

# Fast Facts

## New EPA Rules Will Cost South Carolina a Fortune

*Rapanos v. United States* (2006) will go down in history as an egregious case of federal over-reach. Even now, nearly nine years later, the regulation it has spawned could cost South Carolinians jobs, income, and economic growth.

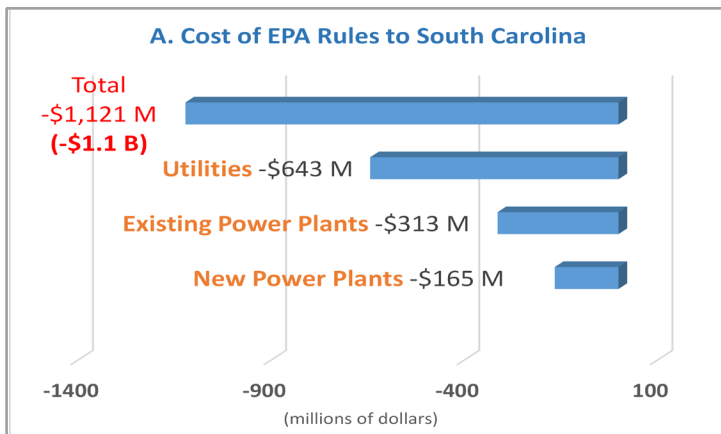
Based on *Rapanos* and its expansion of the federal Clean Water Act (1972), the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Army Corps of Engineers have proposed rules that have been aptly labeled a “war on coal.”

According to the rules, coal-fired electricity power plants, which provide **29%** of electricity generation in South Carolina, would be dramatically limited in their Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. There are also new rules for existing plants, new plants, and mercury emission. The rules are so aggressive plants would need to be closed or adopt expensive or unproven technologies such as carbon capture and storage to be in compliance.

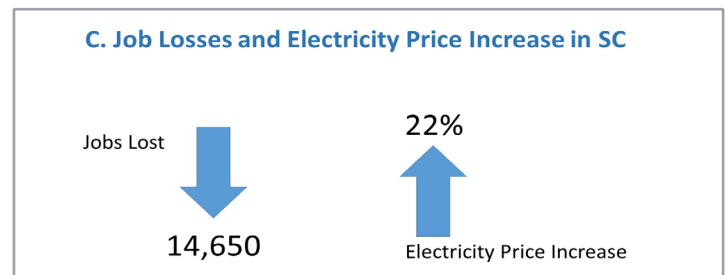
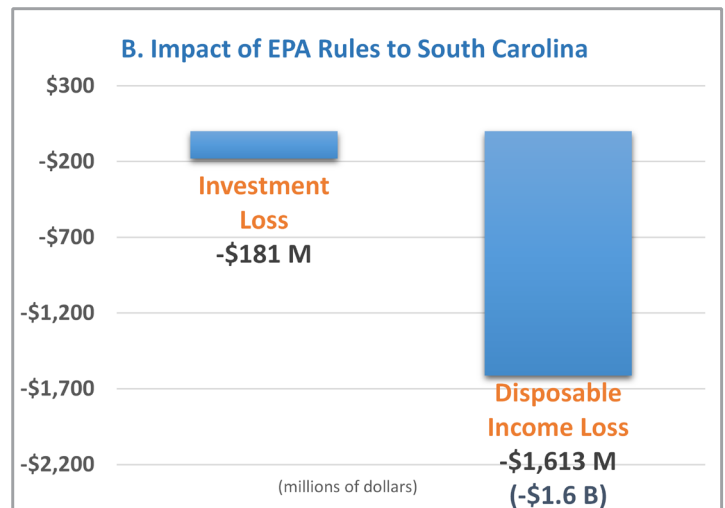
As for the actual out-of-pocket costs for rate-payers, the hit by 2030 is dramatic, as shown in **Figure D**.

Eleven state Attorneys General, including South Carolina’s Alan Wilson, and six Governors, including South Carolina’s Nikki Haley, have submitted comments opposing the new rules. Palmetto Promise Institute will continue to track EPA and Corps actions.

*This edition of Fast Facts is a summary of The Economic Effects of the New EPA Rules on the State of South Carolina produced in collaboration with The Beacon Hill Institute at Suffolk University, and the Interstate Policy Alliance.*



As indicated by **Figure A**, by 2030 the CO<sub>2</sub> rule will cost new power plants **\$165 million** and existing plants **\$313 million**. The mercury rule will cost **\$643 million**. That’s **\$1.121 billion dollars**, driving up electricity prices by 1.98 cents per Kilowatt hour---a 22% increase for South Carolina rate payers.



As **Figure B** and **C** show, there is fallout for the economy as a whole as well. **14,650** jobs are expected to be lost due to businesses paying higher energy prices, stranding investments of **\$181 million** and reducing the disposable income of South Carolinians by **\$1.6 billion**.

Category	Cost
Residential	\$ 417
Commercial	\$ 1,575
Industrial	\$ 126,004

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