 to set new pollution standards taking into account available investments and tax credits in the IRA for power sector decarbonization.

**Last year's *West Virginia v. EPA* ruling preserved EPA's authority to regulate carbon pollution in the power sector, although it limited *how* EPA can use that authority.**

- Under the constraints delineated by the Supreme Court, the carbon pollution standards set by the Agency now must be based upon pollution-control measures that can be installed at the power plant itself (aka "inside the fenceline"). EPA's proposal was designed specifically to comply with these guidelines.
  - Once set, states and companies will have flexibility to determine how best to meet the standard.