

Chris Fedeli

From: Lubetsky, Jonathan <Lubetsky.Jonathan@epa.gov>
Sent: Monday, July 24, 2017 1:27 PM
To: Chris Fedeli
Cc: marina.braswell@usdoj.gov; Hammitt, Jennifer; Li, Ryland (Shengzhi)
Subject: RE: FOIA Request EPA-HQ-2017-006835
Attachments: FOIA 6835 Production Set - 072417.pdf

Chris,

In response to your Freedom of Information Act request dated May 3, 2017 (Request Number EPA-HQ-2017-006835), EPA is making the final production of documents for the agreed upon narrowed date range of June 2, 2014 to August 3, 2015. Portions of responsive documents have been redacted and withheld on the basis of FOIA exemptions 5 and 6, as noted on the face of the records. In addition, attachments to the records (6 unique documents total, equaling 86 pages) have been withheld in their entirety under FOIA exemption 5 and the deliberative process privilege. You will receive a similar message through FOIAonline where you can also access the documents.

As discussed on May 8, 2017, EPA was to produce documents for the narrowed date range, and once released, you would advise if you wish to pursue your request further. As we discussed on May 8, your request for “All internal emails or other records explaining, or requesting an explanation of, the EPA’s decision to claim that the Clean Power Plan would prevent between 2,700 to 6,600 premature deaths by 2030”, is unlikely to have responsive records during the timeframe after August 3, 2015. This is because the Clean Power Plan was finalized on that date, and the final rule contains different values of the number of premature deaths prevented by 2030. Therefore, the narrowed date range is the range reasonably likely to contain responsive records.

Please contact Marina Braswell, Assistant United States Attorney, by phone ((202) 252-2561), or email (Marina.Braswell@usdoj.gov) with any questions or concerns.

Thank you,
Jonathan Lubetsky

From: Lubetsky, Jonathan
Sent: Wednesday, May 10, 2017 7:55 AM
To: 'Chris Fedeli' <CFedeli@JUDICIALWATCH.ORG>
Subject: RE: FOIA Request EPA-HQ-2017-006835 Submitted

Chris,

Thank you for recapping our discussion. We will conduct an initial search for documents responsive to your request between June 2, 2014 and August 3, 2015 (date the final rule was signed and associated revised stats you are interested in revisions released). Once we release documents in that time frame you will advise us if you wish to have us search the additional dates. I will keep you informed of our progress on the search and review of the documents we collect.

Thank you,
Jonathan

From: Chris Fedeli [<mailto:CFedeli@JUDICIALWATCH.ORG>]
Sent: Monday, May 08, 2017 5:37 PM

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 \(BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM:\)](mailto: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](#) **EOP Email**, 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](#) **EOP Email**, 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. 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.

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 CO₂ 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: Lehigh, 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 prevent 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

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