

TABLE 10.—AGENCY ESTIMATES OF BENEFITS AND COSTS OF MAJOR RULES—Continued
[October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994]

Rule	Agency	Benefits	Costs	Other information
Determination of significance for nonroad sources and emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines at or above 37 kilowatts, control of air pollution * * *—SAN 3112.	EPA	NO _x annual reduction in 2010: 800,000 tons; NO _x annual reduction in 2025: over 1,200,000 tons.	Average annual cost: \$29–70 million (59 FR 31306).	"EPA maintains that the impact of this rule on fleet average fuel consumption will be minimal." (59 FR 31306–).

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Rule	Agency	Benefits	Costs	Other information
The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.	DOL–ESA	Not Estimated	\$674 million annually	Estimate provided by U.S. General Accounting Office (Parental Leave: Estimated Costs of H.R. 925, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1987—GAO/HRD–88–34, Nov. 10, 1987).
Double Hull Standards for Vessels Carrying Oil in bulk.	DOT–USCG	94,172 barrels of oil not spilled (NPV).	\$6,413,027,637 (NPV)	Timeline of the analysis: 1996–2025.
FMVSS: Stability and Control of Medium and Heavy Vehicles During Braking.	DOT–NHTSA	Equivalent fatalities forgone: 415–683 per year; Forgone property damage: \$327–394.9 million annually.	Total consumer cost = \$560.5 million annually.	Discount rate: 7%.
Bay/Delta water quality standards.	EPA	\$2.1–21.5 million annually in economic benefits to commercial and recreational fisheries and have associated employment gains of an estimated 145–1585 full-time equivalent jobs annually (RIA ES–7).	For the urban sector, \$4.3 million/yr on average and \$15.8 million/yr during dry years; \$28.3 million/yr on average gains \$165.3 million/yr during dry years without water transfers or waterbanks. For agriculture sector, \$27 million/yr on average, \$43 million/yr in the driest 10% of years (RIA ES–5) If using sharing approach (spread water supply impacts to entities diverting water from the Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems), –\$0.5 million/yr average years, –\$5.5 million/yr for dry years for agricultural sector, –\$10.5 million/yr for average years and –\$54 million/yr for day years (RIA ES–6).	"Important benefits of the water quality regulations include the following: Biological productivity and health for many estuarine species are expected to increase. The decline of species is expected to be reversed and the existence of species unique to the Bay/Delta, such as Delta smelt, winter-run Chinook salmon, long fin smelt, and Sacramento splittail, will be protected. Populations of a variety of estuarine species are expected to increase; although the extent of the population increases has not been determined for all species, the increases are anticipated to benefit the recreational and commercial fisheries." (60 FR 4703–)