To: Mike Dorning[mdorning@bloomberg.net]; Matthew_A._Lehrich[EOP Email]; Reynolds, Thomas[Reynolds.Thomas@epa.gov]
From: Purchia, Liz
Sent: Mon 6/2/2014 8:34:40 PM
Subject: RE: Backing for claim on asthma attacks, premature deaths?

That should be accurate.

Liz Purchia

Press Secretary

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Direct: 202-564-6691

Cell: 202-841-2230

From: Mike Dorning (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:) [mailto:mdorning@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 3:56 PM
To: Matthew_A._Lehrich[EOP Email]; Purchia, Liz; Reynolds, Thomas
Subject: RE: Backing for claim on asthma attacks, premature deaths?

Am I correct in reading Table ES-10 at page ES-23 of Regulatory Impact analysis that as much as 2/3 of benefits in 2030 are co-benefits from anticipate soot and smog reduction?

----- Original Message -----
From: Purchia.Liz@epa.gov
To: Mike Dorning (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:), Matthew_A._Lehrich[EOP Email], Reynolds.Thomas@epa.gov
At: Jun 2 2014 15:49:17

> Climate and health benefits far outweigh the estimated annual costs of the plan, which are $7.3 billion to $8.8 billion in 2030. From the soot and smog reductions alone, for every dollar invested through the Clean Power Plan, American families will see up to $7 in health benefits.

Liz Purchia

Press Secretary

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Direct: 202-564-6691

Cell: 202-841-2230

From: Mike Dorning (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:) [mailto:mdorning@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 3:44 PM
To: Matthew A. Lehrich [redacted]; Purchia, Liz; Reynolds, Thomas
Subject: RE: Backing for claim on asthma attacks, premature deaths?

So in the forecast of $55 billion to $93 billion in climate and health benefits in 2030, how much of that is from co-benefits from soot and smog pollution reductions?

----- Original Message -----
From: Purchia.Liz@epa.gov
To: Mike Dorning (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:), Matthew A. Lehrich [redacted], Reynolds.Thomas@epa.gov
At: Jun 2 2014 15:26:51

This is a calculation based on the NOX, SO2 and PM co-benefits.

To really dig in, the co-benefits discussion in the regulatory impacts analysis would explain this much further -- http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-06/documents/20140602ria-clean-power-plan.pdf

Liz Purchia

Press Secretary

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Direct: 202-564-6691

Cell: 202-841-2230

From: Mike Dorning (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
[mailto:mdorning@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 3:23 PM
To: Purchia, Liz; Matthew_A._Lehrich EOP Email ; Reynolds, Thomas
Subject: RE: Backing for claim on asthma attacks, premature deaths?

Got it. Also saw that section of the national climate assessment. Still, appreciate anyone who may be able to walk me through evidence that shows magnitude of climate change impact on asthma, premature deaths in 2030, if significant.

----- Original Message -----
From: Matthew_A._Lehrich EOP Email
To: Mike Dorning (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:), Purchia.Liz@epa.gov, Reynolds.Thomas@epa.gov
At: Jun 2 2014 15:10:10

Adding Liz at EPA as well because I know Tom is running around. She can probably add more.

Just for background, I'd note that you're right that those are "co-benefits" but that doesn't make them any less real. In addition, Here's what the national climate assessment says about asthma and climate change:

Air Quality

Climate change is projected to harm human health by increasing ground-level ozone and/or particulate matter in some locations. Ground-level ozone (a key component of smog) is associated with many health problems, such as diminished lung function, increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits for asthma, and increases in premature deaths.[1] Factors that affect ozone formation include heat, concentrations of precursor chemicals, and methane emissions, while particulate matter concentrations are affected by wildfire emissions and air stagnation episodes, among other factors.[2]

Warmer and drier conditions have already contributed to increasing wildfire extent across the western United States, and future increases are projected in some regions.[5,6] Long periods of record high temperatures are associated with droughts that contribute to dry conditions and drive wildfires in some areas.[7] Wildfire smoke contains particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and other compounds, which can significantly reduce air quality, both locally and in areas downwind of fires.[8,9] Smoke exposure increases respiratory and cardiovascular hospitalizations, emergency room visits and medication for asthma, bronchitis, chest pain, and other ailments.[8,10,11] It has been associated with hundreds of thousands of deaths globally each year.[4,8,10,12] Future climate change is projected to increase wildfire risks and associated emissions, with harmful impacts on health.[6,13]

Allergies and Asthma

Climate change, as well as increased CO_2 by itself, can contribute to increased production of plant-based allergens.[6,14,15] Higher pollen concentrations and longer pollen seasons can increase allergic sensitizations and asthma episodes,[16,17] and diminish productive work and school days.[14,17,18] Simultaneous exposure to toxic air pollutants can worsen allergic responses.[19] Extreme rainfall and rising temperatures can also foster indoor air quality problems, including the growth of indoor fungi and molds, with increases in respiratory and asthma-related conditions.[20]

-----Original Message-----
From: Mike Dorning (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:)
[mailto:mdorning@bloomberg.net]
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 3:01 PM
To: Lehrich, Matt; Reynolds.Thomas@epa.gov
Subject: Backing for claim on asthma attacks, premature deaths?

Matt, Tom,

Am tasked with writing today a story examining the claim that the climate change regs will in 2030 precent 2,700 to 6,600 premature deaths and 140,000 to 150,000 asthma attacks in children.

Can one of you or someone else tell me or send me something that lays out the evidence and reasoning? Am at ofc at 202-624-1971.

So far, what I have found on my own is Table 4-18 on page 4-36 of the Regulatory Impact Analysis report. And, am I reading the table correctly in concluding that all of those reductions come not from the impact on global warming or carbon emissions but entirely from anticipated reductions in emissions of fine particulate matter and ozone that you forecast will come from changes made to reach the carbon reduction goals?

Thanks in advance for prompt response.

Best,

Mike

Mike Dorning

White House Correspondent

Bloomberg News

Ofc. 202-624-1971

Cell 202-503-7022

E-mail: mdorning@bloomberg.net

Twitter: @mikedorning