The regulatory scenarios modeled by ICF and TRI are presented in Tables E.1.5 and E.1.6. Baseline energy scenarios are presented in Table E.1.7. Other key assumptions are identified in Table E.1.8.

TABLE E.1.5 ICF SCENARIO RUNS

-	Run 1 —	Base Case,
-	Run 2 —	10 percent rollback of emissions in the 31-state Acid Rain region,
-	Run 3 —	30 percent rollback of emissions in the 31-state Acid Rain region,
-	Run 4 —	10 percent rollback of emissions in each of the 45 CEUM demand regions,
-	Run 5 —	30 percent rollback of emissions in each of the 45 CEUM demand regions,
-	Run 6 —	4.0 lb $SO_2/10^6$ Btu emission cap, and
-	Run 7 —	2.0 lb $SO_2/10^6$ Btu emission cap.

Results from examination of seventeen hypothetical regulatory scenarios are presented in Tables E.1.9-E.1.13. Tables E.1.9 and E.1.10 present results on scenarios examined by both models. Tables E.1.11 through E.1.13 are specific to each model. These results should be considered preliminary in nature. They have not undergone intensive review by the sponsoring agencies.

The results indicate that it is feasible to obtain reductions in power plant SO_2 emissions in excess of 30% without increasing the nationwide average price of electricity to consumers by more than about 2%. Significant reductions can be obtained for about $200-300 per ton of SO_2 removed.

The USM model results indicate that the 30% reduction could be achieved with an expenditure of less than one billion dollars for capital (compare Table E.1.13 and Figure E.1.2 for scenarios S50, SC2 and RMR). The CEUM model forecasts capital costs of three to seven billion dollars by 1990 for the same reduction in emissions, depending on how efficiently the reduction is obtained (see Tables E.1.9 and E.1.10). The most capital-intensive approach analyzed, the 2 lb cap, would cost about $10 billion by 1990, according to CEUM.

The total use of coal does not appear to be affected by those control strategies considered. However, some control strategies do appear to reduce the demand