
PPL

EFFORTS BY UTILITY COMPANIES TO BLOCK OR DELAY EPA STANDARDS

LOBBYING EXPENDITURES

PPL spent over \$1.9 million lobbying Congress in 2010-2012, including (but not limited to) advocacy on proposals to disapprove the CSAPR and delay compliance schedules on CSAPR and MATS, as well as delay EPA from setting carbon pollution standards, deny the EPA authority to set carbon pollution standards, and prohibit funding for EPA to implement carbon pollution standards.¹

ACCCE MEMBERSHIP

PPL, through its subsidiaries LG&E and KU Energy, is a member of the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity (ACCCE).² ACCCE is one of the most prominent voices against EPA strengthening standards on power plant pollution and opposes EPA setting limits on carbon pollution.³

MOG MEMBERSHIP

PPL subsidiaries LG&E and KU Energy, and ACCCE are members of the Midwest Ozone Group (MOG).⁴ MOG 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.⁵

GOING TO COURT TO BLOCK CLEAN AIR STANDARDS

PPL, through its subsidiaries LG&E and KU Energy,⁶ has joined with other power companies and filed a lawsuit challenging EPA's Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR).⁷ The standard would save as many as 34,000 lives per year and prevent hundreds of thousands of asthma attacks, as well as deliver a number of other health benefits, by reducing the amount of smog-forming and soot pollution from power plants.⁸

LG&E and KU Energy, subsidiaries of PPL, are both individual members of both MOG and ACCCE. MOG has also filed a lawsuit to strike down EPA's Mercury and Air Toxics Standards for power plants (MATS).⁹ 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.¹⁰ MOG's lawsuit seeks to undo these standards.

Estimated Death and Disease Attributable to PPL's 2011 Pollution				
State	Premature Deaths	Asthma Attacks and Exacerbation	ER and Hospital Admissions	Work Loss and Reduced Activity Days
Pennsylvania	61 – 157	787	74	43,015
Ohio	47 – 121	757	85	38,877
New York	40 – 103	654	57	35,176
Kentucky	28 – 71	462	47	24,489
New Jersey	25 – 64	429	36	21,731
Indiana	18 – 47	329	36	15,986
Virginia	18 – 46	320	33	17,195
Maryland	16 – 41	281	28	14,600
Tennessee	16 – 40	236	25	12,912
Michigan	15 – 39	270	29	13,597
North Carolina	14 – 36	236	24	12,044
Georgia	9 – 23	192	19	9,549
Massachusetts	9 – 23	141	13	7,792
Illinois	9 – 22	153	17	7,776
Connecticut	8 – 20	121	11	6,341
West Virginia	7 – 18	85	10	4,943
Alabama	6 – 14	86	9	4,465
South Carolina	5 – 14	85	9	4,378
Florida	4 – 10	51	6	2,778
Total	384 – 979	6,131	612	322,131

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.

Estimated Health Costs Due to PPL's 2011 Pollution (All costs reported in \$1,000s)				
State	Premature Deaths	Asthma Attacks and Exacerbation	ER and Hospital Admissions	Work Loss and Reduced Activity Days
Pennsylvania	\$447,000 – \$1,145,000	\$41	\$1,081	\$2,793
Ohio	\$343,000 – \$880,000	\$39	\$768	\$2,530
New York	\$292,000 – \$749,000	\$34	\$782	\$2,329
Kentucky	\$202,000 – \$518,000	\$24	\$468	\$1,558
New Jersey	\$184,000 – \$471,000	\$22	\$489	\$1,480
Indiana	\$133,000 – \$341,000	\$17	\$306	\$1,033
Virginia	\$132,000 – \$338,000	\$17	\$324	\$1,134
Maryland	\$115,000 – \$296,000	\$15	\$278	\$977
Tennessee	\$115,000 – \$295,000	\$12	\$260	\$819
Michigan	\$110,000 – \$283,000	\$14	\$257	\$907
North Carolina	\$102,000 – \$261,000	\$12	\$240	\$767
Georgia	\$66,000 – \$170,000	\$10	\$160	\$620
Massachusetts	\$66,000 – \$169,000	\$7	\$176	\$523
Illinois	\$63,000 – \$161,000	\$8	\$147	\$513
Connecticut	\$56,000 – \$143,000	\$6	\$150	\$431
West Virginia	\$51,000 – \$132,000	\$4	\$111	\$310
Alabama	\$41,000 – \$104,000	\$4	\$91	\$284
South Carolina	\$39,000 – \$100,000	\$4	\$88	\$278
Florida	\$27,000 – \$70,000	\$3	\$66	\$177
Total	\$2,789,000 – \$7,159,000	\$319	\$6,738	\$21,043

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 See American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity, Members available at <http://www.cleancolusa.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 <http://midwestozonegroup.com/membercomp.html>.

6 See <http://www.lge-ku.com/about.asp>.

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 LG&E and KU are members (<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.

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

9 *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 LG&E and KU Energy are members. 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).

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