The US is expected to achieve emissions levels of approximately 6.69 GtCO2e in 2025, a reduction of 18% from 2005 levels. The NDC was submitted in 2015, with a target of reducing emissions by 26–28% below 2005 levels by 2025, including land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF). The targets are based on a combination of regulatory and voluntary measures, with the Clean Power Plan (CPP) playing a key role. The CPP sets emission guidelines for greenhouse gases (GHGs) from new and existing electric power plants, and if fully implemented, could potentially make a significant difference of 0.41 GtCO2e in 2025. However, the actual difference will depend on the effectiveness of the measures and the extent to which they are implemented.

The US has committed to reducing methane emissions by 2025, and the Clean Power Plan sets a target of reducing methane emissions from power plants by 40–45% below 2012 levels. This would prevent a significant amount of warming and has the potential to contribute significantly to moving towards the pledged emissions level. The measures implied may prevent a reversal of the shift from coal to natural gas due to changing market conditions. Consequently, the CPP could potentially make a significant difference of 0.41 GtCO2e in 2025, which would be a strong move towards meeting the NDC targets.

The US is also following the Climate Action Plan (CAP), which sets a target of reducing emissions by 2025 compared to 2005 levels. The CAP includes a set of actions to reduce emissions from the electricity sector, as well as a set of actions to reduce emissions from the transportation sector. The electricity sector is a major contributor to emissions, and the Clean Power Plan is a key part of the CAP. The CAP also includes a set of actions to reduce emissions from other sectors, such as manufacturing, agriculture, and waste.

The US has also committed to reducing carbon emissions from transportation, as well as reducing emissions from the manufacturing sector. The US is expected to achieve emissions levels of approximately 6.69 GtCO2e in 2025, a reduction of 18% from 2005 levels. The NDC was submitted in 2015, with a target of reducing emissions by 26–28% below 2005 levels by 2025, including land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF). The targets are based on a combination of regulatory and voluntary measures, with the Clean Power Plan (CPP) playing a key role. The CPP sets emission guidelines for greenhouse gases (GHGs) from new and existing electric power plants, and if fully implemented, could potentially make a significant difference of 0.41 GtCO2e in 2025. However, the actual difference will depend on the effectiveness of the measures and the extent to which they are implemented.

The US has committed to reducing methane emissions by 2025, and the Clean Power Plan sets a target of reducing methane emissions from power plants by 40–45% below 2012 levels. This would prevent a significant amount of warming and has the potential to contribute significantly to moving towards the pledged emissions level. The measures implied may prevent a reversal of the shift from coal to natural gas due to changing market conditions. Consequently, the CPP could potentially make a significant difference of 0.41 GtCO2e in 2025, which would be a strong move towards meeting the NDC targets.