

# Revised 2023 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards

## By the Numbers

- Transportation is the single largest source of GHG emissions in the United States, making up **29 percent** of all emissions.
- Passenger cars and trucks contribute **58 percent** of all transportation sources and **17 percent** of total U.S. GHG emissions.
- To address the urgent need to curb air pollution emissions from transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing aggressive greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards for passenger cars and light trucks for **Model Years (MY) 2023-2026**.
- The final program represents the most ambitious light-duty vehicle GHG standards ever established and will...
  - reach a projected industry-wide target of **161 grams CO<sub>2</sub> /mile, or 40 miles per gallon value on fuel economy window stickers in 2026<sup>1</sup>**.
    - The final emission standards targets for 2023-2026 increase in stringency by between 5-10 percent in each model year.
    - The standards they replace increased in stringency by only 1.5 percent year over year.
    - By MY2026 the final emissions targets are 47 grams of CO<sub>2</sub> /mile lower than the standards they replace.
  - result in **3.1 billion tons of avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** through 2050.
    - Cumulative GHG emissions avoided through 2050 are roughly equal to over half of the net total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the U.S. in 2019<sup>2</sup>. (U.S. GHG Inventory, EPA 2021).

<sup>1</sup> This equates to a compliance value (under EPA's 2-cycle compliance tests) of 55 mpg.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. GHG Inventory, EPA 2021

- These more ambitious standards are feasible at reasonable costs and achieve significant GHG emissions reductions and public health and welfare benefits. The rule's **benefits exceed the costs by \$120 to \$190 billion through 2050.**
- Between **\$8 and \$19 billion** of the total benefits through 2050 result from improved public health as a result of reduced emissions of non-GHG pollutants, including NOx and other pollutants that contribute to fine particulates (PM2.5).
- Other benefits include reduced impacts of climate change and cost savings for vehicle owners through improved fuel efficiency.
- reduce gasoline consumption in the U.S. by more than **360 billion gallons** ~ reaching a **15 percent reduction** in annual U.S. gasoline consumption in 2050.
- save car owners money – on average over the lifetime of an individual MY 2026 vehicle, EPA estimates that the fuel savings will exceed the initial increase in vehicle costs by approximately \$1,080 for consumers.
- Total fuel savings overall is between **\$210 billion and \$420 billion** through 2050.
- Maintain momentum towards expanding market share of zero emissions vehicles, with the standards resulting in battery electric and plug-in hybrid vehicle market share of **17 percent** by MY 2026.