

METHODOLOGY

Analysis of the fuel savings (monetary and volume) and emissions reductions utilizes the methodology of UCS and NRDC 2010, updated to reflect recent census data (US Census Bureau 2017a) and regional projections of vehicle sales, energy consumption, and fuel prices (EIA 2017).

Jobs data is estimated by utilizing the 5 percent scenario from Ceres 2011, which most closely matches the gross domestic product (GDP) and concurrent projected growth in total jobs estimated in UCS 2016. While Ceres 2011 only considered 2017-2025 standards compared to UCS 2016, which considers the 2012-2025 standards together, the economic impacts are similar based primarily on lower projected future fuel prices. However, because the macroeconomic factors for reducing fuel use are largely unchanged, the net jobs impacts should be largely equivalent, with net GDP growth being the primary factor of importance.

To estimate emissions from the specific cities, we derive per capita emissions for a given eGRID subregion (EPA 2017) based on countywide census data and apply that to cities within those subregions based on census data for a given metropolitan statistical area (MSA) (US Census Bureau 2017b), with limited exceptions (New York City, NY, and the city of Jackson, MS, both refer to the cities proper and not their respective MSAs; Vermont and New Hampshire refer to the states in their entirety, which are part of a single eGRID subregion).

One Olympic swimming pool contains 2,500 cubic meters of water, or approximately 660,430 gallons.

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