

	Clean Power Plan (2016S)			NSPS for Oil & Gas Sector (2016S)		Light-Duty 2012-2016 (2016S)		Light-Duty 2017-2025 (2016S)		Heavy-Duty 2014-2018 (2016S)		Heavy-Duty 2019-2028 (2016S) [Alt 1a, Method B]		Methane Waste Prevention Rule (2016S) [with subpart OOOOa]		Total (all except both light-duty rules, heavy-duty 2014-2018, heavy-duty 2019-2028, methane waste prevention rule)		
	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2020	2030	2020	2030	2020	2030	2025	2020	2025	2020 (all except heavy-duty rules)	2025 (all except heavy-duty rules, heavy-duty 2014-2018)	2030 (all except NSPS for oil & gas, heavy-duty 2019-2028, methane waste prevention rule)	
Emission Impacts																		
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-74,389,170	-239,496,840	-374,667,405	1,000,000	1,200,000	-156,300,000	-307,000,000	-27,000,000	-271,000,000	-76,000,000	-37,400,000	-4,014,294	-4,059,655	-260,783,464	-279,756,493	-979,667,405		
CO2 (short tons)	-82,000,000	-264,000,000	-413,000,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	-153,296,024	-301,214,917	-25,353,160	-272,270,894	-80,415,859	-40,124,132	-4,014,294	-4,059,655	-259,649,184	-302,924,132	-979,409,137		
CH4 (short tons)				-300,000	-510,000	-169,694	-333,393	-44,092	-264,555	117,913	-39,904	-177,000	-179,000	-690,786	-728,904	-642,040		
N2O (short tons)						-333	-634	0	0	-208	-141			-333	-141	-634		
SO2 (short tons)	-54,000	-185,000	-280,000											-54,000	-185,000	-280,000		
NOx (short tons)	-60,000	-203,000	-278,000	510	600	5,881	21,763	-904	-6,509	-245,129	-22,710			-54,513	-225,110	-263,650		
SOx (short tons)						13,832	27,443	-1,270	-13,377	-6,888	-6,080			12,562	-6,080	12,796		
PM (short tons)				19	22									19	22	0		
PM2.5 (short tons)						2,398	4,564	-136	-1,254	356	-1,110			2,262	-1,110	3,174		
CO (short tons)				2,800	3,200	3,992	170,675	14,164	224,875	-55,579	-13,254			20,956	-10,054	409,714		
HAP (short tons)				1,900	3,900	60,187	-115,543	-11,712	-123,070					50,375	3,900	-250,324		
VOC (short tons)				150,000	210,000	-10,278	-20,050	-2,313	-14,646	-29,932	-5,305	-256,000	-265,000	-118,591	-60,305	-37,009		
HFC (short tons)										-336	-67				-67			
	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2020	2030	2020	2030	2020	2030	2025	2020	2025	2020 (all except heavy-duty 2019-2028)	2025 (Clean Power Plan, NSPS for oil & gas, methane waste prevention rule)	2030 (all except NSPS for oil & gas, methane waste prevention rule)	
Benefits (millions)																		
SC-GHG, 3% DR	\$3,561	\$12,948	\$21,580	\$381	\$731	\$4,237	\$10,191	\$697	\$9,259	\$1,114	\$2,785	\$5,418	\$220	\$261	\$10,210	\$13,939	\$49,233	
Other Benefits	\$5,179	\$18,343	\$30,212			\$52,927	\$115,557	\$9,852	\$115,473	\$11,363	\$27,404	\$32,094	\$80	\$166	\$79,401	\$18,509	\$320,740	
Total Benefits	\$8,740	\$31,291	\$51,792			\$57,209	\$125,747	\$10,549	\$124,732	\$12,477	\$30,189	\$37,512	\$301	\$427	\$89,275	\$31,718	\$369,973	
Costs (millions)																		
Compliance	\$1,511	\$3,237	\$5,503	\$339	\$561	\$17,862	\$18,091	\$10,118	\$39,526	\$2,228	\$2,451	\$5,627	\$168	\$219	\$32,226	\$4,017	\$71,197	
Other Costs						\$2,634	\$5,267	\$621	\$6,287	\$223	\$446	\$417			\$3,477	50	\$12,416	
Total Costs	\$1,511	\$3,237	\$5,503	\$339	\$561	\$20,496	\$23,358	\$10,739	\$45,813	\$2,451	\$2,896	\$6,044	\$168	\$219	\$35,703	\$4,017	\$83,614	
Net Benefits (millions)	\$7,229	\$28,054	\$46,289	\$37	\$180	\$34,694	\$100,417	\$168	\$81,364	\$10,026	\$27,293	\$31,468	\$133	\$209	\$52,288	\$28,443	\$286,939	
Jobs	2500 job-years; 15,000 job-years; 37,570 - 59,700 jobs	15,000 job-years; 52,590 - 83,590 jobs	22,800 job-years; 52,440 to 83,360 jobs	270 one-time; 1,100 annually	270 one-time; 1,800 annually	?	?	?	?	2100 - 10,500	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Jobs ↑																		
Jobs ↓																		
Net Jobs	59,700 jobs	83,590 jobs	83,360 jobs	-1370	-2070	?	?	-2100 - 10,500	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Public Health Impacts (PM2.5- & ozone-related)	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2020	2030	2020	2030	2020	2030	2025	2020	2025	2030 (all except NSPS, Heavy-Duty 2019-2028, Methane Waste Prevention Rule)			
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both]			2,920				146		279		440						3,345	
Avoided lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM]			21,000				1,100		2,100		1,600						24,200	
Avoided upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9-11) [PM]			30,000				850		1,600		1,200						32,450	
Asthma exacerbation (age 6-18) [PM]			440				1,000		3,500		1,400						4,500	
Emergency room visits for asthma [PM]			440				26		71		311						537	
Lost work days (age 18 - 65) [PM]			130,000				7,600		14,000		9,700						151,600	
Non-fatal heart attacks (age > 18) [PM]			1,400				100		130		150						1,630	
Minor restricted-activity days (age 18-65) [both]			1,170,000				27,000		80,070		357,000						1,277,070	
School absence days [ozone]			130,000				-7,700		-850		120,000						121,450	

Notes:

- It is not possible to aggregate costs and benefits for all rules in a specific year, as the timeframe for the cost-benefit analysis varies for each rule. Thus, we provide estimates for 2020, 2025, and 2030, as well as information on which rules are covered.
- All figures are drawn from official analyses conducted by the federal agencies promulgating these rules. Third party studies have corroborated these findings and, in some cases, have found that the net benefits are even greater than what the agencies projected. These studies are discussed below.
- All \$ values have been updated to 2016S for consistency across rules. The factor 1.145 was used for conversions from 2007S, 1.114 for 2009S, 1.101 for 2010S, 1.079 for 2011S, 1.059 for 2012S, and 1.042 for 2013S. The Gross Domestic Product: Implicit Price Deflator maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis was used to calculate these factors.
- Net benefits are those as calculated by EPA, and may diverge from the difference of the costs and benefits due to rounding.
- These figures assume EPA's upper-bound estimate for the Clean Power Plan's net benefits under a mass-based compliance approach, applying a 3% discount rate to climate and air quality health co-benefits.
- They also assume EPA's estimate for the net benefits of standards for heavy-duty vehicles, model years 2019-2028, under analysis Method B and in comparison to scenario 1a, in which fuel economy is not expected to improve without regulation.

Clean Power Plan (2016\$)			
Emission Impacts [1]	2020	2025	2030
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-74,389,170	-239,496,840	-374,667,405
↓CO2 (short tons)	-82,000,000	-264,000,000	-413,000,000
↓SO2 (short tons)	-54,000	-185,000	-280,000
↓NOx (short tons)	-60,000	-203,000	-278,000
Climate & Health Benefits			
(millions) [2]	2020	2025	2030
Climate: SC-CO2, 3% DR	3,561	12,948	21,580
Health: ↓ SO2	4,100	14,027	24,817
Health: ↓ NOx (as PM2.5)	421	1,403	2,158
Health: ↓ NOx (as ozone)	658	2,590	3,777
Total Health co-benefits (non-CO2)	5,179	18,343	30,212
Total Benefits	8,740	30,967	52,332
EPA Total Benefits [3]	8,740	31,291	51,792
Costs (millions), 5% DR [3]			
Annual Incremental Compliance Cost (from base case)	2020	2025	2030
	1,511	3,237	5,503
Net benefits (millions)	7,229	28,054	46,289
EPA net Benefits (millions) [3]	7,229	28,054	46,397
Jobs [4]			
	2020	2025	2030
Jobs ↑	2500 job-years; 37,570 - 59,700 jobs	15,000 job-years; 52,590 - 83,590 jobs	22,800 job-years; 52,440 to 83,360 jobs
Jobs ↓	15,700 job-years -13,100 job-years; 37,570 - 59,700 jobs	41,000 job-years -26,000 job-years; to 52,590 - 83,590 jobs	56,600 job-years -33,700 job-years; 52,440 to 83,360 jobs
Net Jobs	59,700 jobs	83,590 jobs	jobs
Public Health Impacts, Reductions in Incidence (PM2.5- & ozone-related) [5]			
	2020	2025	2030
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both]	521	1,830	2,920
Avoided lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM]	3,800	13,000	21,000
Avoided upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9-11) [PM]	5,500	19,000	30,000
Asthma exacerbation (age 6-18) [PM]	13,000	46,000	74,000
Emergency room visits for asthma [PM]	110	350	440
Lost work days (age 18-65) [PM]	25,000	84,000	130,000
Non-fatal heart attacks (age > 18) [PM]	25	810	1,400
Minor restricted-activity days (age 18-65) [both]	228,000	790,000	1,170,000
School absence days [ozone]	27,000	100,000	130,000

Notes:

- These figures reflect EPA's upper-bound estimate for net benefits under a mass-based compliance approach, applying a 3% discount rate to climate and air quality health co-benefits, and a 5% discount rate to compliance costs.
- Original estimates were in 2011\$ and converted to 2016\$ using the GDP Implicit Price Deflator maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPDEF>). The factor used was 1.079.
- Metric tons of the gases affected (CO2, SO2, NOx) were converted to short tons for consistency across the rules.
- The number of metric tons of greenhouse gases (GHGs) reduced are calculated from known reductions in CO2, using a formula in which short tons of CO2 were converted to metric tons (factor = 0.907185).
- "Total Benefits" and "Net Benefits" are calculated by adding and subtracting data provided by EPA. These figures may differ from "EPA Total Benefits" and "EPA Net Benefits" because the latter two are EPA's official estimates and may be affected by independent rounding.
- The figures for net jobs reflect an upper-bound estimate.

[1] EPA. *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Clean Power Plan Final Rule*, EPA-452/R-15-003 (2005), at ES-7.

[2] *RIA* at ES-20; 4-27, 28.

[3] *RIA* at ES-23.

[4] *RIA* at 6-24, 31.

[5] *RIA* at 4-32 to 4-34.

NSPS for Oil and Gas Sector (2016\$)			
Emission Impacts [1] [2]	2020	2025	2030
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-6,900,000	-11,000,000	
↓ CH4 (short tons)	-300,000	-510,000	
↓ VOC (short tons)	-150,000	-210,000	
↓ HAP (short tons)	-1,900	-3,900	
↑ CO2 (short tons)	1,000,000	1,200,000	
↑ NOx (short tons)	510	600	
↑ PM (short tons)	19	22	
↑ CO (short tons)	2,800	3,200	
↑ THC (short tons)	1,100	1,200	
Climate & Health Benefits			
(millions) [3]	2020	2025	
SC-CH4, 3% DR	\$381	\$731	
Costs (millions) [4]			
Compliance, 7% DR (incl. additional gas revenue)	\$339	\$561	
Net Benefits	\$42	\$169	
EPA Net Benefits (millions)			
[4]	\$37	\$180	
Jobs (FTEs) [5]			
	270 one-time;		
	1,100	270 one-time;	
Jobs ↑	annually	1,800 annually	
Jobs ↓	?	?	
Net Jobs	~1,370	~2,070	
Public Health Impacts			
?	?	?	

Notes:

- These figures reflect EPA's estimate for net benefits under option 2 (which was chosen for promulgation), applying a 3% discount rate to climate benefits and a 7% discount rate to compliance costs (including estimated revenue from additional natural gas recovery).
- The metric tons of GHGs reduced only take into account reductions in methane emissions.
- Original estimates were in 2012\$ and converted to 2016\$ using the GDP Implicit Price Deflator maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPDEF>). The factor used was 1.059.
- "Net Benefits" are calculated by adding and subtracting data provided by EPA. The difference may differ from "EPA Net Benefits" because the latter is EPA's official estimate and may be affected by independent rounding.
- Public health impacts were added across cause (e.g. particulate matter-related avoided premature mortalities and ozone-related avoided premature mortalities were summed).

[1] EPA, *Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Final Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources*, EPA-452/R-16-002 (2016), at 3-13.

[2] *RIA* at 4-38, 5-4.

[3] *RIA* at 1-5.

[4] *RIA* at 1-9.

[5] *RIA* at 1-7, 6-37.

Heavy-Duty 2014-2018 (2016S)				
Emission Impacts [1]	2020	2030	2040	2050
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-76,600,000			
↓CO2 (short tons)	-80,415,859			
↓CH4 (short tons)	-117,913			
↓N2O (short tons)	-208			
↓HFC (short tons)	-336			
↓VOC (short tons)	-29,932			
↓CO (short tons)	-55,579			
↓NOx (short tons)	-245,129			
↑PM2.5 (short tons)	356			
↓SOx (short tons)	-6,888			
↓1,3-Butadiene (short tons)	-0.5			
↓Acetaldehyde (short tons)	-1,912			
↓Acrolein (short tons)	-263			
↓Benzene (short tons)	-359			
↓Formaldehyde (short tons)	-6,282			
Annual Fuel Savings (billion gallons of gasoline & diesel)	-6			

Quantified Climate, Health, & Economic Benefits (millions) [2]	NPV, 3% DR, 2012-2050				
	2020	2030	2040	2050	2050
SC-GHG, 3% DR	\$1,114	\$2,785	\$4,010	\$5,347	\$51,355
Non-GHG Impacts	\$3,119	\$3,119	\$3,119	\$3,119	\$28,184
Fuel Savings	\$10,694	\$22,948	\$31,192	\$40,661	\$418,084
Energy Security Impacts	\$557	\$1,225	\$1,671	\$1,894	\$22,057
Reduced Refueling	\$111	\$111	\$223	\$223	\$2,785
Total benefits	\$12,477	\$30,189	\$40,215	\$51,244	\$522,466

Quantified Costs (millions) [3]	NPV, 3% DR, 2012-2050				
	2020	2030	2040	2050	2050
Compliance Cost	\$2,228	\$2,451	\$3,008	\$3,676	\$52,804
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$223	\$446	\$668	\$668	\$8,801
Total Costs	\$2,451	\$2,896	\$3,676	\$4,345	\$61,604

Net benefits (millions)	\$10,026	\$27,293	\$36,539	\$46,899	\$460,862
EPA net Benefits (millions) [4]	\$10,026	\$27,293	\$36,539	\$46,899	\$460,862

Jobs in regulated sector (job years) [5]				
	2020	2030	2040	2050
Jobs ↑	?			
Jobs ↓	?			
Net Jobs	?			

Public Health Impacts, Reductions in Incidence (PM2.5- & ozone-related) [4]		2030
Premature Mortality (adult) [both]		440
Lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM]		1,600
Upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9-11) [PM]		1,200
Asthma exacerbation (age 6-18) [PM]		1,400
Emergency room visits for asthma [PM]		311
Lost work days (age 18-65) [PM]		9,700
Non-fatal heart attacks (age >18) [PM]		150
Minor restricted-activity days (age 18-65) [both]		357,000
School absence days [ozone]		120,000

Lifetime Discounted Fuel Savings, Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits assuming the Model Average, 3% Discount Rate SCC Value (2009S billions) [5]	
Program Costs	\$8
Fuel Savings	\$50
Benefits	\$7
Net Benefits	\$49

Lifetime Discounted Fuel Savings, Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits assuming the Model Average, 3% Discount Rate SCC Value (2009S billions) [5]	
Program Costs	\$9
Fuel Savings	\$56
Benefits	\$8
Net Benefits	\$55

Heavy-Duty 2018-2029 (2016S) [Method B, Alt 1a]			
Emission Impacts [1]	2025	2040	2050
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-37,400,000	-166,800,000	-199,200,000
↓CO2 (short tons)	-40,124,132	-178,905,326	-213,736,163
↓CH4 (short tons)	-39,904	-177,252	-212,967
↓N2O (short tons)	-141	-392	-392
↓HFC (short tons)	-67	-197	-243
↓VOC (short tons)	-5,305	-25,070	-29,253
↓CO (short tons)	-13,254	-52,594	-63,869
↓NOx (short tons)	-22,710	-101,961	-123,824
↓PM2.5 (short tons)	-1,110	-5,081	-6,100
↓SOx (short tons)	-6,080	-26,933	-32,282
↓1,3-Butadiene (short tons)	-2	-8	-9
↓Acetaldehyde (short tons)	-10	-53	-61
↓Acrolein (short tons)	-1	-4	-5
↓Benzene (short tons)	-35	-165	-192
↓Formaldehyde (short tons)	-40	-187	-227
Annual Fuel Savings (billion gallons of gasoline & diesel)	-2.8	-12.5	-14.9

Quantified Climate, Health, & Economic Benefits (millions) [2]	NPV, 3% DR, 2018-2050		
	2030	2040	2050
SC-GHG, 3% DR	\$5,418	\$11,566	\$15,838
Non-GHG Impacts	\$5,939	\$11,045	\$13,129
Fuel Savings	\$24,383	\$55,330	\$66,063
Energy Security Impacts	\$1,146	\$2,605	\$3,126
Reduced Refueling	\$625	\$1,146	\$1,563
Value of Increased Driving	\$1,250	\$2,084	\$2,397
Total benefits	\$37,512	\$81,693	\$99,719

Quantified Costs (millions) [3]	NPV, 3% DR, 2018-2050		
	2030	2040	2050
Compliance Cost	\$5,627	\$6,773	\$7,815
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$417	\$521	\$625
Total Costs	\$6,044	\$7,294	\$8,440

Net benefits (millions)	\$31,468	\$74,399	\$91,279	\$725,649
EPA net Benefits (millions) [4]	\$31,468	\$74,399	\$91,279	\$725,649

Jobs in regulated sector (job years) [5]			
	2020	2025	
Jobs ↑	0-300	400-4,100	
Jobs ↓	?	?	
Net Jobs	~0-300	~400-4,100	

Public Health Impacts, Reductions in Incidence (PM2.5- & ozone-related) [4]		2040
Premature Mortality (adult) [both]		640
Lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM]		3,600
Upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9-11) [PM]		5,200
Asthma exacerbation (age 6-18) [PM]		175,400
Emergency room visits for asthma [PM]		606
Lost work days (age 18-65) [PM]		23,000
Non-fatal heart attacks (age >18) [PM]		260
Minor restricted-activity days (age 18-65) [both]		550,000
School absence days [ozone]		140,000

Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits using Method B and Relative to the Flat Baseline and Assuming the 3% Discount Rate SC-GHG Values (2013S billions) [5]	
Vehicle Program	\$27
Maintenance	\$2
Fuel Savings	\$169
Benefits	\$88
Net Benefits	\$229

Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits using Method B and Relative to the Flat Baseline and Assuming the 3% Discount Rate SC-GHG Values (2013S billions) [5]	
Vehicle Program	\$28
Maintenance	\$2
Fuel Savings	\$176
Benefits	\$92
Net Benefits	\$239

Heavy-Duty 1 Notes:

- These figures reflect EPA's estimate for net benefits, applying a 3% discount rate to climate benefits. Compliance costs are not discounted.
- Metric tons CO2e of some gases affected (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs) were converted to short tons of the gas for consistency across the rules.
- Original estimates were in 2009S and converted to 2016S using the GDP Implicit Price Deflator maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPDEF>). The factor used was 1.145.
- Fuel savings are calculated using pre-tax fuel prices.
- "Net Benefits" are calculated by adding and subtracting data provided by EPA. The difference may differ from "EPA Net Benefits" because the latter is EPA's official estimate and may be affected by independent rounding.
- The Net Present Value (NPV) is discounted at 3% back to 2012.
- The figures for net jobs reflect an upper-bound estimate.
- Public health impacts were added across cause (e.g. particulate matter-related avoided premature mortalities and ozone-related avoided premature mortalities were summed).

- [1] EPA, *Final Rulemaking to Establish Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles*, EPA-420-R-11-061 (2011), at 5-2, 5-13.
 [2] RIA at 9-45, 46.
 [3] RIA at 9-61.
 [4] RIA at 8-61 to 83.
 [5] RIA at ES-2.

Notes:

- These figures reflect EPA's estimate for net benefits, under analysis Method B and in comparison to scenario 1a, in which fuel economy is not expected to improve without regulation. A 3% discount rate is applied to climate benefits. Compliance costs are not discounted.
- Metric tons CO2e of some gases affected (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs) were converted to short tons of the gas for consistency across the rules.
- Original estimates were in 2013S and converted to 2016S using the GDP Implicit Price Deflator maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPDEF>). The factor used was 1.042.
- Fuel savings are calculated using pre-tax fuel prices.
- "Net Benefits" are calculated by adding and subtracting data provided by EPA. The difference may differ from "EPA Net Benefits" because the latter is EPA's official estimate and may be affected by independent rounding.
- The Net Present Value (NPV) is discounted at 3% back to 2012.
- "Non-GHG Impacts" are calculated as the difference between the total benefits estimated by EPA and the sum of the other benefits, as a range is given for this category and not the specific number used by EPA in its calculations.
- The figures for net jobs reflect an upper-bound estimate.
- Public health impacts were added across cause (e.g. particulate matter-related avoided premature mortalities and ozone-related avoided premature mortalities were summed).

- [1] EPA, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles - Phase 2*, EPA-420-R-16-900 (2016), at 5-3, 5-5, 5-37, 39.
 [2] RIA at 8-87.
 [3] RIA at 8-74.
 [4] RIA at 8-99, 8-100.
 [5] RIA at ES-12.

Methane Waste Prevention Rule (2016\$) [with subpart OOOOa]

Emission Impacts [1]	2020	2025
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-4,014,294	-4,059,653
↓CH4 (short tons)	-177,000	-179,000
↓VOC (short tons)	-256,000	-265,000

Climate, Health, & Economic Benefits (millions), 3% DR [2]	2020	2025
SC-CH4	\$220	\$261
Cost Savings	\$80	\$166
Total Benefits	\$301	\$427

Quantified Costs (millions), 3% DR [2]	2020	2025
Compliance Cost	\$168	\$219

Net benefits (millions) [2]	\$132	\$208
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$133	\$209

Jobs in regulated sector (job-years) [3]	
Jobs ↑	-
Jobs ↓	-
Net Jobs	-

Public Health Impacts, Reductions in Incidence (PM2.5- & ozone-related)

10-Year Total, NPV 3% DR, SC-GHG 3% & Costs 3%: \$952 - \$1,285 million [4]

Notes:

- These figures reflect EPA's upper-bound estimate for net benefits, applying a 3% discount rate to climate benefits, and a 3% discount rate to annualized capital costs.
- Original estimates were in 2012\$ and converted to 2016\$ using the GDP Implicit Price Deflator maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPDEF>). The factor used was 1.059.
- The number of metric tons of greenhouse gases (GHGs) reduced are calculated from known reductions in CH4, using a formula in which short tons of CH4 were converted to metric tons (factor = 0.907185) and then multiplied by the global warming potential of CH4 (25).
- "Net Benefits" are calculated by adding and subtracting data provided by EPA. The difference may differ from "EPA Net Benefits" because the latter is EPA's official estimate and may be affected by independent rounding.
- The cost of compliance includes the social cost of small additions of CO2 to the atmosphere.

[1] Bureau of Land Management, *Regulatory Impact Analysis for: Revisions to 43 CFR 3100 (Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing) and 43 CFR 3600 (Onshore Oil and Gas Operations)* (2016), at 110.

[2] *RIA* at 106, 109, 112.

[3] *RIA* at 8.

[4] *RIA* at 114.

Price Conversions [1]

Light-Duty 1 (2007\$)		Factor = 1.145					Light-Duty 1 (2016\$)				
Benefits	2020	2030	2040	NPV, 3% DR, 2050 2012-2050		2020	2030	2040	NPV, 3% DR, 2050 2012-2050		
				SC-CO2, 3% DR	\$3,700				\$8,900	\$14,000	\$21,000
Criteria Pollutant Benefits	B	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$21,000	\$1,431.25	\$1,431.25	\$1,431.25	\$1,431.25	\$24,045.00
Fuel Savings	\$35,700	\$79,800	\$119,300	\$171,200	\$1,545,600	\$40,876.50	\$91,371.00	\$136,598.50	\$196,024.00	\$1,769,712.00	
Energy Security Impacts	\$2,200	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$7,600	\$81,900	\$2,519.00	\$5,152.50	\$6,870.00	\$8,702.00	\$93,775.50	
Reduced Refueling	\$2,400	\$4,800	\$6,300	\$8,000	\$87,900	\$2,748.00	\$5,496.00	\$7,213.50	\$9,160.00	\$100,645.50	
Value of Increased Driving	\$4,200	\$8,800	\$13,000	\$18,400	\$171,500	\$4,809.00	\$10,076.00	\$14,885.00	\$21,068.00	\$196,367.50	
Costs											
Compliance Cost	\$15,600	\$15,800	\$17,400	\$19,000	\$345,900	\$17,862.00	\$18,091.00	\$19,923.00	\$21,755.00	\$396,055.50	
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$2,300	\$4,600	\$6,100	\$7,800	\$84,800	\$2,633.50	\$5,267.00	\$6,984.50	\$8,931.00	\$97,096.00	
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$30,300	\$87,700	\$136,400	\$200,700	\$1,653,900	\$34,693.50	\$100,416.50	\$156,178.00	\$229,801.50	\$1,893,715.50	
Program Costs			\$52			Program Costs	\$58.97				
Benefits			\$240			Benefits	\$275.03				
Net Benefits			\$188.7			Net Benefits	\$216.06				

Light-Duty 2 (2010\$)		Factor = 1.101					Light-Duty 2 (2016\$)				
Benefits	2020	2030	2040	NPV, 3% DR, 2050 2012-2050		2020	2030	2040	2050		
				SC-CO2, 3% DR	\$633					\$8,410	\$17,000
Non-GHG related health impacts	B		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$9,190		\$1,101	\$1,101	\$1,101	
Fuel Savings	\$7,430	\$86,400	\$155,000	\$212,000	\$1,600,000	\$8,180	\$95,126	\$170,655	\$233,412		
Energy Security Impacts	\$371	\$4,560	\$8,320	\$10,400	\$84,500	\$408	\$5,021	\$9,160	\$11,450		
Reduced Refueling	\$282	\$3,360	\$6,350	\$8,870	\$64,900	\$310	\$3,699	\$6,991	\$9,766		
Value of Increased Driving	\$865	\$9,560	\$17,000	\$14,500	\$167,000	\$952	\$10,526	\$18,717	\$15,965		
Costs											
Compliance Cost	\$9,190	\$35,900	\$41,000	\$46,500	\$561,000	\$10,118	\$39,526	\$45,141	\$51,197		
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$564	\$5,710	\$9,650	\$12,100	\$101,000	\$621	\$6,287	\$10,625	\$13,322		
EPA Net Benefits (millions)	\$153	\$73,900	\$158,000	\$217,000	\$1,430,000	\$168	\$81,364	\$173,958	\$238,917		

Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits assuming the 3% discount rate SCC Value (2010\$ billions)					Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits assuming the 3% discount rate SCC Value (2016\$ billions)				
Program Costs			\$150		Program Costs			165.15	
Benefits			\$126		Benefits			\$139	
Fuel Savings			\$475		Fuel Savings			\$523	
Net Benefits			\$451		Net Benefits			\$497	

Clean Power Plan (2011\$)		Factor = 1.079			Clean Power Plan (2016\$)		
Benefits (3% DR)	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2030	
Climate: SC-CO2	3,300	12,000	20,000	3560.7	12948	21580	
Health: ↓ SO2	3,800	13,000	23,000	4100.2	14027	24817	
Health: ↓ NOx (as PM2.5)	390	1,300	2,000	420.81	1402.7	2158	
Health: ↓ NOx (as ozone)	610	2,400	3,500	658.19	2589.6	3776.5	
Total Health co-benefits (non-CO2)	4,800	17,000	28,000	5179.2	18343	30212	
EPA estimate for total	8,100	29,000	48,000	8739.9	31291	51792	
Costs							
Annual Incremental Compliance Cost (5% DR)	1,400	3,000	5,100	1510.6	3237	5502.9	
EPA net Benefits (millions)	7	26	43	7.2293	28.054	46.397	

Conversion Methodology:

• To determine the value of a particular year's dollar in relation to 2009 (=100), an average of the GDP implicit price deflator for the four quarters of that year were taken.

2007: 97.334
 2009: 100
 2010: 101.217
 2011: 103.307
 2012: 105.213
 2013: 106.91
 2016: 111.441

• To convert from the dollars of one year to 2016 dollars, the amount in question was multiplied by the ratio of the price deflator for 2016 to the price deflator for that year. The ratios used for the conversions, by dollar-year converted, were:

2007: 1.145
 2009: 1.114
 2010: 1.101
 2011: 1.079
 2012: 1.059
 2013: 1.042
 2016: 1

[1] Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. *Gross Domestic Product: Implicit Price Deflator* (last accessed June 2016).

Factor =		
NSPS Oil & Gas (2012\$)	1.059	
Benefits	2020	2030
SC-CH4, 3% DR	\$360	\$690
Costs		
Compliance, 7% DR	\$320	\$530
Net benefits	\$35	\$170

Factor =					
Heavy-Duty 1 (2009\$)					
NPV, 3% DR, 2012-2050					
Benefits	2020	2030	2040	2050	2012-2050
SC-GHG, 3%	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$3,600	\$4,800	\$46,100
Non-GHG Impacts	B	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$25,300
Fuel Savings	\$9,600	\$20,600	\$28,000	\$36,500	\$375,300
Energy Security Impacts	\$500	\$1,100	\$1,500	\$1,700	\$19,800
Reduced Refueling	\$100	\$100	\$200	\$200	\$2,500
Costs					
Compliance Cost	\$2,000	\$2,200	\$2,700	\$3,300	\$47,400
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$200	\$400	\$600	\$600	\$7,900
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$9,000	\$24,500	\$32,800	\$42,100	\$413,700

Lifetime Discounted Fuel Savings, Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits assuming the Model Average, 3% Discount Rate SCC Value (2009\$ billions)	
Program Costs	\$8
Fuel Savings	\$50
Benefits	\$7
Net Benefits	\$49

Factor =				
Heavy-Duty 2 (2013\$)				
NPV, 3% DR, 2018-2050				
Benefits	2030	2040	2050	2050
SC-GHG, 3%	\$5,200	\$11,100	\$15,200	\$115,400
Non-GHG Impacts	\$5,700	\$10,600	\$12,600	\$118,800
Fuel Savings	\$23,400	\$53,100	\$63,400	\$523,300
Energy Security Impacts	\$1,100	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$24,700
Reduced Refueling	\$600	\$1,100	\$1,500	\$12,000
Value of Increased Driving	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$2,300	\$23,400
Costs				
Compliance Cost	\$5,400	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$91,000
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$400	\$500	\$600	\$6,800
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$30,200	\$71,400	\$87,600	\$696,400

Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits using Method B and Relative to the Flat Baseline and Assuming the 3% Discount Rate SC-GHG Values (2013\$ billions)	
Vehicle Program	-\$27
Maintenance	-\$2
Fuel Savings	\$169
Benefits	\$88
Net Benefits	\$229

Factor =		
Methane Reduction (2012\$)		
1.059		
Benefits	2020	2025
SC-CH4, 3% DR	\$208	\$246
Cost Savings	\$76	\$157

Factor =		
NSPS Oil & Gas (2016\$)		
NPV, 3% DR, 2012-2050		
Benefits	2020	2030
SC-CH4, 3% DR	\$381.24	\$730.71
Costs		
Compliance, 7% DR	\$338.88	\$561.27
Net benefits	\$37.07	\$180.03

Factor =					
Heavy-Duty 1 (2009\$)					
NPV, 3% DR, 2012-2050					
Benefits	2020	2030	2040	2050	2012-2050
SC-GHG, 3%	\$1,114.000	\$2,785.000	\$4,010.400	\$5,347.200	\$46,100
Non-GHG Impacts	B	\$3,119.200	\$3,119.200	\$3,119.200	\$25,300
Fuel Savings	\$10,694.400	\$22,948.400	\$31,192.000	\$40,661.000	\$375,300
Energy Security Impacts	\$557.000	\$1,225.400	\$1,671.000	\$1,893.800	\$19,800
Reduced Refueling	\$111.400	\$111.400	\$222.800	\$222.800	\$2,500
Costs					
Compliance Cost	\$2,228.000	\$2,450.800	\$3,007.800	\$3,676.200	\$47,400
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$222.800	\$445.600	\$668.400	\$668.400	\$7,900
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$10,026.000	\$27,293.000	\$36,539.200	\$46,899.400	\$413,700

Lifetime Discounted Fuel Savings, Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits assuming the Model Average, 3% Discount Rate SCC Value (2016\$ billions)	
Program Costs	\$9.02
Fuel Savings	\$55.70
Benefits	\$8.13
Net Benefits	\$54.59

Factor =				
Heavy-Duty 2 (2013\$)				
NPV, 3% DR, 2018-2050				
Benefits	2030	2040	2050	2050
SC-GHG, 3%	\$5,418.40	\$11,566.20	\$15,838.40	\$120,246.80
Non-GHG Impacts	\$5,939.40	\$11,045.20	\$13,129.20	\$123,789.60
Fuel Savings	\$24,382.80	\$55,330.20	\$66,062.80	\$545,278.60
Energy Security Impacts	\$1,146.20	\$2,605.00	\$3,126.00	\$25,737.40
Reduced Refueling	\$625.20	\$1,146.20	\$1,563.00	\$12,504.00
Value of Increased Driving	\$1,250.40	\$2,084.00	\$2,396.60	\$24,382.80
Costs				
Compliance Cost	\$5,626.80	\$6,773.00	\$7,815.00	\$94,822.00
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$416.80	\$521.00	\$625.20	\$7,085.60
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$31,468.40	\$74,398.80	\$91,279.20	\$725,648.80

Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Benefits using Method B and Relative to the Flat Baseline and Assuming the 3% Discount Rate SC-GHG Values (2016\$ billions)	
Vehicle Program	-\$28.13
Maintenance	-\$1.98
Fuel Savings	\$176.10
Benefits	\$91.70
Net Benefits	\$238.62

Factor =		
Methane Reduction (2016\$)		
NPV, 3% DR, 2012-2050		
Benefits	2020	2025
SC-CH4, 3% DR	\$220.27	\$260.51
Cost Savings	\$80.48	\$166.26

Costs		
Compliance Cost, 3% DR	\$159	\$207
Net benefits	\$125	\$196
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$126	\$197

	\$899
10-Year Total, NPV 3% DR, SC-GHG 3% & Costs 3%	\$1,214

	\$168.38	\$219.21
	\$133.43	\$208.62
		\$952.04
10-Year Total, NPV 3% DR, SC-GHG 3% & Costs 3%		\$1,285.63