	Clean P	ower Plan (20)16\$)	NSPS for Oil & 0 (2016\$		Light-Duty 2012-201	16 (2016\$)	Light-Duty 2017-	2025 (2016\$)	Heavy-D	uty 2014-2018 (2016\$)	Heavy-Duty 2019-2028 (2016\$) [Alt 1a, Method B]	Methane Waste Preve (2016\$) [with subpar			Total	
															2020 (all except	2025 (all except both light- duty rules, heavy duty 2014-	2030 (all except NSPS for oil & gas, heavy-duty 2019-2028,
Emission Impacts	2020	2025	2030		2025	2020	2030	2020	2030	2020	2030		2020		heavy-duty rules)	2018)	methane waste prevention rule)
GHG (metric tons CO2e) CO2 (short tons)	-74,389,170 -2 -82,000,000 -2			1,000,000 1,000,000	1,200,000 1,200,000	-156,300,000 -153,296,024	-307,000,000 301,214,917	-27,000,000 -25,353,160	-271,000,000 -272,270,894		- 76,000,000 -80,415,859	- 37,400,000 -40,124,132	-4,014,294	-4,059,653	-260,703,464 -259,649,184		-979,667,405 -409,409,137
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) SO2 (short tons)	-54,000	-185,000	-280,000			-333	-634	0	0		-208	-141			-33: -54,000		-634 -280,000
NOx (short tons)	-54,000	-185,000	-280,000	510	600	5,881	21,763	-904	-6,509		-245,129	-22,710			-54,000		
SOx (short tons)	,		,			13,832	27,443	-1,270	-13,377		-6,888	-6,080			12,562		
PM (short tons)				19	22										19		
PM2.5 (short tons) CO (short tons)				2 800	3.200	2,398 3,992	4,564 170,675	-136 14.164	-1,254 224,875		356 -55,579	-1,110 -13,254			2,262		
HAP (short tons)				1,900	3,900	60,187	-115,542	-11,712	-123,070		5,5,5	-13,234			50,37		
VOC (short tons)				150,000	210,000	-10,278	-20,050	-2,313	-14,646		-29,932	-5,305	-256,000	-265,000	-118,59		
HFC (short tons)											-336	-67				-67	
	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2020	2030	2020	2030	2020	2030	2030	2020	2025			
																	2030 (all except NSPS for oil &
Benefits (millions)															heavy-duty 2019- 2028)	prevention)	gas, methane waste prevention rule)
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 Total Benefits	\$5,179	\$18,343	\$30,212			\$52,927	\$115,557	\$9,852	\$115,473	\$11,363	\$27,404	\$32,094	\$80	\$166	\$79,40		
l otal Benefits	\$8,740	\$31,291	\$51,792			\$57,209	\$125,747	\$10,549	\$124,732	\$12,477	\$30,189	\$37,512	\$301	\$427	\$89,27	\$31,718	\$369,973
Costs (millions)	44.544	62.227	45.500	6330	65.54								4450	6340	633.33		674.407
Compliance Other Costs	\$1,511	\$3,237	\$5,503	\$339	\$561	\$17,862 \$2,634	\$18,091 \$5.267	\$10,118 \$621	\$39,526 \$6,287	\$2,228 \$223	\$2,451 \$446	\$5,627 \$417	\$168	\$219	\$32,220		\$71,197 \$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	\$35,70		
Net Benefits (millions)	\$7,229	\$28,054	\$46,397	\$37	\$180	\$34,694	\$100,417	\$168	\$81,364	\$10,026	\$27,293	\$31,468	\$133	\$209	\$52,28	\$28,443	\$286,939
Net benefits (millions)	\$1,225	\$28,034	340,337	<i>\$37</i>	\$100	\$34,034	\$100,417	2100	301,304	\$10,026	\$27,295	\$51,408	\$135	\$205	\$32,280	J20/443	\$280,939
Jobs	2020	2025	2030		25 (job- ars)	2020	2030	2020 (job-years) 20	30 (job-years)	2020	2030	2020 (job-years) 2025 (job-years)	2020	2025	2020 (Clean Power Plan, NSPS, Light- Duty 2017-2015, Heavy Duty 2018- 2025)	2025 (Clean Power Plan, NSPS, Heavy-Duty 2018-2025)	2030 (Clean Power Plan)
		5,000 job- 2															
			ears; 2,440 to	270 one-time; 27	One-time:										14670 job-years;		
Jobs ↑	59,700 jobs 8			1,100 annually 1,8		?		2100 - 10,500		?		0-300 400-4,100			59,700 jobs	21,170 job-years; 83,500 jobs	22,800 job-years; 83,360 jobs
	15,700 job- 41		6,600 job	l'	-												
Jobs ↓			ears	???		?		?		?		??	-		15700 job-years	41,000 job-years	56,600 job-years
	-13,100 job2																
			ears; 2,440 to												-1030 job-years;		
Net Jobs	59,700 jobs 8			~1370 ~2	070	?		~2100 - 10,500		?		~0-300 ~400-4,100	-		59,700 jobs	-19,830 job-years; 83,500 jobs	-33,800 job-years; 83,360 jobs
Public Health Impacts (PM2.5- & ozone-related)	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2020	2030	2020	2030	2020	2030	2025	2020	2025	2030 (all excent N	SPS, Heavy-Duty 2019-2028, Me	thane Waste Prevention Rule)
Avoided Premature Mortality		2025	2050			2020	2050	2020	2050	2020	2000	2023			2000 (un except in	51 5, Heavy Bury 2015 2020, Me	
(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			21,000				1,100		2,100		1,000					24,200	
symptoms (asthmatics age 9-																	
11) [PM] Asthma exacerbation (age 6 -			30,000				850		1,600		1,200					32,450	
18) [PM]							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	1			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]			1,170,000				-7,700		-850		120,000					121,450	

Nete:

 Its 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 S values have been updated to 20165 for consistency across rules. The factor 1.145 was used for conversions from 20075, 1.114 for 20095, 1.101 for 20105, 1.079 for 20115, 1.059 for 20125, and 1.042 for 20135. The Gross Domestic Product: Implicit Price Deflator maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of 51. Louis was used to accluster 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 asume EPA's super-bound estimate for the Clean Power Plan's net benefits.
 They also asume EPA's submits of the rules there of heav-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		
Climate: SC-CO2, 3% DR	3,561		
Health: ↓ SO2	4,100		
Health: ↓ NOx (as PM2.5)	421	,	,
Health: \downarrow NOx (as ozone)	658	2,590	3,777
Total Health co-benefits (non			
CO2)	5,179		,
Total Benefits	8,740		
EPA Total Benefits [3]	8,740	31,291	51,792
Costs (millions), 5% DR [3]	2020	2025	2030
Annual Incremental			
Compliance Cost (from base case)	1,511	3,237	5,503
Net benefits (millions) EPA net Benefits (millions)	7,229	28,054	46,289
[3]	7,229	28,054	46,397
Jobs [4]	2020	2025	2030
	2500 job- years;	15,000 job-years;	22,800 job-years;
	37,570 - 59,700	52,590 - 83,590	52,440 to 83,360
Jobs 个	jobs 15,700 job-	jobs	jobs
Jobs 🗸	years	41,000 job-years	56,600 job years
1002 1	-13,100 job-		-33,700 job years
Net Jobs	years; 37,570 - 59,700 jobs	to 52,590 - 83,590 jobs	52,440 to 83,360
		00,000 jour	1000
Public Health Impacts,			
Reductions in Incidence			2030
(DA42 F 0 second selected)		2025	
	2020		2050
Avoided Premature Mortality			
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both]			
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both] Avoided lower respiratory	521	1,830	2,920
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both] Avoided lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM]		1,830	2,920
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both] Avoided lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM] Avoided upper respiratory	521	1,830	2,920
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both] Avoided lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM] Avoided upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9-	521 3,800	1,830 13,000	2,920
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both] Avoided lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM] Avoided upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9- 11) [PM]	521 3,800 5,500	1,830 13,000	2,920
Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both] Avoided lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM] Avoided upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9- 11) [PM] Asthma exacerbation (age 6 -	521 3,800 5,500	1,830 13,000 19,000	2,920 21,000 30,000
(PM2.5- & ozone-related) [s] Avoided Premature Mortality (adult) [both] Avoided lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM] Avoided upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9- 11) [PM] Asthma exacerbation (age 6 - 18) [PM] Emergency room visits for	521 3,800 5,500	1,830 13,000 19,000	2,920 21,000 30,000

110

25

25,000

27,000

350

84,000

810

790,000

100,000

440

130,000

1,400

1,170,000

130,000

asthma [PM]

> 18) [PM]

(age 18-65) [both]

[PM]

Lost work days (age 18 - 65)

Non-fatal heart attacks (age

School absence days [ozone]

Minor restricted-activity days 228,000

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.

EPA. Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Clean Power Plan Final Rule, EPA-452/R-15-003 (2005), at E5-7.
 RIA at E5-20; 4-27, 28.
 RIA at E5-23.
 RIA at E5-23.
 RIA at E5-24, 31.
 RIA at 4-32 to 4-34.

NSPS for	Oil and Gas Sec	tor (2016\$)	
Emission Impacts [1] [2]	2020	2025	2030
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-6,900,000	-11,000,000	
\downarrow CH4 (short tons)	-300,000	-510,000	
\downarrow VOC (short tons)	-150,000	-210,000	
\downarrow HAP (short tons)	-1,900	-3,900	
个 CO2 (short tons)	1,000,000	1,200,000	
个 NOx (short tons)	510	600	
个 PM (short tons)	19	22	
↑ CO (short tons)	2,800	3,200	
个 THC (short tons)	1,100	1,200	
Climate & Health Benefits			
(millions) [3]	2020	2025	
SC-CH4, 3% DR	\$381	\$731	
Costs (millions) [4]	2020	2025	
Compliance, 7% DR (incl.			
additional gas revenue)	\$339	\$561	
-			
Net Benefits	\$42	\$169	
EPA Net Benefits (millions) [4]	\$37	\$180	
[4]	166	\$190	
Jobs (FTEs) [5]	2020	2025	
	270 one-time;		
	1,100	270 one-time;	
Jobs ↑	annually	1,800 annually	
Jobs \downarrow	?	?	
Net Jobs	~1,370	~2,070	
Public Health Impacts			
2	-	2	

?

?

?

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 matterrelated avoided premature mortalities and ozone-related avoided premature mortalities were summed).

 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.
 R/A at 4-38, 5-4.
 R/A at 4-38, 5-4.
 R/A at 1-5.
 R/A at 1-5.
 R/A at 1-9.
 R/A at 1-7, 6-37.

	Ligh	t-Duty 2012-20	16 (2016\$)	
Emission Impacts [1]	2020	2030	2040	2050
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-156,300,000	-307,000,000	-401,500,000	-505,900,000
↓CO2 (short tons)	-153,296,024	-301,214,917	-397,242,150	-505,640,734
↓CH4 (short tons)	-169,694	-333,393	-439,658	-559,629
↓N2O (short tons)	-333	-634	-826	-1,051
↓HFCs (short tons)	-10,278	-20,050	-23,856	-26,344
↓VOC (short tons)	60,187	-115,542		
个CO (short tons)	3,992	170,675		
个NOx (short tons)	5,881	21,763		
个PM2.5 (short tons)	2,398	4,564		
↑SOx (short tons)	13,832	27,443		
↓1,3-Butadiene (short tons)	-95	-21		
↑Acetaldehyde (short tons)	760	668		
↑ Acrolein (short tons)	1	5		
↓Benzene (short tons)	-890	-523		
↓ Formaldehyde (short tons)	-49	15		
Annual Fuel Savings (billion				
gallons gasoline equivalent)	-12.6	-24.7	-32.6	-41.6

Climate, Health, &					
Economic Benefits				1	NPV, 3% DR,
(millions) [2]	2020	2030	2040	2050	2012-2050
SC-CO2, 3% DR	\$4,237	\$10,191	\$16,030	\$24,045	\$202,322
Criteria Pollutant Benefits		\$1,431	\$1,431	\$1,431	\$24,045
Fuel Savings	\$40,877	\$91,371	\$136,599	\$196,024	\$1,769,712
Energy Security Impacts	\$2,519	\$5,153	\$6,870	\$8,702	\$93,776
Reduced Refueling	\$2,748	\$5,496	\$7,214	\$9,160	\$100,646
Value of Increased Driving	\$4,809	\$10,076	\$14,885	\$21,068	\$196,368
Total benefits	\$57,209	\$125,747	\$185,068	\$262,480	\$2,386,867
Quantified Costs (millions)					NPV, 3% DR,
[3]	2020	2030	2040	2050	2012-2050
Compliance Cost	\$17,862	\$18,091	\$19,923	\$21,755	\$396,056
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$2,634	\$5,267	\$6,985	\$8,931	\$97,096
Total Costs	\$20,496	\$23,358	\$26,908	\$30,686	\$493,152

Net benefits (millions) EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$36,714	\$102,389	\$158,161	\$231,794	\$1,893,716
[3]	\$34,694	\$100,417	\$156,178	\$229,802	\$1,893,716
Johs in regulated sector					

Jobs in regulated sector	
(job-years) [4]	
Jobs ↑	
Jobs ↓	

Net Jobs	

Reductions in Incidence	
(PM2.5- & ozone-related)	
[4]	2030
Premature Mortality (adult)	
[both]	146
Lower respiratory symptoms	
(age 7-14) [PM]	1,100
Upper respiratory symptoms	
(asthmatics age 9-11) [PM]	850
Asthma exacerbation (age 6 -	
18) [PM]	1,000
Emergency room visits for	
asthma [PM]	26
Lost work days (age 18 - 65)	
[PM]	7,600
Non-fatal heart attacks (age	
> 18) [PM]	100
Minor restricted-activity	
days (age 18-65) [both]	27,000
School absence days [ozone]	-7,700

Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Ber billions) [5]	nefits assuming the \$21/ton SCC Value (2007\$
Program Costs	\$51.5
Benefits	\$240.2
Net Benefits	\$188.7

Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Be	enefits assuming the \$21/ton SCC Value (2016\$)
Program Costs	\$59.0
Benefits	\$275.0
Net Benefits	\$216.1

	Light-Dut	y 2017-2025 (2	2016\$)	
Emission Impacts [1] [2]	2020	2030	2040	2050
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-27,000,000	-271,000,000	-455,000,000	-569,000,000
↓CO2 (short tons)	-25,353,160	-272,270,894	-459,663,817	-575,406,504
↓CH4 (short tons)	-44,092	-264,555	-440,925	-529,109
↓N2O (short tons)	0	0	0	-3,699
↓ HFCs (short tons)	-2,313	-14,646	-21,583	-26,980
↓VOC (short tons)	-11,712	-123,070		
↑CO (short tons)	14,164	224,875		
↓NOx (short tons)	-904	-6,509		
↓PM2.5 (short tons)	-136	-1,254		
↓SOx (short tons)	-1,270	-13,377		
↑1,3-Butadiene (short tons)	1	25		
↑Acetaldehyde (short tons)	3	57		
↑Acrolein (short tons)	0	2		
↓Benzene (short tons)	-16	-101		
↓ Formaldehyde (short tons)	-7	-43		
Annual Fuel Savings (billion				
gallons petroleum gasoline)	-2.1	-23.5	-39.9	-50.2

Climate Health 0						
Climate, Health, &						
Economic Benefits						NPV, 3% DR,
(millions) [2]		2020	2030	2040		2017 - 2050
SC-CO2, 3% DR		\$697	\$9,259	\$18,717	\$26,864	\$187,170
Non-GHG related health						
impacts	в		\$1,101	\$1,101	\$1,101	\$10,118
Fuel Savings		\$8,180	\$95,126	\$170,655	\$233,412	\$1,761,600
Energy Security Impacts		\$408	\$5,021	\$9,160	\$11,450	\$93,035
Reduced Refueling		\$310	\$3,699	\$6,991	\$9,766	\$71,45
Value of Increased Driving		\$952	\$10,526	\$18,717	\$15,965	\$183,86
Total benefits		\$10,549	\$124,732	\$225,342	\$298,558	\$2,307,245
Quantified Costs (millions)					NPV, 3% DR,
[3]		2020	2030	2040	2050	2017 - 2050
Compliance Cost		\$10,118	\$39,526	\$45,141	\$51,197	\$617,661
Accidents, Noise, Congestio	on	\$621	\$6,287	\$10,625	\$13,322	\$111,201
Total Costs		\$10,739	\$45,813	\$55,766	\$64,519	\$728,862
Net benefits (millions)		-\$190	\$78,920	\$169,576	\$234,040	\$1,578,383
EPA net Benefits (millions [3]		\$168	\$81,364	\$173,958	\$238,917	\$1,574,43

Jobs in regulated sector (job					
years) [4]	2020				
Jobs ↑	2100 - 10,500				
lobs ↓	?				
Net Jobs	2100 - 10,500				

PM2.5- & ozone-related) [5]	2030
Premature Mortality (adult)	
[both]	279
Lower respiratory symptoms	
(age 7-14) [PM]	2,100
Upper respiratory symptoms	
(asthmatics age 9-11) [PM]	1,600
Asthma exacerbation (age 6 -	
18) [PM]	3,500
Emergency room visits for	
asthma [PM]	71
Lost work days (age 18 - 65)	
[PM]	14,000
Non-fatal heart attacks (age	
> 18) [PM]	130
Minor restricted-activity	
days (age 18-65) [both]	80,070
School absence days [ozone]	-850

Lif Val

fetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Benef lue (2010\$ billions)[6]	its assuming the 3% discount rate SCC
Program Costs	\$150
Benefits	\$126
Fuel Savings	\$475
Net Benefits	\$451

Lifetime Discounted Costs, Benefits, and Net Be /alue (2016\$ billions)[6]	nefits assuming the 3% discount rate SCC
Program Costs	165.15
Benefits	\$139
Fuel Savings	\$523
Net Benefits	\$497

Light-Duty 1 Notes:

• These figures reflect EPA's estimate for net benefits, applying a 3% discourt rate to climate benefits. Compliance costs are not discourted. • Metric tons of some gases affected (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs) were converted to short tons for consistency across the rules. • Original estimates were in 2007s and converted to 2016S using the GDP implicit Price Deflator maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (available at https://fred.stouside.dorg/seres/GDPDF). The factor used was 1.114. • 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. The difference may differ from "EPA Net Benefits" because the latter ! 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 matterrelated avoided premature mortalities and ozone-related avoided premature mortalities were summed).

[1] EPA, Regulatory Impact. Analysis: Final Relemaking to Establish Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards, EPA-420-R-10-000 (2010), at 5-31, 5-36.
[2] RA at 8-23, 24.
[3] RA at 8-23, 24.
[4] RA at 7-23, 34.
[4] RA at 7-23, 54.
[5] RA at 7-52.

Light-Duty 2 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, N20, PHCS) were converted to short tons of the gas for consistency across the rules. • Original estimates were in 2010s and converted to 20165 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 1.101.

 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 Prevent 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 matterrelated avoided premature mortalities and ozone-related avoided premature mortalities were summed).

 E.M. Regulatory Impact Analysis: Final Relemanking for 2017-2025 Light-Duty Whick Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards; EPA-420-R1-2016 (2012), at 4-134 to 138.
 Rin at 7-22, 72.8.
 Rin at 7-27, 72.8.

Heavy-Duty 2014-2018 (2016\$)								
Emission Impacts [1]	2020	2030	2040	2050				
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-7	6,600,000						
↓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, Healt	h,				NPV, 3%
& Economic Benefits					DR, 2012-
(millions) [2]	2020	2030	2040	2050 2050	
SC-GHG, 3% DR	\$1,114	\$2,785	\$4,010	\$5,347	\$51,355
Non-GHG Impacts	в	\$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) [2]	2020	2030	2040		NPV, 3% DR, 2012- 2050
Compliance Cost	\$2,228	\$2,451	\$3,008	\$3,676	\$52,804
Accidents, Noise, Congestion Total Costs	\$223 \$2,451	\$446 \$2,896	\$668 \$3,676	\$668 \$4,345	\$8,801 \$61,604
Net benefits (millions) EPA net Benefits (millions) [2]	\$10,026 \$10,026	\$27,293 \$27,293	\$36,539 \$36,539	\$46,899 \$46,899	\$460,862 \$460,862

Jobs in regulated sector (job years) [3] 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] School absence days [ozone]	357,000 120,000	

Lifetime Discounted Fuel Savings, Costs, Benefits, a	nd Net Benefits assuming the Model
Average, 3% Discount Rate SCC Value (2009\$ billio	ns) [5]
Program Costs	\$8
Fuel Savings	\$50
Benefits	\$7
Net Benefits	\$49
Lifetime Discounted Fuel Savings, Costs, Benefits, a	nd Net Benefits assuming the Model
Average, 3% Discount Rate SCC Value (2009\$ billio	ns) [5]
Program Costs	\$9
Fuel Savings	\$56
Benefits	\$8
Net Benefits	\$55

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	-178,905,126	-213,738,163
↓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

-2.8

2030

\$5,418

\$5,939

\$24,383

\$1.146

\$625

\$1,250

2030

\$5,627

\$417

\$6,044

\$31,468

\$31,468

2020

0-300

~0-300

\$37,512

-12.5

2040

\$11,566

\$11,045

\$55.330

\$2,605

\$1,146

\$2,084

2040

\$6,773

\$521

\$7,294

\$74,399

2025

2040

640

3.600

5.200

175 400

606

23,000

260

550,000

140,000

\$2

\$169

\$88

\$229

\$28 \$2

\$176 \$92

\$239

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

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) [5]

400-4,100

. ~400-4.100

\$74,399

\$81,693

-14.9

NPV. 3%

DR, 2018-2050 2050

\$15,838 \$120,247

\$13,129 \$123,790

\$66,063 \$545,279

\$3 126 \$25 737

\$1,563 \$12,504

\$2,397 \$24,383

NPV, 3%

DR, 2018-

\$99,719 \$827,556

2050 2050

\$7,815 \$94,822

\$625 \$7,086

\$8,440 \$101,908

\$91,279 \$725,649

\$91,279 \$725,649

gallons of gasoline & diesel)

Quantified Climate, Health,

& Economic Benefits

(millions) [2]

SC-GHG, 3% DR

Fuel Savings

Non-GHG Impacts

Reduced Refueling

Total benefits

Compliance Cost

Total Costs

years) [3] Jobs ↑

Jobs \downarrow

Net Jobs

[2]

Energy Security Impacts

Value of Increased Driving

Quantified Costs (millions)

Accidents, Noise, Congestion

Net benefits (millions) EPA net Benefits (millions)

Jobs in regulated sector (job

Public Health Impacts, Reductions in Incidence (PM2.5- & ozone-related) (4)

Premature Mortality (adult) [both]

Lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14) [PM]

Upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9-11) [PM]

Asthma exacerbation (age 6 -18) [PM]

Emergency room visits for asthma [PM]

Lost work days (age 18 - 65) [PM]

Non-fatal heart attacks (age > 18) [PM]

Minor restricted-activity days (age 18-65) [both]

School absence days [ozone]

Maintenance

Fuel Savings

Benefits

Net Benefits

Vehicle Program

Maintenance Fuel Savings

Benefits Net Benefits

-Duty	11	lot	es:		

Heavy-Duty 1 Notes: • These figures reflect EPA's estimate for net benefits, applying a 3% Inese rigures renect EVA'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, N20, HFCs) were converted to short tons of the gas for consistency across the rules.
 Original estimates were in 2009\$ 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 1.145.
 Fuel savings are calculated using pre-tax fuel prices. • True sampa dre calculated by pre-tan up pre-tan up pre-tan • Net Benefits' are calculated by butbracting data provided by EPA. The difference may differ from "EPA Net Benefits' because the latter is EPA's official estimate and may be effected by independent of the effect of the second of the second of the second of the second of the the flexibility of the second of the second of the second of the the flexibility of the second of the second of the second of the the flexibility of the second of the second of the second of the the flexibility of the second of the

The neuron activity toos 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-Fuel Efficiency Standards for Medium 420-R-11-901 (2011), at 5-2, 5-13. [2] RIA at 9-45, 46. [3] RIA at 9-61. [4] RIA at 8-81 to 83. [5] RIA at ES-2.

Notes: • These figures reflect EPA's estimate for net benefits, under analysis Mittee inguest release the semantic to the cleaners, under anarpsis
 Method B and in comparison to scenario 12, 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 20135 and converted to 20165 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] RMa at 8-87.

[3] RIA	at 8-74.
[4] RIA	at 8-99, 8-100.
[5] <i>RIA</i>	at ES-12.

Methane Waste Emission Impacts [1]	2020	2025
GHG (metric tons CO2e)	-4,014,294	-4,059,653
\downarrow 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
Not honofite (millions) (a)	6122	6200
Net benefits (millions) [2]	\$132	\$208
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$133	\$209
Jobs in regulated sector (job-		
years) [3]		
Jobs ↑	-	
Jobs ↓	-	
Net 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.

 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.
 RIA at 106, 109, 112.
 RIA at 106, 109, 112.
 RIA at 8.
 RIA at 114.

Price Conversions [1]

						-				
	Factor =					Liebt Duty (20166)				
Light-Duty 1 (2007\$)	1.145					Light-Duty 1 (2016\$)				
					NPV, 3% DR,					NPV, 3% [
Benefits	2020	2030	2040	2050	2012-2050	2020	2030	2040	2050	2012-205
SC-CO2, 3% DR	\$3,700	\$8,900	\$14,000	\$21,000	\$176,700	\$4,236.50	\$10,190.50	\$16,030.00	\$24,045.00	\$202,3
Criteria Pollutant Benefits	В	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$21,000		\$1,431.25	\$1,431.25	\$1,431.25	\$24,0
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	\$1,769,7
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	\$93,7
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, 6
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	\$196,3
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	\$396,0
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	\$97,0
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	\$1,893,7
Program Costs			\$52			Program Costs	\$58.97			
Benefits			\$240			Benefits	\$275.03			
Net Benefits			\$188.7			Net Benefits	\$216.06			
	-									
	Factor =									
Light-Duty 2 (2010\$)	1.101					Light-Duty 2 (2016\$)				
					NPV, 3% DR,					
Benefits	2020	2030	2040		2012-2050	2020	2030	2040		
SC-CO2, 3% DR	\$633	\$8,410	\$17,000	\$24,400	\$170,000	\$697	\$9,259	\$18,717	\$26,864	
Non-GHG related health										
impacts	В	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$9,190		\$1,101	\$1,101		
Fuel Savings	\$7,430	. ,	\$155,000	\$212,000	\$1,600,000	1-7	\$95,126	\$170,655		
Energy Security Impacts	\$371	\$4,560	\$8,320	\$10,400	\$84,500		\$5,021	\$9,160		
Reduced Refueling	\$282	\$3,360	\$6,350	\$8,870	\$64,900		\$3,699	\$6,991		
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		\$39,526	\$45,141		
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, B	enefits, and I	Net Benefit	s assuming	the 3%		Lifetime Discounted Costs,	Benefits, and Net	Benefits assum	ning the 3%	
discount rate SCC Value (2010						discount rate SCC Value (20			0	
Brogram Costs			\$150			Brogram Cos		165	15	

				(
Program Costs			\$150	Program Co	ts
Benefits			\$126	Benefits	
Fuel Savings			\$475	Fuel Savin	ئ
Net Benefits			\$451	Net Benef	5
	Factor =				
Power Plan (2011\$)	1.079			Clean Power Plan (2016\$)	
s (3% DR)	2020	2025	2030	202	2025
e: SC-CO2	3,300	12,000	20,000	3560.	12948
n: ↓ SO2	3,800	13,000	23,000	4100.	14027
h: ↓ NOx (as PM2.5)	390	1,300	2,000	420.8	1402.7
n: ↓ NOx (as ozone)	610	2,400	3,500	658.1	2589.6
Health co-benefits (non	-				
	4,800	17,000	28,000	5179.	18343
timate for total	8,100	29,000	48,000	8739.	31291
al Incremental					
iance Cost (5% DR)	1,400	3,000	5,100	1510.	3237
et Benefits (millions)	7	26	43	7.229	28.054

L

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 dollaryear 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 -				j				
NSPS Oil & Gas (2012\$)	Factor = 1.059					NSPS Oil & Gas (2016\$)			
Benefits	2020	2030				2020	2030		
SC-CH4, 3% DR	\$360	\$690				\$381.24	\$730.71		
Costs		4							
Compliance, 7% DR	\$320	\$530				\$338.88	\$561.27		
Net benefits	\$35	\$170				\$37.07	\$180.03		
	Factor =								
Heavy-Duty 1 (2009\$)	1.114								
					NPV, 3% DR,				NPV, 3% D
Benefits	2020	2030	2040		2012-2050	2020	2030		2012-2050
SC-GHG, 3%	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$3,600	\$4,800	\$46,100	\$1,114.000	\$2,785.000	\$4,010.400	\$5,347.2
Non-GHG Impacts	В	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$25,300		\$3,119.200	\$3,119.200	\$3,119.2
Fuel Savings	\$9,600	\$20,600	\$28,000	\$36,500	\$375,300	\$10,694.400	\$22,948.400	\$31,192.000	
Energy Security Impacts	\$500	\$1,100	\$1,500	\$1,700	\$19,800	\$557.000	\$1,225.400	\$1,671.000	\$1,893.80
Reduced Refueling Costs	\$100	\$100	\$200	\$200	\$2,500	\$111.400	\$111.400	\$222.800	\$222.80
Compliance Cost	\$2,000	\$2,200	\$2,700	\$3,300	\$47,400	\$2,228.000	\$2,450.800	\$3,007.800	\$3,676.20
Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$200	\$400	\$600	\$600	\$7,900	\$222.800	\$445.600	\$668.400	\$668.4
EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$9,000	\$24,500	\$32,800	\$42,100	\$413,700	\$10,026.000	\$27,293.000	\$36,539.200	\$46,899.4
Lifetime Discounted Fuel Savi	ngs. Costs. Be	enefits. and	Net Benef	its		Lifetime Discounted Fuel Sav	ings. Costs. Ben	efits. and Net Be	enefits
assuming the Model Average,						assuming the Model Average			
Program Costs			\$8			Program Costs		\$9.0	
Fuel Savings			\$50			Fuel Savings		\$55.	70
Benefits			\$7			Benefits		\$8.:	13
Net Benefits			\$49			Net Benefits		\$54.	59
	Factor =								
Heavy-Duty 2 (2013\$)	1.042			NPV, 3%					
									NDV 20/ D
Benefits	2030	2040	2050	DR, 2018-		2030	2040	2050	NPV, 3% D 2018-2050
SC-GHG, 3%	\$5,200	\$11,100		\$115,400		\$5,418.40	\$11,566.20	\$15,838.40	
Non-GHG Impacts	\$5,700	\$10,600		\$118,800		\$5,939.40	\$11,045.20	\$13,129.20	
Fuel Savings	\$23,400	\$53,100		\$523,300		\$24,382.80	\$55,330.20	\$66,062.80	
Energy Security Impacts	\$1,100	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$24,700		\$1,146.20	\$2,605.00	\$3,126.00	\$25,737.4
Reduced Refueling	\$600	\$1,100	\$1,500	\$12,000		\$625.20	\$1,146.20	\$1,563.00	\$12,504.0
Value of Increased Driving	\$1,200					1			
Costs	<i>J1,200</i>	\$2,000	\$2,300	\$23,400		\$1,250.40	\$2,084.00	\$2,396.60	\$24,382.
Costs Compliance Cost	\$5,400	\$2,000	\$2,300 \$7,500	\$23,400 \$91,000				\$2,396.60	
Compliance Cost						\$1,250.40 \$5,626.80 \$416.80	\$2,084.00 \$6,773.00 \$521.00		\$24,382.8 \$94,822.0 \$7,085.0
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion	\$5,400 \$400	\$6,500	\$7,500 \$600	\$91,000		\$5,626.80 \$416.80	\$6,773.00 \$521.00	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20	\$94,822. \$7,085.
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions)	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648.
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using I	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Wethod B a
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using I	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Wethod B a
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions)	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2016\$ billions)	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using I	\$94,822.0 \$7,085.0 \$725,648.1 Method B an Rate SC-GH0
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using MetH count Rate	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline a	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using I te 3% Discount I	\$94,822.0 \$7,085.0 \$725,648.1 Wethod B an Rate SC-GH0
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth count Rate -\$27 -\$2	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2016\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using I e 3% Discount I -\$28 -\$1.	\$94,822.0 \$7,085.0 \$725,648.0 Wethod B ai Rate SC-GH0 .13 98
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth count Rate -\$27 -\$2 \$169	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline : Values (2016\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using h e 3% Discount f -\$28 -\$1. \$176	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Wethod B a Rate SC-GH .13 98 5.10
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth count Rate -\$27 -\$2	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2016\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using I e 3% Discount I -\$28 -\$1.	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Method B a Rate SC-GH .13 98 5.10 .70
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth count Rate -\$27 -\$2 \$169 \$88	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline : Values (2016\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using 1 e 3% Discourt 1 -\$28 -\$11. \$176 \$91.	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Method B a Rate SC-GH .13 98 5.10 .70
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits Net Benefits	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N nd Assuming Factor =	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth count Rate -\$27 -\$2 \$169 \$88	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline : Values (2016\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits Net Benefits	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using 1 e 3% Discourt 1 -\$28 -\$11. \$176 \$91.	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Method B a Rate SC-GH .13 98 5.10 .70
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits Net Benefits Net Benefits	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N nd Assuming Factor = 1.059	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits the 3% Dis	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth count Rate -\$27 -\$2 \$169 \$88	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline : Values (2016\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits Net Benefits Net Benefits	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using 1 e 3% Discourt 1 -\$28 -\$11. \$176 \$91.	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Method B a Rate SC-GH .13 98 5.10 .70
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits Net Benefits Benefits	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N nd Assuming Factor = 1.059 2020	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits the 3% Dis	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth count Rate -\$27 -\$2 \$169 \$88	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline ; Values (2016\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits Net Benefits Net Benefits Methane Reduction (2016\$) 2020	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th n	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using 1 e 3% Discourt 1 -\$28 -\$11. \$176 \$91.	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Wethod B a Rate SC-GH .13 98 5.10 .70
Compliance Cost Accidents, Noise, Congestion EPA net Benefits (millions) Lifetime Discounted Costs, Be Relative to the Flat Baseline a Values (2013\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits Net Benefits Net Benefits	\$5,400 \$400 \$30,200 nefits, and N nd Assuming Factor = 1.059	\$6,500 \$500 \$71,400 et Benefits the 3% Dis	\$7,500 \$600 \$87,600 using Meth count Rate -\$27 -\$2 \$169 \$88	\$91,000 \$6,800 \$696,400 nod B and		\$5,626.80 \$416.80 \$31,468.40 Lifetime Discounted Costs, B Relative to the Flat Baseline : Values (2016\$ billions) Vehicle Program Maintenance Fuel Savings Benefits Net Benefits Net Benefits	\$6,773.00 \$521.00 \$74,398.80 enefits, and Net and Assuming th	\$2,396.60 \$7,815.00 \$625.20 \$91,279.20 Benefits using 1 e 3% Discourt 1 -\$28 -\$11. \$176 \$91.	\$94,822. \$7,085. \$725,648. Wethod B a Rate SC-GH .13 98 5.10 .70

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	