

TABLE 9.—AGENCY ESTIMATES OF BENEFITS AND COSTS OF MAJOR RULES—Continued
[October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993]

Rule	Agency	Benefits	Costs	Other information
Coastal nonpoint pollution control program development and approval guidance (EPA, NOAA), guidance specifying management measures for sources of nonpoint * * * Section 6217.	EPA	Not Estimated	\$389,940,000–\$590,640,000 (annualized).	The RIA identified generally the types of “off-site benefits” that could be related to water quality improvements, including 4 use benefits (in-stream, near stream, option value, and diversionary) and 3 non-use (intrinsic) benefits (aesthetic, bequest, and existence).
Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category, Offshore Subcategory, Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards (Final Rule).	EPA	\$28.2–103.9 million per year.	Total annualized BAT and NSPS costs: 1st year = \$122 million, 15th year = \$32 million.	“Other benefits that are quantified, to the extent possible, but not monetized due to lack of appropriate data, include: (1) Human health risk reductions associated with systemics other than lead, pH-dependent leach rates, carcinogens for which there are no risk factors available, exposure to pollutants via sediment or food chain; (2) ecological risk reductions; (3) fishery benefits; and (4) intrinsic benefits * * * The non-quantified, non-monetized benefits assessed in this RIA include increased recreational fishing, increased commercial fishing, improved aesthetic quality of waters near the platform, and benefits to threatened or endangered species [the Kemp’s Ridley Turtle and the Brown Pelican] in the Gulf of Mexico.” (58 FR 12454–).
Acid Rain Permits, Allowance System, Emissions Monitoring, Excess Emissions and Appeals Regulations Under Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.	EPA	10 million tons/year reduction in SO ₂ emission (mandated by Title IV); Cost savings: \$689–973 million (annualized).	\$894–1,509 million (annualized).	SO ₂ emission reductions are expected to: (1) reduce acidification of surface waters, thereby increasing the presence and diversity of aquatic species; (2) improve visibility by reducing haze; (3) may improve human health as lower SO ₂ emissions reduce air concentrations of acid sulfate aerosols and thus acute and chronic exposure to the acid aerosols that adversely affect human health may even affect even mortality; (4) eliminate damage to forest soils and foliage, especially of high-elevation spruce trees in the eastern U.S. and allow recovery of previously damaged tree populations; (5) may reduce damage to auto paint, reduce soiling of buildings and monuments, and thus the life of some materials and structures may be extended and the costs of maintenance or repair reduced (RIA, pp. 1–5 to 1–6, and 6–1 to 6–3). Engineering costs associated with CEM retrofit were not analyzed (RIA, pp. 4–18). “The annualized costs of the implementation regulations are estimated to increase the annual costs of generating electricity by 0.5 to 1.2 percent.” (58 FR 3590–).