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# DTE ENERGY

## EFFORTS BY UTILITY COMPANIES TO BLOCK OR DELAY EPA STANDARDS

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### LOBBYING EXPENDITURES

DTE spent over \$3.5 million lobbying Congress in 2010-2012, including (but not limited to) advocacy on proposals to delay limits on industrial carbon pollution, blocking the EPA from setting carbon pollution standards, and advocacy to delay the implementation of the Cross-State Air Pollution Standard.<sup>1</sup>

### ACCCE MEMBERSHIP

DTE is a member of the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity (ACCCE).<sup>2</sup> ACCCE is one of the most prominent voices against EPA strengthening standards on power plant pollution and opposes EPA setting limits on carbon pollution.<sup>3</sup> ACCCE is also a member of the Midwest Ozone Group (MOG), which is a collective of power companies that has sued EPA to void both its Mercury and Air Toxics Standards for power plants and its Cross-State Air Pollution rule.<sup>4</sup>

### GOING TO COURT TO BLOCK CLEAN AIR STANDARDS

DTE, under the name of one of its subsidiaries, has filed a lawsuit to eliminate EPA's Cross-State Air Pollution standards (CSAPR).<sup>5</sup> CSAPR is estimated to save as many as 34,000 lives per year and prevent hundreds of thousands of asthma attacks by reducing the amount of smog-forming and soot pollution from power plants that crosses state lines.<sup>6</sup>

DTE is also connected to the CSAPR suit as a member of the Midwest Ozone Group (MOG).<sup>7</sup>

MOG has filed a lawsuit to strike down EPA's Mercury and Air Toxics Standards for power plants (MATS).<sup>8</sup> MATS sets the first-ever national limits for mercury and other toxic pollutants from power plants, and is imperative for protecting the health of thousands of Americans. MATS is estimated to prevent as many as 11,000 premature deaths from air pollution and avoid as many as 130,000 asthma attacks every year.<sup>9</sup> MOG's lawsuit seeks to undo these standards.

<b>Estimated Death and Disease Attributable to DTE Energy's 2011 Pollution</b>				
<b>State</b>	<b>Premature Deaths</b>	<b>Asthma Attacks and Exacerbation</b>	<b>ER and Hospital Admissions</b>	<b>Work Loss and Reduced Activity Days</b>
Ohio	59 – 152	912	103	47,036
Pennsylvania	57 – 147	710	68	39,166
New York	46 – 118	724	64	39,155
Michigan	33 – 84	570	63	28,500
New Jersey	17 – 43	291	25	14,670
Virginia	15 – 39	278	28	14,933
Indiana	12 – 31	222	24	10,627
North Carolina	12 – 30	204	21	10,378
Massachusetts	11 – 29	179	16	9,887
Maryland	11 – 29	207	21	10,772
Illinois	10 – 25	177	19	8,916
Connecticut	8 – 21	129	11	6,810
Kentucky	8 – 20	128	13	6,799
Tennessee	7 – 18	107	11	5,858
West Virginia	6 – 15	72	8	4,197
Georgia	6 – 15	120	12	5,932
Wisconsin	5 – 13	84	10	4,569
Florida	4 – 10	51	6	2,817
South Carolina	4 – 10	61	6	3,131
<b>Total</b>	<b>361 – 925</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>300,594</b>

Note: Estimates of premature deaths are presented as a range, reflecting two different risk factors employed by US EPA to estimate premature deaths. The lower estimates are based on Pope et al., 2002, and the higher estimates based on Laden et al. 2006. See the methodology for more information on the two approaches. Asthma exacerbation indicates coughs, shortness of breath and wheezing. ER and Hospital admissions include estimates of visits needed to treat respiratory and cardiopulmonary symptoms.

States with fewer than ten deaths are not included in this table, but health impacts in those states are included in the totals.

<b>Estimated Health Costs Due to DTE Energy's 2011 Pollution</b> (All costs reported in \$1,000s)				
<b>State</b>	<b>Premature Deaths</b>	<b>Asthma Attacks and Exacerbation</b>	<b>ER and Hospital Admissions</b>	<b>Work Loss and Reduced Activity Days</b>
Ohio	\$434,000 – \$1,112,000	\$47	\$961	\$3,058
Pennsylvania	\$419,000 – \$1,072,000	\$37	\$1,004	\$2,529
New York	\$336,000 – \$863,000	\$38	\$887	\$2,577
Michigan	\$240,000 – \$616,000	\$30	\$553	\$1,904
New Jersey	\$123,000 – \$315,000	\$15	\$330	\$1,001
Virginia	\$112,000 – \$288,000	\$14	\$279	\$988
Indiana	\$88,000 – \$227,000	\$12	\$203	\$688
North Carolina	\$86,000 – \$220,000	\$11	\$202	\$662
Massachusetts	\$84,000 – \$214,000	\$9	\$224	\$664
Maryland	\$83,000 – \$214,000	\$11	\$204	\$722
Illinois	\$70,000 – \$179,000	\$9	\$167	\$591
Connecticut	\$60,000 – \$154,000	\$7	\$161	\$462
Kentucky	\$57,000 – \$147,000	\$7	\$131	\$432
Tennessee	\$52,000 – \$134,000	\$6	\$118	\$372
West Virginia	\$43,000 – \$110,000	\$4	\$94	\$263
Georgia	\$41,000 – \$106,000	\$6	\$100	\$385
Wisconsin	\$37,000 – \$96,000	\$4	\$91	\$296
Florida	\$29,000 – \$73,000	\$3	\$69	\$180
South Carolina	\$28,000 – \$72,000	\$3	\$63	\$198
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,645,000 – \$6,783,000</b>	<b>\$298</b>	<b>\$6,378</b>	<b>\$19,672</b>

States with fewer than ten deaths are not included in this table, but health impacts in those states are included in the totals. The estimated economic costs of health impacts presented here adhere to standards and methods used by the US EPA in calculating health benefits of pollution standards. The estimated health costs are based on either the cost of services that must be provided (for example, the average cost of an emergency room visit to treat a severe asthma attack) or an estimate of the value of avoiding a particular risk (such as mortality.)

1 U.S. Senate, Lobbying Disclosure Act Database. Queried by client name, filing year (2010, 2011 and 2012), and issue area (clean air and water, environment/superfund). Note that because disclosure requirements are limited, it isn't possible to determine exactly how much a company spent specifically on any given activity, and lobbying totals may include expenditures on activities other than opposing clean air standards. However, only expenditure reports which list activity relating to air standards and EPA authority were included in lobbying amounts reported here. Available at: <http://soprweb.senate.gov/index.cfm?event=selectfields> (Accessed May 3, 2012).

2 ACCCE. <http://www.cleancoalusa.org/about-us/members>.

3 American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity (ACCCE). See <http://www.americaspower.org/press-room> for multiple relevant public statements.

4 See <http://midwestozonegroup.com/membercomp.html>.

5 See Petition for Review filed by DTE Stoneman in No. 11-1391 (D.C. Cir. Oct. 7, 2011) (Consolidated on Oct. 12, 2011 with *EME Homer City Generation, L.P. v. EPA*, No. 11-1302 (D.C. Cir. filed Aug. 23, 2011)).

6 US EPA, accessed 3/21/12, <http://www.epa.gov/airtransport/>.

7 *EME Homer City Generation, L.P. v. EPA*, No. 11-1302 (D.C. Cir. filed Aug. 23, 2011) (See No. 11-1362, petition for review filed by Midwest Ozone Group of which DTE Energy, as a member of ACCCE, is a member (<http://midwestozonegroup.com/membercomp.html>)). Filed on Oct. 5, 2011 in the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit consolidated with 11-1302 on Oct. 12, 2011 no. 1334791). See also [http://www.eenews.net/assets/2012/02/09/document\\_pm\\_02.pdf](http://www.eenews.net/assets/2012/02/09/document_pm_02.pdf).

8 *White Stallion Energy Ctr. v. EPA*, No. 12-110 (D.C. Cir. filed Feb. 16, 2012) (See No. 12-1172, petition for review filed by Midwest Ozone Group of which DTE, as a member of ACCCE, is a member. Filed on April 12, 2012 in the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit consolidated with 12-1100 on April 19, 2012, no. 1369559).

9 U.S. EPA, <http://www.epa.gov/mats/health.html>.