

***SECTION II***

**CORPORATE INFORMATION**



# GHOST WRITERS

## INDUSTRY LEAVES ITS MARK ON EPA PROPOSAL BY WRITING IT

*President Bush is so close to the utility industry that his administration actually let them write his proposed mercury regulation. The EPA proposed ruling lifted dozens of paragraphs from lobbyist and industry memos. One of these firms had previously lobbied on behalf of a coalition of major mercury-emitting corporations, including one whose former chairman and CEO were 2000 Bush Pioneers. The industry group included a company that donated nearly \$100,000 to EPA administrator Mike Leavitt when he was Governor of Utah.*

***“The regulations are supposed to be drafted by the staff – the people in the science program and regulatory branches.”***

***-Robert Perciasepe, former EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation during the Clinton Administration. [Washington Post, 1/31/04]***

## DOZENS OF PARAGRAPHS FROM LATHAM & WATKINS MEMO USED TO DRAFT PROPOSED RULE

**Proposed Mercury Rule Took Dozens Of Paragraphs From Latham & Watkins Memo.** The Bush Administration’s proposed mercury rules lifted dozens of paragraphs from a memorandum submitted by Latham & Watkins – one of Washington’s top corporate lobbying firms. [Washington Post, 1/31/04]

**Including Industry Language Is Not The Typical Way That EPA Does Things, Holmstead Said.**

When explaining EPA’s inclusion of an industry memo in the proposed mercury regulation Holmstead told a reporter from the Washington Post that the language came as part of the “interagency process.” He said, “That’s not typically the way we do things, borrowing language from other people. But it came to us through the interagency process.” [Washington Post, 1/31/04]

**Robert Perciasepe: Industry Should Not Have Role In Writing Regulation Proposals.** The former EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation during the Clinton administration said agency regulations are to be drafted by the staff. Robert Perciasepe said it would be inappropriate for the agency to heavily borrow from an industry memo. He told the Washington Post, “The regulations are supposed to be drafted by the staff – the people in the science program and regulatory branches.” [Washington Post, 1/31/04]

## Latham & Watkins Memo Texts As They Appear In Original Form And In The EPA Mercury Proposal

### Instances Of Industry Memo Copied In Regulation

EPA Proposal Language:	Industry Memo Language:
<p>"While section 112(d) mandates regulation of all HAP [hazardous air pollutant] emissions based on the emissions limitations achieved by similar sources, section 112(n) calls for regulation of Utility Unit HAP emissions as EPA determines is 'appropriate and necessary after considering the results of the study' of public health hazards reasonably anticipated to occur from those Utility Unit HAP emissions." [Page 4661]</p>	<p>"While section 112(d) calls for regulation of all major sources of HAPS based on the emissions limitation achieved by similar sources, section 112(n) calls for regulation of power plant HAP emissions only insofar as it is "appropriate and necessary after considering the results of the study [of health risk]' required by this subparagraph, even though virtually all power plants are major sources." [9/4/2003, Page 3]</p>
<p>"Congress provided EPA with distinct regulatory authority to address HAP emissions from Utility Units 'because of the logic of basing any decision to regulate on the results of scientific study and because of the emission reductions that will be achieved and the extremely high costs that electric generators will face under other provisions of the new Clean Air Act Amendments.' " 136 Cong. Rec. E3670, E3671 (November 2, 1990) Statement of Cong. Oxley</p>	<p>"Congress provided EPA with distinct regulatory mandate for power plant HAPS 'because of the logic of basing any decision to regulate on the results of the scientific study and because of the emission reductions that will be achieved and the extremely high costs that electric generators will face under other provisions of the new Clean Air Act amendments." A&amp;P Cong. Record E3670,E3671</p>
<p>"Congress authorized EPA to consider a wider range of control alternatives for the utility sector than the source-by-source approach EPA has prescribed in standards for other source categories under the traditional section 112(d) MACT approach." [Page 4661]</p>	<p>"(Rather,) section 112(n) confers discretion on EPA by permitting it to develop alternative control strategies for emissions from electric utility stream generating units rather than forcing power plant HAP regulation into the rigid technology-based framework of section 112(d)." [9/4/2003, Page 4]</p>

## Latham & Watkins Represents Cinergy, Reliant And Other Mercury Polluters

**Latham & Watkins Lobbied For Cinergy And Other Mercury Polluters.** Latham & Watkins lobbied on behalf of Cincinnati-based Cinergy before the Bush Administration last year during deliberations over mercury rules in the Clean Air Act. [[Washington Post](#), 1/31/04]

## WEST ASSOCIATES MEMO COPIED NEARLY VERBATIM IN EPA PROPOSAL

**Sections Of West Associates Memo Appear Nearly Verbatim In EPA Proposal.** In its proposal on limiting mercury emissions, the EPA lifted several sections verbatim from a March 2003 memo prepared by West Associates, an industry organization representing 23 western utility companies. Several sentences on at least two pages of the EPA rule's preamble are worded exactly as they were in the memo. The proposal also heavily borrows from an analysis of mercury emission reduction scenarios. [[Greenwire](#), 2/26/04]

**Some Changes Were Made, But Those Changes Were Even Worse Than Original Memo.** Critics claim that in some sections where wording had not been copied directly, the assumptions made by the EPA are even worse than those offered by the industry. [[Greenwire](#), 2/26/04]

**West Associates Members:** Arizona Electric Power Cooperative, Pinnacle West Capital Corp., Salt River Project, Tucson Electric Power Co. CA Glendale Public Service Dept., Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power, Southern California Edison, PacifiCorp, Idaho Power Company, Basin Electric Power, Public Service Co of NM, Xcel Energy, Tri-State G & T, Nevada Power Co/ Sierra Pacific Power Co., Colorado Springs Utilities, Platte River Power Authority, PacifiCorp/Utah Power and Light, Basin Electric. [<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/combust/utiltox/westasshg.ppt>]

## Critics Contend That Memo Shows EPA Is No Longer An Independent Organization

**Usage Of Industry Memo Demonstrates That EPA No Longer Functions As Independent Arbitrator.** Brad Campbell, Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, said the memo's usage raises questions about EPA's role as an independent arbitrator of scientific findings. [[Greenwire](#), 2/26/04]

**Senator Jeffords Calls For Investigation Into Industry Influence In Rulemaking Process.** Senator Jim Jeffords (I-VT) has written EPA administrator Mike Leavitt to suggest to him that the EPA conduct an investigation into undue influence peddling by the electric utility industry. Jeffords wrote in March, "I suggest that you request an investigation by the EPA Inspector General into the allegations of undue industry influence in the rulemaking process." [[Associated Press](#), 3/23/04]

**Jeffords: EPA Political Appointees Have Worked To Violate Law, Ethics.** Citing recent media accounts that EPA political appointees had withheld data and investigations when drafting the proposed mercury rule, Senator Jeffords blamed EPA political appointees of violating the law and rules of ethical behavior. In a March 16 letter to EPA administrator Mike Leavitt, Jeffords wrote, "Based on press accounts, it appears that a handful of EPA political appointees have worked with a like number of White House personnel to skirt, if not directly violate, the law and rules of ethical behavior." [[Associated Press](#), 3/23/04]

**EPA Administrator Mike Leavitt Took \$97,200 From PacifiCorp/Utah Power & Light As Utah Governor.** [[Desert Morning News](#), 8/13/03]

## WHITE HOUSE STAFF INVOLVED IN WRITING MERCURY REGULATION

**White House Staff Worked With EPA To Downplay Threat Of Mercury In Proposed Regulation.** The Environmental Protection Agency worked with White House officials for several months to draft a proposed regulation for mercury emissions that would downplay the threat that the poison poses to public health. [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]

- **White House Revisions Are Not Inaccurate, But Seek To Minimize The Health Risks Associated With Mercury.** Scientists from a federal advisory panel on mercury told the [New York Times](#) that revisions by the Office of Budget and Management were not inaccurate, but did minimize the health risks associates with mercury from coal-fired plants. [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]

- **Original Draft Clearly Stated That Mercury Is Associated With Heart Disease.** An early draft of the mercury proposal clearly stated that mercury is associated with heart disease in adults. The memo originally stated, “Recent published studies have shown an association between methylmercury exposure and an increased risk of heart attacks and coronary disease in adult men.” [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]
- **The Language Included In The Regulation Minimizes The Association.** The final language chosen for the mercury regulation about the association with heart disease was much less clear. It states, “it has been hypothesized that there is an association between methylmercury exposure and an increased risk of coronary disease; however this warrants further study as the new studies currently available present conflicting results.” [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]
- **Association Between Mercury And Heart Disease Is Stronger Than A “Hypothesis,” Says Johns Hopkins Professor.** Thomas Burke, an epidemiologist from Johns Hopkins University told the [New York Times](#) that the current scientific evidence is stronger than just a “hypothesis.” Burke said, “There is increasing evidence of an association between mercury exposure and cardiovascular effects. I would call it stronger than a hypothesis.” [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]
- **OMB Changed “Are At Increased Risk” To “May Be At Increased Risk.”** The Office of Management and Budget changed the original draft from “are at increased risk of poor performance on neurobehavioral tests” to “may be at increased risk.” This pattern was repeated numerous times throughout the regulation. [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]
- **A Toxicologist At OMB Said Language Was Changed To Reflect Exposure Level.** An OMB toxicologist said the office changed the language in order to reflect the fact that low levels of mercury exposure were not harmful to children. [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]
- **Professor Said Language Change Is Attempt To Discount Fact That There Is Consistent Evidence Of Mercury’s Threat to Children.** Changing “are” to “may be” suggests an effort to discount the fact that there is consistent evidence across the board to prove that children exposed to mercury do have a greater risk of poor performance on neurobehavioral tests, according to Joseph L. Jacobson, a psychology professor at Wayne State University. [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]
- **OMB Overstepped Its Bounds With Mercury Regulation, Says Cost-Benefit Analysis Expert.** The Office of Management and Budget is charged with reviewing the economic impact of proposed regulations not conducting scientific reviews of the regulation, according to an academic expert on cost-benefit analysis. Lisa Heinzerling, a professor at Georgetown University, told the [New York Times](#), “OMB's role is supposed to be to review the economics of rules — which they did very poorly here — not to fly speck the science and minimize health threats.” [[New York Times](#), 4/7/04]

# THE EPA'S REVOLVING DOOR

## LOBBYIST TIES IN EPA OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

*Under the Bush Administration the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Air and Radiation has become a revolving door for corporate lobbyists interested in repealing laws that protect public health. Industry lobbyists get appointed to high-ranking positions and leave the EPA for corporate lobbying jobs with electric utilities.*

### COMING IN:

**Jeffrey Holmstead, Assistant Administrator For Air and Radiation:** Worked for Latham & Watkins representing electric utility clients prior to being appointed to the EPA.

**Bill Wherum, Holmstead's General Counsel:** Worked for Latham & Watkins representing electric utility clients prior to coming to the EPA.

### GOING OUT:

**John Pemberton, Holmstead's Chief Of Staff:** One week after finishing his work on the new source review (NSR) regulations, Pemberton took a lobbying position with Southern Company.

**Edward D. Krenik, Associate Administrator for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations:** After finishing work on new source review regulations, Krenick took a job with Bracewell & Patterson, a lobbying firm that represented clients with NSR interests.

## JEFFREY HOLMSTEAD: ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AIR AND RADIATION

*Jeffrey Holmstead, the Environmental Protection Agency's Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, was a corporate lobbyist for Latham & Watkins handling environmental issues prior to his appointment to the EPA. Since coming to the agency Holmstead has wracked up quite a series of "accomplishments." He has been accused of lying in Congressional testimony before the Senate Environment and Public Works and Judiciary Committees. He told the EPA enforcement office to not enforce actions against agribusiness. He has served as the administration's advocate of the "Clear Skies" legislation by withholding scientific analysis from Congressional inquiry, and was called upon to resign by a leading Democratic presidential candidate. After dotting "I's" and crossing "T's" on the new source review (NSR) rule changes, senior members of Holmstead's staff bolted from the EPA for lobbying jobs with Southern Company and Bracewell & Patterson. If all of that weren't bad enough, Holmstead allowed large passages of corporate lobbying memos from his old firm to appear nearly verbatim in the administration's proposed mercury regulation. It is no wonder then that the National Petrochemical And Refiner's Association considered Holmstead the best replacement for Christine Todd Whitman as the EPA Administrator.*

## Holmstead Suppresses Scientific Analysis For Political Purposes

**Spring 2003: Holmstead Postpones Studies Requested By Federal Advisory Committee.** During an EPA staff meeting in the spring of 2003, William Wehrum, a senior adviser to Holmstead told the attendees that the EPA would postpone its analysis of proposed regulation to reduce mercury emissions indefinitely. The studies were being postponed indefinitely even though a federal advisory panel had requested them. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 3/16/04]

- **Meeting Resulted In An Awkward Silence.** As staffers attempted to plead their cases to Wehrum and Holmstead, their concerns fell on deaf ears. One of the meeting's participants recalled, "There was an awkward silence." [[Los Angeles Times](#), 3/16/04]
- **Holmstead Indefinitely Postponed Analysis On Mercury Regulation For Political Purposes.** EPA career employees say Holmstead informed them that analysis of the mercury regulation proposed in December 2003 was to be postponed indefinitely because of "White House concern." [[Los Angeles Times](#), 3/19/04]

### **Ex-EPA Administrator Whitman Said Holmstead Was Responsible For Conducting Analysis.**

Responding to criticism that she postponed and covered up analysis on the proposed mercury regulation, former EPA Administrator Christine Todd Whitman said Jeffrey Holmstead, the EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, was responsible for that analysis. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 3/19/04]

## Holmstead Pushed President Bush's "Clear Skies" Initiative By Withholding Analysis

**Holmstead Killed Analysis That Showed "Clear Skies" In Negative Light.** Jeffrey Holmstead ordered EPA officials to discontinue further analysis that drew comparisons between Senator Tom Carper's Clean Air Planning Act and President Bush's "Clear Skies" Initiative when it became apparent that Carper's proposal would provide more environmental benefits at only a slightly greater cost. [[EPA's Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 13]

- **Holmstead: "How Can We Justify Clear Skies If This Gets Out?"** After reading data at a May 2, 2003 meeting that indicated Carper's bill would be more effective than the "Clear Skies" Initiative, several EPA employees heard Jeffrey Holmstead utter, "How can we justify Clear Skies if this gets out?" [[New York Times](#), 7/14/03]

**Holmstead Did Not Conduct Analysis On Jeffords' Clean Power Act.** In March 2001, Senators Jim Jeffords and Patrick Leahy introduced the Clean Power Act. The Vermont Senators requested that Holmstead's office conduct an environmental analysis of the bill, but Holmstead's office has not yet produced what the Senators requested. Instead the office has conducted a lengthy financial analysis of the Clean Power Act while conducting two health and environmental benefit analyses of "Clear Skies." [[EPA's Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 14]

**Scientific Analysis Should Not Be Withheld For Political Reasons, Said Nixon EPA Administrator.** William D. Ruckelshaus, the first EPA Administrator during the Nixon administration, told the [New York Times](#) that the only reason why anyone should not release scientific analysis is if there was a flaw. Ruckelshaus said, "Is the analysis flawed? That is a legitimate reason for not releasing it. But if you don't like the outcome that might result from the analysis, that is not a legitimate reason." [[New York Times](#), 7/14/03]

**Democratic Presidential Candidate John Edwards Demanded Holmstead Resignation.** Then Democratic Presidential candidate Senator John Edwards (D-NC) called for Holmstead's resignation in July 2003, accusing the Assistant Administrator of purposefully withholding studies that compete with President Bush's "Clear Skies" legislation. Edwards said, "Jeffrey Holmstead is an extreme example of this administration's problem with telling the truth when it conflicts with its political agenda. ... Instead of protecting the air, Mr. Holmstead is protecting the energy industry by hiding the truth. He needs to go." [[National Journal](#), 7/15/03]

**Holmstead Relied On Industry Reps To Formulate "Clear Skies."** While drafting the "Clear Skies" legislation, Holmstead met with industry lobbyists 16 times and met with environmental lobbyists nine times. [[Mother Jones](#), 2/24/03]

### **Holmstead Was The Favorite Of The Petrochemical Industry To Replace Whitman As EPA Administrator**

**Holmstead Was Backed By The National Petrochemical And Refiner's Association To Follow Whitman As EPA Chief.** Holmstead was lauded by a representative of the National Petrochemical and Refiner's Association as showing the type of characteristics that the NPRA considers useful in an administrator. [[Chemical News & Intelligence](#), 7/3/03]

**Holmstead Was Favored As EPA Chief Because He Had Worked With White House On Air Issues.** In the July 7, 2003 edition of [OxyFuel News](#), an anonymous source lauded Holmstead as being a top choice for the role of EPA Administrator because he "has worked closely with the White House on air issues and is more conservative" than other likely choices. [[OxyFuel News](#), 7/7/03]

### **New Source Review: Holmstead Misled Congress To Cover Truth About Rule Impact**

**Holmstead Testified Before Two Senate Committees That New Source Review Rule Changes Would Not Affect Pending Lawsuits.** In sworn testimony before the two Senate Committees, the EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation said the EPA's enforcement office had concluded that the EPA's lawsuits against nine utilities for violating the Clean Air Act would not be undermined despite the fact that two senior career EPA officers had informed him prior to testifying that the rule change would directly hurt the cases. Additionally, he misled Congress when discussing the impacts that the rule changes would have on the environment and public health [[EPA's Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 2]

### **Holmstead Misleading Statement #1: NSR Rule Change Would Not Impact Settlements Or Lawsuits**

**July 2002: Holmstead Testified That NSR Rule Change Would Not Impact Pending Settlements Or Lawsuits.** On July 16, 2002, Holmstead appeared before a joint hearing held by the Senate Environment and Public Works and Judiciary Committees. In that hearing Holmstead responded to a direct question asked by Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT), inquiring about whether changes to the NSR rule would effect pending settlements of lawsuits. [New Source Review Policy Hearing, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Committee on the Judiciary, July 16, 2002, p. 34]

- **Senator Leahy Inquired About The Nature Of Holmstead’s Meetings With DOJ And OECA.** Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) asked Holmstead about the nature of his meetings with the Department of Justice’s Office of Environment and Natural Resources and EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA). Leahy said, “Did you go into a question of how these proposals would impact either prospective or retrospective NSR enforcement cases?” [New Source Review Policy Hearing, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Committee on the Judiciary, July 16, 2002, Page 34]
- **Holmstead Replied That A NSR Rule Change Would Not Impact The Lawsuits.** Holmstead replied that he had in fact discussed this issue with the EPA and DOJ. Holmstead said, “Yes, that was one of the primary issues that was discussed. What I can say is, based on numerous meetings that I have had, which included staff attorneys from [Thomas Sansonetti’s] office as well as attorneys from our own enforcement office, is we do not believe these changes will have a negative impact on the enforcement cases.” [New Source Review Policy Hearing, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Committee on the Judiciary, July 16, 2002, Page 34]

**Two Top EPA Enforcement Officials Say Holmstead Was Told Repeatedly That The Rule Change Would Impact The Lawsuits.** Sylvia Lowrance, the Acting Administrator of the OECA at the time of the hearing, and Eric Schaeffer, the former EPA chief of civil enforcement, both say that Holmstead attended meetings where enforcement officials expressed their concern about the impact that NSR rulemaking would have on the lawsuits. [[EPA’s Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 12]

**An EPA Internal Analysis Demonstrated That All Lawsuits Against FirstEnergy Would No Longer Be Eligible Under NSR Rules.** An internal EPA analysis of proposed rule changes to the New Source Review program dated February 28, 2002, four months before Holmstead testified at the Senate hearing, stated that none of the 10 NSR violations cited against FirstEnergy would remain a violation under the new rule. [[EPA’s Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 9]

**Electric Utilities Used Rule Changes To Their Defense In NSR Lawsuits.** In two separate instances electric utilities with NSR lawsuits used the rule changes in an attempt to strengthen their position in the court. [[EPA’s Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 9]

- **January 2003: SIGECO Used The Possibility Of New NSR Rule In Its Case.** In January 2003, the Indiana electric utility company SIGECO used the proposed NSR rule as part of its defense in a lawsuit. [“Notice of Supplemental Authority on Fair Notice and Routine Maintenance,” brief by SIGECO filed in *U.S. v. Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company*, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana, Jan. 8, 2003]
- **September 2003: Dynegy Used Rule Change As Part Of Its Defense In NSR Lawsuit.** In September 2003, one week after the NSR rule was issued, Dynegy used the rule change as part of its defense against an NSR lawsuit. The Department of Justice admitted that the rulemaking weakened its position in the lawsuit. DOJ filed a brief in which it abandoned its previous argument that the court must apply a narrow interpretation of the NSR language in the Clean Air Act. [Defendant’s Supplemental Proposed Conclusions of Law,” brief by Illinois Power Company and Dynegy Midwest Generation, filed in *U.S. v. Illinois Power Company and Dynegy Midwest Generation, Inc.*, United States District Court, Southern District of Illinois, Sept. 5, 2003, [EPA’s Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 9]

## **Holmstead Misleading Statement #2: NSR Rule Change Would Improve Environment and Public Health**

**July 2002: Holmstead Testified Before Two Senate Committees That NSR Rule Change Would Not Impact Public Health Or Environment.** On July 16, 2002, Holmstead testified before a joint hearing of the Senate Environment and Public Works and Judiciary Committees that changes to the New Source Review law would not have an impact on the environment or public health. [New Source Review Policy Hearing, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Committee on the Judiciary, July 16, 2002, Page 34]

- **Holmstead Told Senator Clinton That NSR Rule Changes Would Not Impact Sulfur Dioxide And Nitrogen Oxide Emissions.** During his testimony Holmstead responded to questioning from Senator Hillary Clinton regarding the rule changes impacts on the environment and public health saying, “[the rule changes] will not have any effect on [sulfur dioxide] emissions from power plants ... [and] our preliminary indications are that any change that we would make might have a modest impact on [nitrogen oxide] one way or the other.” [New Source Review Policy Hearing, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Committee on the Judiciary, July 16, 2002, Page 34]
- **Holmstead Said EPA Could Not Provide A Quantifiable Impact On Human Health From Changes To NSR.** Holmstead said during his testimony that his agency could not provide a quantifiable impact on human health. He only offered that the impact on health would be “positive.” [Octane Week, 7/22/02]

**Holmstead Used Flawed Analysis To Make His Assertion.** Holmstead based his testimony on an analysis conducted by EPA in 2002. Under the model used, the new NSR regulation is compared to the old NSR rule assuming that no benefits would be gained from implementing the old rule. The analysis did not consider NSR enforcement under the old law, which would have significantly reduced emissions. [EPA’s Smoke Screen, Public Citizen report, Page 14]

**EPA Memo Shows NSR Enforcement Would Have Reduced Nitrogen Oxide And Sulfur Dioxide Emissions By 6.9 Million Tons.** A memo circulated by the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance prior to Holmstead’s July 2002 testimony in the Senate indicates that based on preliminary agreements and settlements in three NSR suits, the old rule would have reduced sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide by 6.9 million tons. [EPA’s Smoke Screen, Public Citizen report, Page 15]

## **Holmstead Made It A Career Goal To Gut NSR**

**Holmstead Said Fixing NSR Was His Highest Priority.** In April 2003, Holmstead told a press gathering that it was his highest priority to fix the new source review rules. Holmstead was quoted in Octane Week as saying, “When I joined EPA, I knew very little about clean fuels, but I did know about NSR. I view it as my highest priority, fixing NSR.” [Octane Week, 4/7/03]

**Holmstead Said EPA Would Not Support Any Clean Air Legislation Passed By Congress That Did Not Repeal The New Source Review.** At an American Bar Association conference on environmental matters in Keystone, Colorado in March 2002, Holmstead told attendees that the EPA would not support any legislation that Congress passed that did not repeal the new source review provision. Holmstead was reported as saying, “The agency would not support, and the president would veto, any legislation that would not eliminate new source review.” [Cox News Service, 3/18/02]

## Holmstead Told EPA Enforcement Not To Touch Agribusiness

**Holmstead Required EPA Enforcement Office To Seek Outside Permission Before Pursuing New Cases.** In 2002, Holmstead held a meeting with Deputy Administrator Linda Fisher in which he told enforcement officials that any new cases against factory farms would require approval from outside the EPA enforcement office. [[New York Times](#), 5/6/03]

**EPA Cut Deal With Large Livestock Farms.** In 2003, the EPA cut a deal with large industrial livestock farms giving them amnesty from the Clean Air Act and Superfund Laws if they allowed the EPA to monitor pollution levels at 30 or more large hog and chicken operations. The monitoring would last for two years and would be paid for by the industry. [[New York Times](#), 5/6/03]

**Holmstead's Treatment of The Agriculture Industry Helped Lead To Civil Service Exodus From EPA Enforcement.** Michele Merkel, the enforcement officer who handled one of the major cases, resigned after being told to steer clear of agribusiness. Merkel told the [New York Times](#), "To be told that you could not touch an entire industrial sector was unprecedented and frustrating for the staff." [[New York Times](#), 5/6/03]

## Holmstead Promises Trucking Industry Economic Benefits

**March 2004: Holmstead Promised Economic Benefits To Trucking Industry.** Speaking to an audience at a trucking industry conference, Holmstead told the crowd that the EPA would work with the industry to insure that industry would get tax breaks and incentives to defray the cost of installing cleaner burning engines in their fleets. Holmstead said, "We are committed to working with this industry [to win] the economic benefits you need." [[The Atlanta Journal Constitution](#), 4/1/04]

## Trucking Industry Supports Bush Campaigns

**2004: Trucking Interests Have Given \$333,403 Directly To George Bush.** The trucking industry has given \$333,403 directly to George Bush's 2004 re-election campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, April 2004]

**Bush Has Received More Money From Trucking Interests Than Any Other Candidate.** George Bush has received more direct contributions from the trucking industry than any other candidate seeking federal office this year. The next closest is Senator George Voinovich (R-OH) who has only received \$25,998. [Center For Responsive Politics, April 2004]

## 2004: Bush Has Two Pioneers And One Ranger From The Trucking Industry

**Duane W. Acklie, Chairman Of Crete Carrier Corporation, Is A Bush Ranger.** [White House For Sale, April 2004]

**Samuel K. Skinner, Retired Chair and CEO Of U.S. Freightways Corporation, Is A Bush Pioneer.** [White House For Sale, April 2004]

**Fredrick W. Smith, Chairman, President and CEO Of Fed Ex, Is A Bush Pioneer.** [White House For Sale, April 2004]

## BILL WEHRUM – HOLMSTEAD GENERAL COUNSEL

**Bill Wehrum Is General Counsel For Holmstead.** Bill Wehrum serves as General Counsel for Holmstead in the EPA Office of Air and Radiation. He is considered to be one of the leading architects of the new NSR rule. [[EPA's Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 18]

- **Wehrum Represented Electric Utility Companies Facing NSR Actions While Serving At Latham & Watkins.** Prior to serving at the EPA, Wehrum represented clients' NSR actions as a lawyer for Latham & Watkins. [[EPA's Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 18]
- **Wehrum Disclosed His Clients And Was Given A Waiver To Work On Matters Involving Former Clients.** When Wehrum joined the EPA he disclosed with the EPA's ethics office that he had worked on behalf of utilities that faced NSR action. Wehrum was given a waiver by the agency to work on matter involving his former clients. [[EPA's Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 18]

## JOHN PEMBERTON – FORMER HOLMSTEAD CHIEF OF STAFF

**John Pemberton Was Hired By Southern Company In September 2003.** In September 2003, Southern Company hired John Pemberton as a lobbyist. Prior to his coming aboard at Southern Company, Pemberton was Chief of Staff to the EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. [[Multinational Monitor](#), 10/1/03]

**Pemberton Joined Southern Company After Finishing New Source Review Rule Change.** Pemberton joined Southern Company after the EPA finished its rule change to new source review that would have allowed power plants to upgrade without adding new environmental controls. [[Knight Ridder](#), 9/4/03]

- **Pemberton Had Major Role In Rewriting New Source Review Rules.** Pemberton was one of the three major contributors to rewriting the new source review rule. He had been the behind-the-scenes coordinator of events for the two and a half years prior to the rules' completion. [[Knight Ridder](#), 9/4/03]
- **Senator Jim Jeffords Said Pemberton Hire Raised Ethical Questions.** Senator Jim Jeffords (I-VT) said the hiring of Pemberton by Southern Company raised a myriad of ethical questions. Jeffords said, "The timing is atrocious. You do it (change the rules) and walk out and get a job." [[Knight Ridder](#), 9/4/03]
- **Southern Company Owned Eight Of The Plants Sued By EPA For NSR Violations.** Eight of the 51 plants sued by EPA for new source review violations (for not installing pollution control equipment when upgrading) belonged to Southern Company. [[Knight Ridder](#), 9/4/03]

### Since Leaving EPA Pemberton Has Given \$1,250 To Republican Candidates

**Since Leaving The EPA In September John Pemberton Has Given \$1,250 To Republican Candidates.** John Pemberton, the former Chief of Staff to EPA Assistant Administrator Jeffrey Holmstead wasted little time in making political contributions after leaving the EPA. Since leaving the Agency in September, Pemberton has made \$1,250 in contributions to Republican candidates seeking federal office. [[Center For Responsive Politics](#), March 2004]

- **Pemberton Gave \$500 To George W. Bush.** On October 7, 2003, John Pemberton made a \$500 contribution to the Bush-Cheney re-election campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **Pemberton Gave \$250 To Richard Burr.** On November 14, 2003, John Pemberton made a \$250 contribution to the Senate campaign of Rep. Richard Burr (R-N.C.). [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **Pemberton Gave \$500 To C. Glenn Dylan.** On October 30, 2003, John Pemberton made a \$500 contribution to C. Glenn Dylan, a Georgia Republican running for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## EDWARD D. KRENIK – EPA CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

**Edward D. Krenik Took A Job With An Electric Utility Lobbying Firm After Stint At EPA.** Edward Krenik left his position as Associate Administrator for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations to join the law firm of Bracewell & Patterson. In the new position Krenik said he might lobby on behalf of Southern Company. [[Los Angeles Times](#), 9/4/03]

- **Krenik Did Not See Any Conflict Of Interest In Taking Job With Lobbying Firm.** Krenik told the [Los Angeles Times](#) that he did not see any conflict of interest in taking a job with a lobbying firm whose clients are regulated by the agency for which he previously worked. Government ethics regulations stipulate that he refrain himself from any issues where he was directly involved in the decision making process. Krenik told the Times, “I can’t think of any off the top of my head.” [[Los Angeles Times](#), 9/4/03]

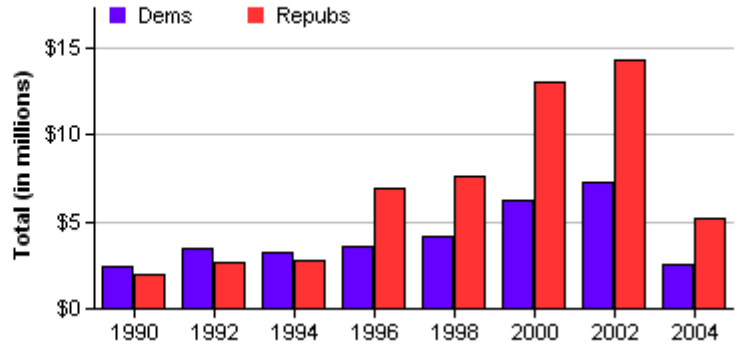
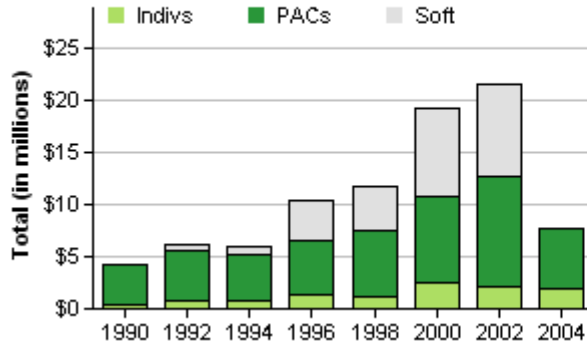
**Krenik Worked On Trying To Sell The New NSR Rule To Congress.** Krenik’s work at EPA included efforts to sell the new NSR rule to Congress. A Public Citizen investigation of this involvement stated that those efforts were to sell the new NSR rule to Congress, an effort that included “incomplete responses and denials to requests for information from senators as well as the false or misleading information that senators received from EPA officials.” [[EPA’s Smoke Screen](#), Public Citizen report, Page 19]

### Bracewell & Patterson Clients Could Benefit From Bush Mercury Regulation

**Electric Reliability Coordinating Council Paid Bracewell & Patterson \$180,000 To Lobby In 2003.** The Electric Reliability Coordinating Council paid Bracewell & Patterson \$180,000 to lobby the House, Senate, and Environmental Protection Agency on new source review and Clean Air Act reform. [Senate Lobbying Disclosure Form, Filed 8/15/03]

# UTILITY INDUSTRY POLITICAL GIVING

*\$32 MILLION TO REPUBLICANS SINCE 2000*



## ELECTRIC INDUSTRY GIVING SINCE 1990

Election Cycle	Rank†	Total Contributions	Contributions from Individuals	Contributions from PACs	Soft Money Contributions	Donations to Democrats	Donations to Republicans	% to Dems	% to Repubs
2004*	19	\$7,733,941	\$1,894,699	\$5,839,242	N/A	\$2,489,796	\$5,243,945	32%	68%
2002	15	\$21,469,140	\$2,102,977	\$10,568,428	\$8,797,735	\$7,213,198	\$14,249,263	34%	66%
2000	21	\$19,171,729	\$2,488,610	\$8,251,609	\$8,431,510	\$6,173,422	\$12,984,467	32%	68%
1998	20	\$11,731,020	\$1,093,373	\$6,480,424	\$4,157,223	\$4,123,421	\$7,599,821	35%	65%
1996	28	\$10,422,591	\$1,294,652	\$5,316,476	\$3,811,463	\$3,530,909	\$6,886,682	34%	66%
1994	29	\$5,967,125	\$689,362	\$4,470,411	\$807,352	\$3,234,304	\$2,723,671	54%	46%
1992	31	\$6,089,136	\$839,071	\$4,689,456	\$560,609	\$3,441,658	\$2,645,124	57%	43%
1990	22	\$4,275,117	\$310,586	\$3,964,531	N/A	\$2,366,288	\$1,909,579	55%	45%
Total	24	\$86,867,439	\$10,720,970	\$49,580,577	\$26,565,892	\$32,575,196	\$54,247,992	38%	62%

\*2004 data through 3/04

[Center For Responsive Politics, 3/29/04]

**Electric Industry Giving Has Increased To \$21 Million In Fourteen Years.** Electric utilities are rising in the ranks of the top contributing industries in the United States. Utilities have contributed more than \$87 million to federal candidates since 1990, but \$21 million of that came during the 2002 election. [Center for Responsive Politics, 3/29/04]

**Electric Industry Has Given More Than 66 Percent Of Contributions To Republicans Since 2000.**

The electric industry has historically not been a major GOP ally. Prior to 1994, contributions were actually greater for Democratic candidates, but after the 1994 elections when many pro-deregulation candidates were elected, contributions showed a dramatic shift to Republicans. Since 2000 the electric industry has contributed \$32,477,675 to Republican candidates – more than two-thirds of their total contributions since 2000. [Center For Responsive Politics, 3/29/04]

## UTILITIES HAVE GIVEN \$6 MILLION TO PRESIDENT BUSH SINCE 1999

**Electric Utilities Have Contributed Nearly \$6 Million To Bush Since 1999.** The electric utility industry has made combined contributions of \$5,991,092 in hard, soft, and inaugural donations since 1999, according to a Public Citizen analysis of industry giving. [Public Citizen Congress Watch, March 2004]

## UTILITIES HAVE GIVEN MORE THAN \$1 MILLION IN HARD MONEY TO BUSH SINCE 1999

**1999-2004: Electric Utilities Have Contributed \$1.139 Million To George W. Bush.** Since his first presidential campaign began in 1999, George W. Bush has received \$1,139,126 from electric utilities, making him the top recipient of electric utility political contributions in the United States. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **2004: Electric Utilities Have Given Nearly \$700,000 To Bush Campaign.** In the 2004 election cycle, through March 2004, electric utilities have contributed \$694,587 to the re-election campaign of George W. Bush. Bush is the top recipient of electric utility money. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
  - **2004: Southern Company Is Bush's 13<sup>th</sup> Largest Contributor.** As of March, the utility giant Southern Company has been Bush's 13<sup>th</sup> largest contributor in the 2004 election cycle, having directed \$182,247 to his campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **2000: Electric Utilities Gave Nearly \$445,000 To Bush Campaign.** In 2000, electric utilities contributed \$444,539 to the campaign of George W. Bush. Bush was the top recipient of electric utility money in 2000. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

# PROPOSAL DIRECTLY BENEFITS TEN PIONEERS AND RANGERS

*Bush's campaign contributors from 2000 to 2004 include 10 Pioneers and Rangers from the electric utility industry who would benefit from the proposed mercury regulation. Thomas Kuhn, the president of the utility industry's largest trade group (the Edison Electric Institute), is a Bush Ranger and was the president's college roommate at Yale. Pioneers and Rangers from companies including Southern Company, MidAmerican Energy, FirstEnergy and TXU stand to gain millions of dollars at the expense of public health. No less than seven Bush Pioneers and Rangers (current and former) directly benefit from this proposal.*

## ELECTRIC UTILITY RANGERS AND PIONEERS HAVE BUNDLED \$800,000

**2004: Two Rangers And Four Pioneers Have Bundled \$800,000 To Bush Campaign.** An analysis by Public Citizen of the Bush administration's campaign finance reports demonstrated that two Rangers and four Pioneers from the electric utility industry have bundled at least \$800,000 for the campaign. [Public Citizen Congress Watch, March 2004]

## EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE PRESIDENT IS A BUSH RANGER

**Edison Electric Institute President Thomas Kuhn Is Bush Ranger.** Thomas Kuhn, president of the Edison Electric Institute, is a 2004 Bush campaign Ranger, meaning he has raised at least \$200,000 for Bush. [www.whitehouseforsale.org]

**EEI Members Spent Nearly \$100 Million To Influence Energy Policy.** An investigation by Common Cause indicates that between January 1, 1998 and June 30, 2003 the Edison Electric Institute spent \$56 million to lobby Congress. EEI members also gave \$41 million as contributions to candidates running for federal offices between January 1, 1998 and June 30, 2003. [http://www.commoncause.org/news/default.cfm?ArtID=252]

**Kuhn Helped Ensure Industry Payback By Asking Donors To Put Tracking Numbers On Checks.** Kuhn helped ensure the big payback by circulating a campaign fundraising letter on Bush campaign letterhead asking that contributors include tracking number #1178 on their forms to ensure that the electric utility industry would be credited with the donation. [www.whitehouseforsale.org, 12/19/03]

## SOUTHERN COMPANY VP IS A BUSH RANGER

**Southern Company Vice President Dwight Evans Is Bush Ranger.** Southern Company Vice President Dwight Evans is a 2004 Bush Ranger, meaning he has raised at least \$200,000 for the campaign. [www.whitehouseforsale.org, Accessed 2/25/04]

**Southern Company Was No. 1 Contributor From Energy Industry During 2002 Election.** In the 2002 election cycle, Southern Company was No. 1 among energy companies in campaign giving. Enron had been the top giver during the 1998 and 2000 federal election cycles. Dwight Evans, executive vice president of Southern Company tried to down play the role of political contributions by saying to Cox News Service, “When you get a letter saying, 'By the way, you're invited to this fund-raiser,' then you need to go to some of those.” Evans said he doesn’t think campaign contributions help Southern Company influence votes. [[Cox News Service, 2/22/03](#)]

**2001: Southern Company Emitted 6,332 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, Southern Company emitted 6,332 pounds of mercury from its coal-fired generation units. [2001 EPA Toxic Release Data]

## MIDAMERICAN ENERGY CEO IS A BUSH PIONEER

**David Sokol, CEO of MidAmerican Energy Holdings, Is Bush Pioneer.** David L. Sokol, chairman and CEO of MidAmerican Energy Holdings, is a 2004 Bush Pioneer, meaning he has raised at least \$100,000. He frequently appears before Congress to testify in favor of repealing PUHCA. [[www.whitehouseforsale.org, 1/8/04](#)]

**2001: MidAmerican Energy Emitted 1,269 Pounds of Mercury.** In 2001, MidAmerican Energy emitted 1,269 pounds of mercury from its coal-fired generation units. [2001 EPA Toxic Release Data]

## FIRSTENERGY PRESIDENT IS A TWO-TIME PIONEER

**Anthony Alexander Is A Two-Time Bush Pioneer.** Anthony Alexander, President of FirstEnergy, is a 2000 and 2004 Pioneer. Alexander also served on the Energy Department transition team. [[www.whitehouseforsale.org, 1/8/04](#)]

**2001: FirstEnergy Emitted 2,498 Pounds of Mercury.** In 2001, FirstEnergy emitted 2,498 pounds of mercury from its coal-fired generation units. [2001 EPA Toxic Release Data]

## TXU CHAIRMAN & CEO ERLE NYE IS A TWO-TIME PIONEER

**TXU Chairman And CEO Erle Nye Is A Bush Pioneer.** TXU Chairman and CEO Erle Nye is a 2000 and 2004 Bush campaign Pioneer. [[www.whitehouseforsale.org, Accessed 2/25/04](#)]

**2001: TXU Emitted 3,039 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, TXU emitted 3,039 pounds of mercury from its coal-fired generation units. [2001 EPA Toxic Release Data]

## FORMER RELIANT OFFICIALS WERE BUSH PIONEERS

**Don D. Jordan Is The Former Chairman Of Reliant And A 2000 Pioneer.** Don D. Jordan, former Chairman of Reliant Energy, was a 2000 Bush campaign Pioneer. [[www.whitehouseforsale.org](http://www.whitehouseforsale.org), 2/25/04]

**Ronald Steven Letbetter Is the Former Chairman And CEO Of Reliant And A 2000 Pioneer.** Ronald Steven Letbetter, the former Chairman and CEO of Reliant Energy, was a 2000 Bush campaign pioneer. [[www.whitehouseforsale.org](http://www.whitehouseforsale.org), 2/25/04]

**2001: Reliant Resources Emitted 6,434 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, Reliant Resources emitted 6,434 pounds of mercury from its coal-fired generation units. [2001 EPA Toxic Release Data]

## WISCONSIN ELECTRIC OFFICIAL IS A RANGER

**James Klauser Is The Government Affairs Director Of Wisconsin Electric And A 2004 Ranger.** James Klauser, the Government Affairs Director of Wisconsin Electric, is a 2004 Bush campaign Ranger. [[www.whitehouseforsale.org](http://www.whitehouseforsale.org), 2/27/04]

**2001: Wisconsin Electric Plants Emitted 927 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, Wisconsin Electric Corp. plants emitted 927 pounds of mercury from its coal-fired generation units. [2001 EPA Toxic Release Data]

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CEO WAS A PIONEER

**Stephen E. Frank Is CEO Of Southern California Edison And A 2000 Bush Pioneer.** Stephen E. Frank, CEO of Southern California Edison, was a 2000 Bush campaign Pioneer. [[www.whitehouseforsale.org](http://www.whitehouseforsale.org), 2/27/04]

**2001: Edison International Plants Emitted 2,199 Pounds of Mercury.** In 2001, Edison International plants emitted 2,199 pounds of mercury from its coal-fired generation units. [2001 EPA Toxic Release Data]

## EX-CEO OF CENTRAL & SOUTHWEST CORP. WAS PIONEER

**Dick Brooks Is The Ex-CEO Of Central & Southwest Corp. And A 2000 Bush Pioneer.** Dick Brooks, the ex-CEO, President and Chairman of the Central & Southwest Corp., was a 2000 Bush Pioneer. [[www.whitehouseforsale.org](http://www.whitehouseforsale.org), April 2004]

# **CORPORATE MERCURY EMITTERS**

## ***BUSH EPA PROPOSAL WOULD SAVE THEM BILLIONS WHILE THEY CONTAMINATE OUR AIR***

*As if tax breaks and Defense Department contracts weren't enough to thank big campaign contributors, now the Bush administration wants to gut the Clean Air Act by regulating mercury under a cap and trade program that allows mercury reductions to be delayed for more than 14 years rather than forcing polluting corporations to use a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology standard to nearly eliminate their emissions within three years, thereby saving the electric industry billions of dollars. Industry-wide savings could be \$2.5 billion according to one estimate.*

***"The Bush EPA is continuing the trend of caving in to corporate polluters, caving in to its campaign contributors."***

***- Peter Lehner, The Environmental Protection Chief In The New York Attorney General's Office*** [[Associated Press](#), 2/25/04]

## **2002: UTILITIES HAD \$250 BILLION IN SALES**

**2002: Electric Utilities Had A Quarter Of A Trillion Dollars In Sales.** In 2002, electric utilities had \$250 billion in annual electricity sales. EPA estimates that this will increase to \$250 to \$270 billion in annual sales between 2010 and 2015. [[EPA Public Comment Docket](#), ID No. OAR-2002-0056-0073, 1/16/04]

## **BUSH PROPOSAL SAVES ELECTRIC INDUSTRY \$2.5 BILLION ON IMPROVEMENTS FOR COAL-FIRED PLANTS**

**EPA Mercury Plan Would Save Electric Industry \$2.7 Billion.** EPA admits that there would be no additional mercury reductions beyond the 30% reductions that will occur if EPA's Interstate Air Quality Rule to limit other power plant pollutants is finalized. This means that there would be little to no additional costs needed for industry to reduce mercury emissions by 30% until 2018 EPA estimates that the cost of reducing mercury emissions by approximately 80 percent by 2008 would result in costs of about \$2.5 billion. Thus, assuming EPA finalizes its plans for controlling other pollutants, until 2018 power plants will be saving \$2.7 billion by avoiding more stringent MACT standards. [[EPA Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## **MORE THAN 35 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF MERCURY-EMITTING PLANTS OWNED BY THE TOP 25 EMITTING COMPANIES**

**More than 35 Million People Live Within 10 Miles Of A Mercury-Emitting Plant Owned By The Top Mercury Emitters.** According to 2000 census data on the EPA Enforcement and Compliance History online web site, there are 35 million Americans who live within a 10-mile radius of a mercury-emitting power plant owned by one of the top 25 mercury emitters. [EPA Enforcement and Compliance Online Data]

**Roughly 3.4 Million Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of A Mercury-Emitting Plant Owned By The Top Mercury Emitters.** According to 2000 census data, there are 3.4 million children under age five who live within a 10-mile radius of a mercury-emitting power plant owned by one of the top 25 mercury emitters. [EPA Enforcement and Compliance Online Data]

**Roughly 4.6 Million People Live Within Three Miles Of A Mercury-Emitting Plant Owned By The Top Mercury Emitters.** According to 2000 census data, there are roughly 4.6 million people who live within a three-mile radius of a mercury-emitting power plant owned by one of the top 25 mercury emitters. [EPA Enforcement and Compliance Online Data]

**Roughly 380,000 Young Children Live Within Three Miles Of A Mercury-Emitting Plant Owned By The Top Mercury Emitters.** According to 2000 census data, there are roughly 380,000 children under age five who live within a three-mile radius of a mercury-emitting power plant owned by one of the top 25 mercury emitters. [EPA Enforcement and Compliance Online Data]

**MORE THAN 35 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES  
OF TOP 25 MERCURY EMITTERS**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Pounds Of Mercury Released Into Air 2001</b>	<b>Number Of People Living Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number Of People Living Within 10 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles</b>
1. American Electric Power	9,025	59,930	682,602	4,678	56,009
2. Reliant Energy Inc.	6,434	1,292,344	4,742,943	96,868	383,934
3. Southern Co.	6,332	251,506	2,219,250	20,484	172,868
4. US Tennessee Valley Authority	4,370	102,979	1,020,821	7,227	81,729
5. Dominion Resources Inc.	3,337	140,384	1,559,792	12,394	133,363
6. TXU	3,039	5,863	116,023	452	9,822
7. FirstEnergy Corp.	2,498	199,464	1,814,529	17,022	145,405
8. Allegheny Energy Inc.	2,407	88,492	870,141	5,619	57,650
9. Cinergy Corp.	2,308	100,056	1,180,476	8,524	98,666
10. Edison International	2,199	922,801	8,034,746	96,326	744,968
11. Ameren Corp.	1,977	34,787	521,511	2,756	40,862
12. Progress Energy	1,923	184,352	1,671,917	12,499	117,859
13. LG&E Energy Corp.	1,713	65,635	702,335	5,173	57,723
14. Detroit Edison (DTE) Energy Co.	1,592	168,703	1,504,361	15,027	129,936
15. Duke Energy Corp.	1,578	52,708	986,722	4,231	81,420
16. NRG Energy Inc.	1,525	210,950	1,480,191	15,045	116,655
17. PacifiCorp	1,502	7,355	47,286	560	4,231
18. Alliant Energy Corp.	1,433	200,882	661,678	17,844	53,455
19. PPL Generation L.L.C.	1,430	51,486	478,271	3,983	36,499
20. Western Resources Inc.	1,424	25,713	231,933	1,523	18,046
21. AES Corp.	1,315	165,715	1,656,926	11,731	131,482
22. Midamerican Energy Co.	1,269	47,198	648,863	3,726	560,079
23. Mirant Corp.	1,128	169,348	1,973,595	13,565	155,603
24. Dayton Power & Light Co.	1,026	51,974	745,058	4,323	60,779
25. Basin Electric Power Co-op	1,010	677	10,808	40	661
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,794</b>	<b>4,601,302</b>	<b>35,562,778</b>	<b>381,620</b>	<b>3,449,704</b>

# NO. 1: AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER

## WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 9,025 lbs of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. More than 680,000 people in eight states lived within 10 miles of their plants, including 56,000 children under age five.

## WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

## WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

\$765,003 to federal candidates since 2000 with at least 65 percent going to Republicans in each election year.

## AEP WILL SAVE UNDER THE BUSH PROPOSAL

**American Electric Power Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** American Electric Power would save by not being required to meet a more stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: AEP MADE \$110 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: American Electric Power Had \$110 Million In Net Income For 2003:** American Electric Power posted a net income of \$110 million in 2003. [AEP Year-End Financial Statement, 2/3/04]

## AEP HAS GIVEN 2/3 OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REPUBLICANS

**2000-2004: AEP Has Given \$765,003 To Political Candidates With Most Going To GOP.** From 2000 to 2004, American Electric Power gave \$765,003 to political candidates, with the majority of that money going to the Republican Party. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/23/04]

## 2004: AEP Made \$121,703 In Political Contributions

**2004: AEP Has Given \$121,703 To Federal Candidates.** So far for the 2004 election, American Electric Power ranks No. 14 among total electric industry contributors. It has donated \$121,703 to federal candidates, with 35 percent being directed at Democrats and 65 percent directed at Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2002: AEP Made \$416,600 In Political Contributions

**2002: AEP Gave \$416,600 To Federal Candidates.** For the 2002 election, American Electric Power ranked No. 17 among total electric industry contributors. It donated \$416,600 to federal candidates, with 33 percent going to Democrats and 67 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2000: AEP Made \$226,700 In Political Contributions

**2000: AEP PAC Gave \$226,700 To Federal Candidates.** For the 2000 election, American Electric Power's Political Action Committee gave \$226,700 to federal candidates, with 34 percent going to Democrats and 66 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## AEP PLANTS RELEASED 9,025 POUNDS OF MERCURY EMISSIONS

**2001: American Electric Power Emitted 9,025 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001 American Electric Power emitted 9,025 pounds of mercury from 21 coal-fired plants in eight states. 682,602 people lived within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

**2000: 56,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of AEP Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 56,009 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of AEP plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 680,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF AEP PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,025</b>	<b>59,930</b>	<b>682,602</b>	<b>4,678</b>	<b>56,009</b>
Arkansas Plants	170	4,340	29,272	352	2,631
Indiana Plants	1,620	11,571	89,532	899	8,124
Kentucky Plants	420	1,327	19,515	102	1,441
Ohio Plants	2,631	8,685	216,879	757	17,365
Oklahoma Plants	210	2,147	40,643	169	3,560
Texas Plants	1,890	6,814	49,811	519	4,512
West Virginia Plants	1,880	22,473	196,787	1,700	15,614
Virginia Plants	204	2,573	40,163	180	2,762
<b>Arkansas Plants</b>					
American Electric Power Flint Creek Power Plant	170	4,340	29,272	352	2,631
<b>Indiana Plants</b>					
American Electric Power Rockport Plant	1,300	1,530	16,885	152	1,470
American Electric Power Tanners Creek Plant	320	10,041	72,647	747	6,654
<b>Kentucky Plants</b>					
American Electric Power Big Sandy Plant	420	1,327	19,515	102	1,441
<b>Ohio Plants</b>					
American Electric Power Gavin Plant	950	1,863	34,300	135	2,414
American Electric Power Conesville Plant	910	1,021	28,483	71	2,073

American Electric Power Muskingum River Plant	740	1,384	12,751	109	982
American Electric Power Picway Plant	31	4,417	141,345	442	11,896
<b>Oklahoma Plants</b>					
American Electric Power Northeastern Station	210	2147	40,643	169	3,560
<b>Texas Plants</b>					
American Electric Power H.W. Pirkey Power Plant	1,100	595	6,264	49	485
American Electric Power Welsh Power Plant	510	1,087	24,109	90	2,015
American Electric Power Oklaunion Power Station	150	4,788	13,174	358	1,042
American Electric Power Coletto Creek Power Plant	130	344	6,264	22	485
<b>West Virginia Plants</b>					
American Electric Power John E. Amos Plant	630	8,473	106,664	684	7,888
American Electric Power Mountaineer Plant	300	3,397	27,395	234	1,862
American Electric Power. Philip Sporn Plant	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Electric Power Mitchell Plant	300	2,598	27,491	187	1,761
American Electric Power Kammer Plant	210	3,032	32,202	225	2,068
American Electric Power Kanawha River Plant	140	4,973	32,035	370	2,035
<b>Virginia Plants</b>					
American Electric Power Clinch River Plant	140	1,287	19,316	97	1,394
American Electric Power Glen Lyn Plant	64	1,286	20,847	83	1,368

## AEP PAID \$20 MILLION FOR CHESHIRE, OHIO

**April 2002: AEP Paid \$20 Million To Purchase Cheshire, Ohio.** In April 2002, American Electric Power offered \$20 million to the residents of Cheshire, Ohio to purchase their homes. Each homeowner would get at least \$100,000 for their home on the condition that they would never sue for future health problems. [[USA Today](#), 3/16/04]

**Cheshire Polluted By Sulfuric Acid.** Pollution-control devices installed to control nitrogen oxide emissions caused a significant increase in sulfuric acid emissions. This led to health impacts including breathing problems, headaches and sore throats among residents. [[Akron Beacon Journal](#), 5/14/04]

**Town Population Has Decreased By 93 Percent.** The population of Cheshire has decreased from 221 in the 2000 census to just 15 today. Of the 97 original houses, 78 have been torn down, and several others are stripped and waiting for the bulldozer. The town's Methodist Church, which had been auctioned off piece by piece, was demolished in January 2004. [[USA Today](#), 3/16/04]

## NO. 2: RELIANT RESOURCES

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 6,434 lbs of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. Nearly 4.8 million people in five states lived with 10 miles of their plants, including 380,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

\$749,773 to federal candidates since 2000 with at least 68 percent going to Republicans in each election year. Former corporate execs Don Jordan and Steve Letbetter were 2000 Bush Pioneers.

## RELIANT WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Reliant Resources Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Reliant Resources would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: RELIANT LOST \$902 MILLION

**2003: Reliant Resources Had A \$902 Million Loss For 2003.** Reliant Resources posted a \$902 million loss in net income from continuing operations in 2003. [Reliant Resources Year-End Financial Statement, 2/17/04]

## RELIANT HAS GIVEN \$749,773 TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES, WITH LARGE PERCENTAGE GOING TO GOP

### 2004: Reliant Has Contributed To Bush Re-Election Campaign

**2004: Reliant Resources PAC Has Given \$8,000 To Federal Candidates.** In 2004, the Political Action Committee for Reliant Resources has given \$8,000 to federal candidates, with 38 percent going to Democrats and 62 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

**Reliant PAC Contributed \$2,000 To Bush Re-Election Campaign.** The Reliant Resources Political Action Committee has contributed \$2,000 to the Bush-Cheney 2004 re-election campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2002: Reliant Gave \$501,012 To Candidates With 75 Percent Going To GOP

**2002: Reliant Resources Gave \$501,012 To Federal Candidates.** In 2002, Reliant Resources ranked No. 12 among political contributors in the electric industry. Reliant contributed \$501,012, with 25 percent of those contributions going to Democrats and 75 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2000: Reliant Gave \$240,761 To Federal Candidates With 60 Percent Going To GOP

**2000: Reliant Resources PAC Gave \$240,761 To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the Political Action Committee for Reliant Resources gave \$240,761 to federal candidates, with 40 percent going to Democrats and 60 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## Former Reliant Execs Are Bush Pioneers And Rangers

**Don D. Jordan Is The Former Chairman Of Reliant And A 2000 Pioneer.** [www.whitehouseforsale.org, 2/25/04]

**Ronald Steven Letbetter Is the Former Chairman and CEO Of Reliant And a 2000 Pioneer.** [www.whitehouseforsale.org, 2/25/04]

## RELIANT PLANTS EMITTED 6,434 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Reliant Emitted 6,434 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, 17 Reliant coal-fired plants in five states emitted 6,434 pounds of mercury. 4,742,943 people lived within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

**2001: Nearly 384,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Reliant Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 383,934 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Reliant plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 4.7 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF RELIANT PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>1,292,344</b>	<b>4,742,943</b>	<b>96,868</b>	<b>383,934</b>
Florida Plants	11	20,480	120,006	1,643	8,961
Ohio Plants	531	56,688	556,212	4,125	44,254
New York Plants	17	1,011,766	2,704,300	75,851	207,810
Pennsylvania Plants	3,828	199,182	1,152,383	14,882	103,994
Texas Plants	2,008	4,228	210,042	367	18,915
<b>Florida Plants</b>					
Indian River Station Brand County	11	20,480	120,006	1,643	8,961
<b>New York Plants</b>					
Astoria Electric Generating Station	17	1,011,766	2,704,300	75,851	207,810
<b>Pennsylvania Plants</b>					
Cheswick Power Plant	237	35,515	450,617	2,323	30,461
Portland Electric Generating Station	76	10,013	186,573	715	13,508
Conemaugh Power Plant	500	36,761	106,486	2,520	6,727
El Rama Plant	67	13,304	344,602	870	22,971
New Castle Station	280	6,906	95,760	437	6,489
Keystone Generating Station	1,806	36,761	106,486	2,520	6,727
Seward Generating Station	175	36,761	106,486	2,520	6,727
Shawville Electric Generating Station	627	1,525	22,841	89	1,516
Titus Generating Station	57	84,467	261,836	7,172	20,436
Reliant Energies Inc. Warren Station	40	10,691	28,270	756	1,886
<b>Ohio Plants</b>					
Avon Lake Power Plant	328	20,413	251,417	1,648	20,848
Niles Power Plant Trumbull County, Ohio	203	36,275	304,795	2,477	23,406
<b>Texas Plants</b>					
Limestone Electric Generating Station	1,100	284	3,739	11	245
W.A. Parish Electric Generating Station	880	3,944	206,303	356	18,670
Cedar Bayou Electric Generating Station	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## NO. 3: SOUTHERN COMPANY

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 6,332 lbs of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. More than 2 million people in four states lived within 10 miles of their plants, including 162,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

\$3.79 million to federal candidates since 2000 with at least 68 percent going to Republicans in each election year; Vice-President Dwight Evans is a Bush Ranger. Several lobbyists who work on behalf of Southern Company are also Rangers and Pioneers.

## SOUTHERN COMPANY WILL UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Southern Company Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Southern Company would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: SOUTHERN COMPANY EARNED \$1.47 BILLION

**Southern Company Had \$1.47 Billion In Net Income For 2003.** Southern Company posted a net income of \$1.47 billion in 2003. [<http://investor.southerncompany.com/investor/factsheet.cfm>]

**2003: Southern Company Income Was Up 11 Percent From 2002.** Southern Company's net income increased by 11 percent from 2002 to 2003. [<http://investor.southerncompany.com/investor/factsheet.cfm>]

## SOUTHERN COMPANY GAVE \$3.79 MILLION TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES

**2000-2004: Southern Company Gave \$3.79 Million To Federal Candidates.** From 2000 to 2004, Southern Company employees and political action committees gave \$3.792 million to federal candidates, with 74 percent going to Republicans in 2000, 68 percent for Republicans in 2002, and 79 percent for Republicans in 2004. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

**Southern Company Has Used Donations To Cozy Up To Bush Administration.** The Atlanta Journal Constitution stated in an editorial about mercury regulation that Southern Company has used its political contributions to wield influence on the EPA. The paper wrote, “Crazy as this all sounds, there's no mystery to the EPA's mercury madness. The energy lobby – being led deeper into environmental disrepute by the Atlanta-based Southern Company – has wielded millions in campaign contributions to cozy up to the Bush administration. Their strategy is working: almost every industry wish, including mercury trading, has become EPA's solemn command.” [The Atlanta Journal Constitution, 12/9/03]

#### **2004: Southern Company Has Given \$394,850 With 79 Percent Going To GOP**

**2004: Southern Company Has Given \$394,850 To Federal Candidates.** Thus far in the 2004 Election cycle, Southern Company has given \$394,850 to federal candidates, with 21 percent going to Democrats and 79 percent going to Republicans. [Center for Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

**Southern Company PAC Has Given \$121,000 To Federal Candidates.** So far in the 2004 Election cycle the Southern Company Political Action Committee has given \$121,000 to federal candidates, with 66 percent going to Republicans and 34 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

- **Southern Company PAC Gave Maximum Legal Contribution To Bush Campaign.** The Southern Company Political Action Committee gave the maximum legal contribution (\$5,000) to the re-election campaign of George W. Bush. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]
- **Southern Company PAC Has Not Given Money To A Democratic Presidential Campaign.** The Southern Company Political Action Committee has not yet given a contribution to a democratic presidential campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

#### **2002: Southern Company Gave \$1.92 Million With 68 Percent Going To GOP**

**2002: Southern Company Gave \$1.92 Million To Federal Candidates.** In 2002, Southern Company gave \$1,918,722 million to federal candidates, with 32 percent going to Democrats and 68 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

**Southern Company PAC Gave \$276,500 To Federal Candidates.** In 2002, the Southern Company Political Action Committee gave \$276,500 to federal candidates, with 71 percent of those contributions going to Republicans and 29 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

**Southern Company Was No. 1 Contributor From Energy Industry During 2002 Election.** In the 2002 election cycle, Southern Company was No. 1 among energy companies for campaign giving. Enron had been the top giver during the 1998 and 2000 federal election cycles. [Cox News Service, 2/22/03]

#### **2000: Southern Company Gave \$1.48 Million With 74 Percent Going To GOP**

**2000: Southern Company Gave \$1.48 Million To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, Southern Company gave 1,479,315 to federal candidates, with 26 percent going to Democrats and 74 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

**Southern Company PAC Gave \$273,250 To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the Southern Company Political Action Committee gave \$273,250 to federal candidates, with 75 percent going to Republicans and 25 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

- **Southern Company PAC Gave Maximum Legal Contribution To George Bush.** [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]
- **Southern Company PAC Did Not Give Any Money To Democratic Presidential Campaign.** [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/25/04]

## Southern Company VP, Dwight Evans Is A 2004 Bush Ranger

**Southern Company Vice President Dwight Evans Is A 2004 Bush Ranger.** [www.whitehouseforsale.org, Accessed 2/25/04]

- **Dwight Evans Downplays Role of Political Contributions.** Dwight Evans, executive vice president of Southern Company tried to down play the role of political contributions by saying to Cox News Service, “When you get a letter saying, 'By the way, you're invited to this fund-raiser,' then you need to go to some of those.” Evans said he doesn't think campaign contributions help Southern Company influence votes. [Cox News Service, 2/22/03]

## SOUTHERN COMPANY LOBBYIST IS FORMER EPA CHIEF OF STAFF

**John Pemberton Was Hired By Southern Company In September 2003.** In September 2003, Southern Company hired John Pemberton as a lobbyist. Prior to his coming aboard at Southern Company, Pemberton was Chief of Staff to the EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. [Multinational Monitor, 10/1/03]

**Pemberton Joined Southern Company After Finishing New Source Review Rule Change.** Pemberton joined Southern Company after the EPA finished its rule change regarding the new source review that may affect the pending litigation for new source review violations at 51 power plants. These facilities were sued because they upgraded without adding new environmental controls. [Knight Ridder, 9/4/03]

- **Pemberton Had Major Role In Rewriting New Source Review Rules.** Pemberton was one of the three major contributors to rewriting the New Source Review rule. He had been the behind-the-scenes coordinator of events for the two and a half years prior to the rules completion. [Knight Ridder, 9/4/03]
- **Jim Jeffords Said Pemberton Hire Raised Ethical Questions.** Senator Jim Jeffords (I-VT) said the hiring of Pemberton by Southern Company raised a myriad of ethical questions. Jeffords said, “The timing is atrocious. You do it (change the rules) and walk out and get a job.” [Knight Ridder, 9/4/03]
- **Eight Of The Plants That Needed To Be Upgraded Were Owned By Southern Company.** Eight of the 51 plants under the New Source Review that needed to be upgraded belonged to Southern Company. [Knight Ridder, 9/4/03]

## OTHER SOUTHERN CO LOBBYISTS ARE BUSH PIONEERS AND RANGERS

**Lanny Griffith Lobbies For Southern Company And Is A Bush Ranger.** Lanny Griffith is a 2004 Ranger and principal in Barbour, Griffith & Rogers, which lobbied on behalf of Southern Company Barbour. Griffith had meetings with Cheney's task force and senior Energy Department advisers during the time the national energy policy was being drafted. [www.whitehouseforsale.org, 1/8/04]

**Rob Leebern Is A Southern Company Lobbyist And Bush Pioneer.** Rob Leebern is a 2004 Pioneer whose firm, Troutman Sanders, represents Southern Company [www.whitehouseforsale.org, 1/8/04]

**James C. Landgon Jr. Lobbies For Southern Company Is A Two-Time Pioneer.** James C. Landgon is a 2000 and 2004 Pioneer who specializes in oil and energy law. His firm, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld represents Southern Company, FirstEnergy and Edison Electric Institute. Landgon was appointed to the Energy Department transition team. [www.whitehouseforsale.org, 1/8/04]

- **Langdon Is A Camp David Guest.** Langdon stayed overnight in Camp David at some point between June 2002 and December 2003 according to the official White House guest list obtained by the Associated Press. [[Associated Press](#), 3/10/04]

## 2001: SOUTHERN COMPANY PLANTS EMITTED 6,332 POUNDS OF MERCURY

**2001: Southern Company Emitted 6,332 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, Southern Company emitted 6,332 pounds of mercury from 18 coal-fired plants in four states. 2,219,250 people lived within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Nearly 173,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Southern Company Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 172,868 children under age five live with 10 miles of Southern Company plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

## 2 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF SOUTHERN COMPANY PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,332</b>	<b>251,506</b>	<b>2,219,250</b>	<b>20,484</b>	<b>172,868</b>
Alabama Plant Totals	3,060	30,131	188,373	2,365	13,399
Florida Plant Totals	274	91,258	502,939	7,006	36,271
Georgia Plant Totals	2,550	82,001	1,282,084	7,156	102,465
Mississippi Plant Totals	315	25,610	163,312	2,088	14,218
<b>Alabama Plants</b>					
Alabama Power Co. Gadsden Steam Plant	76	22,506	82,542	1,869	6,515
Alabama Power Co. Gaston Steam Plant	871	2,618	16,803	182	1,217
Alabama Power Co. Gorgas Steam Plant	417	1,145	21,064	69	1,318
Alabama Power Co. Greene County Steam Plant	320	366	11,104	25	983
Alabama Power Co. Miller Steam Plant	956	2,122	42,186	105	2,188
Southern Co. Barry Steam Plant	496	1,374	14,674	115	1,178
<b>Florida Plants</b>					
Gulf Power Co. Plant Crist Pensacola Escambia	192	20,798	220,044	1,453	16,263
Gulf Power Co. Plant Lansing Smith Southport Bay	72	68,510	264,604	5,444	19,048
Gulf Power Co. Plant Scholz Sneads Jackson	10	1,950	16,291	109	960
<b>Georgia Plants</b>					
Georgia Power Scherer Steam Electricgenerating Plant	814	1,101	15,372	88	1,121
Georgia Power Bowen Steam Electric Generating Plant	659	6,134	60,661	645	5,740
Wansley Steam Electric Generating Plant	317	1,219	22,865	115	1,988
Georgia Power Branch Steam Electric Generating Plant	265	3,672	32,876	372	2,246
Georgia Power Yates Steam Electric Generating Plant	216	2,236	49,279	184	4,314
Georgia Power Hammond Steam Electric Generating Plant	89	1,877	44,622	145	3,594
McDonough/Atkinson Steam Electric Generating Plant	74	45,161	801,466	4,010	60,490
Savannah Electric Plant McIntosh	47	2,757	21,865	253	1,966
Savannah Electric Plant Kraft Port	34	5,419	132,073	396	11,338
Mitchell Steam Electric Generating Plant	19	4,160	91,087	344	8,440
Georgia Power Arkwright Steam Electric Generating Plant	16	13,684	141,991	1,000	12,566
<b>Mississippi Plants</b>					
Mississippi Power Co. Plant Daniel	165	2,890	7,723	190	625
Mississippi Power Co. Plant Watson	150	22,720	155,589	1,898	13,593

## NO. 4: US TVA

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 4,370 lbs of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. More than 1 million people in three states lived within 10 miles of their plants, including nearly 82,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

## US TVA WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**US TVA Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** The Tennessee Valley Authority would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## US TVA EMITTED 4,370 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: US TVA Emitted 4,370 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, US TVA emitted 4,370 pounds of mercury from 11 coal-fired plants in three states. 1,020,821 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Nearly 82,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of TVA Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 81,729 children under age five live within 10 miles of TVA plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

## 1 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF US TVA PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>102,979</b>	<b>1,020,821</b>	<b>7,227</b>	<b>81,729</b>
Alabama Plants	520	2,794	50,640	255	3,928
Kentucky Plants	1,430	6,608	66,582	493	4,692
Tennessee Plants	2,420	93,577	903,599	6,479	73,109
<b>ALABAMA</b>					
U.S. TVA Colbert Fossil Plant	260	706	31,327	42	2,319
U.S. TVA Widows Creek Fossil Plant	260	2,088	19,313	213	1,609
<b>KENTUCKY</b>					
U.S. TVA Paradise Fossil Plant	730	1,714	23,203	183	1,666
U.S. TVA Shawnee Fossil Plant	180	4,894	43,379	310	3,026
<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
U.S. TVA Kingston Fossil Plant	450	70,747	299,563	4,824	21,387
U.S. TVA Cumberland Fossil Plant	430	1,133	12,510	109	1,034
U.S. TVA Gallatin Fossil Plant	380	3,690	85,066	265	6,690
U.S. TVA Johnsonville Fossil Plant	340	2,569	15,756	184	1,007
U.S. TVA Bull Run Fossil Plant	330	10,482	183,978	684	13,848
U.S. TVA John Sevier Fossil Plant	290	4,076	26,430	361	1,932
U.S. TVA Allen Fossil Plant	200	880	280,296	52	27,211

## NO. 5: DOMINION RESOURCES

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 3,337 lbs of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. More than 1.5 million people in three states lived within 10 miles of their plants, including 130,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

\$2.97 million to federal candidates since 2000 with at least 65 percent going to Republicans in each election year.

## DOMINION WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Dominion Resources Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Dominion Resources would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: DOMINION EARNED \$362 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: Dominion Had \$362 Million In Net Income For 2003.** [Dominion Year-End Financial News Release, 1/17/04]

## DOMINION RESOURCES HAS MADE NEARLY \$3 MILLION IN POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE 2000

**2000-2004: Dominion Resources Has Contributed \$2.97 Million To Federal Candidates.** Since the 2000 election, Dominion Resources has contributed \$2,974,028 to federal candidates, between its employees and its political action committee. Giving has heavily favored Republicans who enjoyed 65 percent of the donations in 2000, 67 percent in 2002, and 75 percent in 2004. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2004: Dominion Has Given 3/4 Of Contributions To Republicans

**Dominion Resources Has Given \$261,700 To Federal Candidates.** So far in 2004, employees and Political Action Committees related to Dominion Resources have contributed \$261,700, with 25 percent going Democrats and 75 percent going to Republicans. Presently Dominion ranks No. 4 among electric utilities for political giving. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

**Dominion Resources PAC Has Given \$188,532 To Federal Candidates.** So far in 2004 the Political Action Committee for Dominion Resources has given \$188,532 to federal candidates, with 28 percent going to Democrats and 72 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2002: Dominion Gave \$1.27 Million To Federal Candidates

**Dominion Resources Gave \$1.27 Million To Federal Candidates.** In 2002, the employees and political action committees of Dominion Resources gave \$1,267,505 to federal candidates, with 33 percent of those donations going to Democrats and 67 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

**Dominion Resources PAC Gave \$345,335 To Federal Candidates.** In 2002, the Political Action Committee of Dominion Resources gave \$345,335 to federal candidates, with 36 percent of those donations going to Democrats and 64 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2000: Dominion Gave Over \$1 Million To Federal Candidates

**2000: Dominion Resources Gave Over \$1 Million To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the employees and Political Action Committees of Dominion Resources gave \$1,099,488 to federal candidates, with 36 percent of those donations going to Democrats and 64 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

**Dominion Resources PAC Gave \$133,750 To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the Political Action Committee of Dominion Resources gave \$133,750 to federal candidates, with 35 percent going to Democrats and 65 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

- **Dominion Resources PAC Gave \$2,500 To George W. Bush.** In 2000, the Political Action Committee of Dominion Resources gave \$2,500 to the presidential campaign of George W. Bush. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]
- **Dominion Resources PAC Did Not Contribute To Al Gore.** In 2000, the Political Action Committee of Dominion Resources did not give any money to the presidential campaign of Democratic candidate Al Gore. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## DOMINION PLANTS EMITTED 3,337 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Dominion Emitted 3,337 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, 11 Dominion coal-fired plants in three states emitted 3,337 pounds of mercury. 1.6 million people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

**2001: Over 133,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Dominion Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 133,000 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Dominion plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

<b>1.6 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF DOMINION PLANTS</b>					
<b>Power Plant</b>	<b>Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 10 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>140,384</b>	<b>1,559,792</b>	<b>12,394</b>	<b>133,363</b>
Virginia Plants	1,376	138,494	1,532,365	12,259	131,390
Illinois Plants	370	1,569	22,582	118	1,634
West Virginia Plants	1,620	321	4,845	17	339
<b>Virginia Plants</b>					
Chesterfield Power Station	710	10,028	217,279	757	18,692
Chesapeake Energy Center	290	52,512	552,399	4,614	47,188
Yorktown Power Station	210	8,212	185,504	432	16,506
Possum Point Power Station	190	17,411	197,616	2,438	20,946
Bremo Power Station	150	1,191	9,909	59	664
Clover Power Station	14	40,525	327,802	3,419	24,621
Southampton Power Station	1	2,728	20,531	166	1,332
Altavista Power Station	1	5,887	21,325	374	1,441
<b>West Virginia Plants</b>					
Mt. Storm Power Station	1,400	321	4,845	17	339
Morgantown Energy Associates	120	7,387	19,995	502	1,380
<b>Illinois Plants</b>					
Kincaid Generation L.L.C.	370	1,569	22,582	118	1,634

## NO. 6: TXU

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:	Emitted 3,039 lbs of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. More than 115,000 Americans lived within 10 miles of the plant, including nearly 10,000 children under age five.
WHAT THEY WILL GET:	Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.
WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:	\$2.18 million to federal candidates since 2000 with more than 75 percent to GOP. Chairman and CEO, Erle Nye, is Bush Pioneer.

### TXU WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**TXU Will Save Under The Bush Administration Proposal.** TXU would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

### 2003: TXU HAD NET INCOME OF \$737 MILLION

**2003: TXU Had \$737 Million In Net Income For 2003.** [TXU 10-K, 3/15/04, Page 35]

**2003: TXU Had Operating Revenues Of \$11 Billion.** [TXU 10-K, 3/15/04, Page 35]

### TXU HAS GIVEN \$2.18 MILLION TO FEDERAL CANDIDATES SINCE 2000

**2000-2004: TXU Gave \$2.18 Million To Federal Candidates.** From 2000 to 2004, TXU gave \$2.18 million to federal candidates through its employees and Political Action Committee, with 79 percent of those funds going to Republicans in 2000, 76 percent in 2002, and 75 percent in 2004. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/23/04]

### 2004: TXU Has Given \$239,000 To Federal Candidates, 75 Percent Going To GOP

**2004: TXU Has Given \$239,000 To Federal Candidates.** Thus far in the 2004 election, TXU's employees and Political Action Committee have given \$239,000, with 25 percent of those contributions going to Democrats and 75 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/23/04]

**TXU Political Action Committee Has Given \$83,500 To Federal Candidates.** TXU Corp. PAC (C00226548) has given \$83,500 to federal candidates so far in the 2004 election, with 22 percent going to Democrats and 78 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

- **TXU Corp. Political Action Committee Contributed \$2,500 To George W. Bush.** The TXU Corp. PAC has given \$2,500 to President George W. Bush's re-election campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

**2002: TXU Gave \$1.11 Million To Federal Candidates With 76 Percent Going To GOP**

**2002: TXU Corp. Gave \$1.11 Million To Federal Candidates.** In 2002, the employees and Political Action Committee of TXU Corp. gave \$1,105,978 in political contributions to federal candidates, with 24 percent of the contributions going to Democrats and 76 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/23/04]

**2000: TXU Gave \$835,021 To Federal Candidates With 79 Percent Going To GOP**

**2000: TXU Corp. Gave \$835,021 To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the employees and Political Action Committee of TXU Corp. gave \$835,021 in political contributions to federal candidates, with 21 percent of those contributions going to Democrats and 79 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/23/04]

**TXU PLANTS RELEASED 9 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001**

**2001: TXU Emitted 3,039 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, TXU emitted 3,039 pounds of mercury from its five coal-fired plants in Texas. 116,023 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Nearly 10,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of TXU Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 9,822 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of TXU plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

**115,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF TXU PLANTS**

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>116,023</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>9,822</b>
<b>Texas Plants</b>					
Monticello Steam Electric Station & Lignite Mine	1,303	846	29,780	77	2,936
Martin Lake Steam Electric Station & Lignite Mine	1,070	697	9,392	58	685
Big Brown Steam Electric Station & Lignite Mine	386	2,992	6,641	214	453
Sandow Steam Electric Station	257	371	11,672	23	1,068
Tradinghouse Steam Electric Station	23	957	58,538	80	4,680

## NO. 7: FIRSTENERGY CORP.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 2,498 lbs of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. More than 1.8 million people lived within 10 miles of their plants, including 145,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

\$2.055 to federal candidates since 2000 with at least 70 percent going to Republicans in each election year. CEO Anthony Alexander is a Bush Pioneer.

## FIRSTENERGY WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**FirstEnergy Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** FirstEnergy would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: FIRST ENERGY HAD \$422.8 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: FirstEnergy Had \$422.8 Million In Net Income For 2003.** [FirstEnergy Year End Financial News Release, 2/19/04]

**2003: FirstEnergy Had Year-End Operating Revenues Of \$12.3 Billion.** [FirstEnergy Year End Financial News Release, 2/19/04]

## FIRSTENERGY HAS CONTRIBUTED \$2.06 MILLION WITH MOST GOING TO GOP

**2000-2004: FirstEnergy Has Contributed \$2.06 Million To Federal Candidates.** From 2000 to 2004, the employees and Political Action Committee of FirstEnergy have contributed \$2,055,072 to candidates seeking federal office, with 73 percent of the 2000 contributions going to Republicans, 70 percent of 2002 contributions going to the GOP, and 82 percent of current election year contributions going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2004: FirstEnergy Has Donated \$158,500 To Federal Candidates With 82 Percent Going To GOP

**FirstEnergy Has Given \$158,500 To Federal Candidates.** Thus far in 2004, the employees and Political Action Committee of FirstEnergy Corp. have contributed \$158,500 to candidates seeking federal office with 18 percent of the donations going to Democrats and 82 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

**FirstEnergy PAC Has Contributed \$92,000 To Federal Candidates.** Thus far in 2004, the FirstEnergy Political Action Committee (C00140855) has contributed \$92,000 to federal candidates, with 33 percent going to Democrats and 67 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

- **FirstEnergy Contributed \$5,000 To George W. Bush.** The FirstEnergy Political Action Committee (C00140855) contributed \$5,000 to George W. Bush, the maximum amount allowable by law. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2002: FirstEnergy Gave \$1.05 Million To Federal Candidates With 70 Percent Going To GOP

**2002: FirstEnergy Gave \$1.05 Million To Federal Candidates.** In 2002, the employees and Political Action Committee of FirstEnergy Corp. contributed \$1,046,157 to candidates seeking federal office, with 30 percent of the donations going to Democrats and 70 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## 2000: FirstEnergy Gave \$850,415 To Federal Candidates With 73 Percent Going To GOP

**2000: FirstEnergy Gave \$850,415 To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the employees and Political Action Committee of FirstEnergy Corp. contributed \$850,415 to candidates seeking federal office with 27 percent of the donations going to Democrats and 73 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

**FirstEnergy PAC Contributed \$153,350 To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the FirstEnergy Political Action Committee (C00140855) contributed \$153,350 to federal candidates, with 36 percent of the contributions going to Democrats and 64 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

- **FirstEnergy PAC Made Maximum Contribution To George Bush.** In 2000, the FirstEnergy Political Action Committee (C00140855) made the maximum legal contribution to George W. Bush's election campaign (\$5,000). [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/23/04]

## FirstEnergy President Anthony Alexander Is A Bush Pioneer

**Anthony Alexander Is A Two-Time Bush Pioneer.** Anthony Alexander, President of FirstEnergy is a 2000 and 2004 Pioneer. Alexander served on Bush's Energy Department transition team. [www.whitehouseforsale.org, 1/8/04]

## FIRSTENERGY PLANTS EMITTED 2,498 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: FirstEnergy Emitted 2,498 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, FirstEnergy emitted 2,498 pounds of mercury from seven coal-fired plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio. 1.814 million people lived within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 145,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of FirstEnergy Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 145,405 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of FirstEnergy plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

### 1.8 MILLION LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF FIRSTENERGY PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>199,464</b>	<b>1,814,529</b>	<b>17,022</b>	<b>145,405</b>
Ohio Plants	1,608	192,124	1,665,510	16,300	135,090
Pennsylvania Plants	890	7,340	149,019	722	10,315
<b>Ohio Plants</b>					
Eastlake Plant Eastlake Lake	550	39,884	267,982	2,805	18,870
W. H. Sammis Plant Stratton Jefferson	510	4,042	82,543	289	5,766
Bayshore Plant Oregon Lucas	200	15,462	313,929	1,324	27,429
R. E. Burger Plant Shadyside Belmont	170	17,624	77,177	1,088	4,993
Ashtabula Power Plant.	130	17,360	48,471	1,350	3,636
Lakeshore Plant Cleveland Cuyahoga	48	97,752	875,408	9,444	74,396
<b>Pennsylvania Plants</b>					
Bruce Mansfield Shippingport Beaver	890	7,340	149,019	722	10,315

## NO. 8: Allegheny Energy Inc.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 2,407 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 870,000 people lived within 10 miles of their plants, including 58,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Allegheny Energy has made \$151,700 political contributions to the Republican Party since 2000.

## ALLEGHENY ENERGY WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Allegheny Energy Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Allegheny Energy would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: ALLEGHENY HAD LOSS OF \$355 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: Allegheny Energy Had Loss Of \$355 Million In Net Income.** [Allegheny Energy Year-End Financial Results, 3/11/04]

## ALLEGHENY ENERGY HAS GIVEN \$151,700 TO GOP SINCE 2000

**2000-2004: Allegheny Energy Made \$240,500 In Political Contributions.** Since 2000, Allegheny Energy has made \$240,500 in political contributions to federal candidates, with \$22,050 going to Republicans in 2004, \$55,250 going to Republicans in 2002, and \$74,400 going to Republicans in 2000. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2004: Allegheny Energy Has Made \$31,500 In Political Contributions

**2004: Allegheny Energy PAC Has Made \$31,500 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, Allegheny Energy PAC has made \$31,500 in political contributions, with 70 percent going to Republicans and 30 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2002: Allegheny Energy Made \$85,000 In Political Contributions

**2002: Allegheny Energy PAC Made \$85,000 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the Allegheny Energy PAC made \$85,000 in political contributions, with 65 percent going to Republicans and 35 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2000: Allegheny Energy Made \$124,000 In Political Contributions

**2000: Allegheny Energy PAC Made \$124,000 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the Allegheny Energy PAC made \$124,000 in political contributions, with 60 percent going to Republicans and 40 percent going to Democrats [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **Allegheny Energy PAC Made A \$5,000 Contribution to George Bush.** In 2000, the Allegheny Energy PAC made a \$5,000 donation to the campaign of George Bush. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **Allegheny Energy PAC Did Not Make A Contribution To Democratic Presidential Candidate.** In 2000, the Allegheny Energy PAC did not make a single contribution to a campaign of a Democratic presidential candidate. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## ALLEGHENY PLANTS EMITTED 2,407 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Allegheny Energy Emitted 2,407 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, Allegheny Energy emitted 2,407 pounds of mercury from nine coal-fired plants in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland. 870,000 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Nearly 58,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Allegheny Energy Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 57,650 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Allegheny Energy plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 870,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF ALLEGHENY PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>88,492</b>	<b>870,141</b>	<b>5,619</b>	<b>57,650</b>
Pennsylvania Plants	995	55,158	473,504	3,453	30,764
West Virginia Plants	1,366	22,958	272,884	1,539	17,369
Maryland Plants	46	10,376	123,753	627	9,517
<b>Pennsylvania Plants</b>					
Allegheny Energy Inc. Hatfield Power Station	681	7,897	53,602	542	3,590
Allegheny Energy Inc. Armstrong Power Station	260	36,122	178,814	2,184	11,269
Allegheny Energy Inc. Mitchell Power Station	54	11,139	241,088	727	15,905
<b>West Virginia Plants</b>					
Allegheny Energy Inc. Harrison Power Station	400	5,367	68,163	362	4,508
Allegheny Energy Inc. Fort Martin Power Station	400	5,888	84,446	440	5,008
Pleasants/Willow Island Power Stations	340	1,860	38,717	144	2,729
Allegheny Energy Inc. Albright Power Station	180	2,532	17,412	161	1,193
Allegheny Energy Inc. Rivesville Power Station	46	7,311	64,146	432	3,931
<b>Maryland Plants</b>					
Allegheny Energy Inc. R. Paul Smith Power Station	46	10,376	123,753	627	9,517

## NO 9: CENERGY CORP.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 2,308 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 1.2 million people lived within 10 miles of their plants, including 98,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only reduces mercury by 30%. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Made \$966,582 in political contributions since 2000.

## CINERGY WILL SAVE UNDER THE BUSH PROPOSAL

**Cinergy Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Cinergy would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: CINERGY HAD \$469.8 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: Cinergy Corp. Had \$469.8 Million In Net Income.** [Cinergy Corp. Year-End Financial Results, 1/23/04]

## CINERGY HAS MADE NEARLY \$1 MILLION IN POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2000-2004: Cinergy Corp. Made Nearly \$1 Million In Political Contributions.** Since 2000, Cinergy Corp. has made \$966,852 in political contributions, with 76 percent going to Republicans in 2004, 56 percent for Republicans in 2002, and 81 percent for Republicans in 2000. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

### 2004: Cinergy Has Made \$132,000 In Political Contributions

**2004: Cinergy Corp. Has Made \$132,000 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, the employees and Political Action Committee of Cinergy Corp. have made \$132,300 in political contributions, with 76 percent going to Republicans and 24 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2004: Cinergy PAC Has Made \$60,500 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, the Cinergy Political Action Committee has contributed \$60,500 to political candidates, with 76 percent going to Republicans and 24 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **Cinergy PAC Has Made \$3,000 Contribution To Bush-Cheney Re-Election Campaign.** The Political Action Committee of Cinergy made a \$3,000 contribution to the Bush-Cheney re-election campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **Cinergy PAC Made A \$1,000 Contribution To Bob Graham Presidential Campaign.** The Political Action Committee of Cinergy made a \$1,000 contribution to the presidential campaign of Florida Senator Bob Graham. The PAC did not make contributions to other Democratic presidential candidates. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

<b>2004: CINERGY INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO BUSH CAMPAIGN</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Cinergy Position</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
James Michael Cyrus	Energy Utility	9/30/2003	\$2,000
Richard Foster Duncan	Executive Vice	9/30/2003	\$2,000
William Grealis,	Executive Vice President	9/30/2003	\$2,000
Stephen M. Harkness	C.F.O.	10/31/2003	\$500
Marc E Manly	Executive Vice	10/6/2003	\$2,000
Sue Newton	Chief Administrator	9/26/2003	\$2,000
Andrew S. Ritch	Executive	6/27/2003	\$2,000
James E. Rogers	Chairman/C.E.O	6/23/2003	\$2,000
James L. Turner	President-Regul	9/26/2003	\$2,000
William F. Tyndall	Manager	10/15/2003	\$1,000
April Whitlock	Vice President	10/31/2003	\$500
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$18,000</b>

**2002: Cinergy Made \$444,221 In Political Contributions**

**2002: Cinergy Corp. Made \$444,221 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the employees and Political Action Committee of Cinergy Corp. made \$444,221 in political contributions, with 56 percent going to Republicans and 44 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: Cinergy Made \$390,631 In Political Contributions**

**2000: Cinergy Corp. Made \$390, 631 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the employees and Political Action Committee of Cinergy Corp. made \$390,631 in political contributions, with 81 percent going to Republicans and 19 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

### 2000: CINERGY INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO BUSH CAMPAIGN

Name	Date	Amount
Vickey A. Bailey	3/22/2000	\$1,000
John S Browner	11/30/2000	\$1,000
John S Browner	10/18/2000	\$1,000
Matthew T Evans	5/5/1999	\$250
David T. Field	4/7/1999	\$1,000
Cheryl M. Foley	5/5/1999	\$500
Charles H Gerhardt, III	5/5/1999	\$250
Donald B Ingle, Jr	7/30/1999	\$1,000
Larry E. Thomas	5/5/1999	\$500
William F. Tyndall	10/15/2003	\$1,000
Edwin J Voger	4/10/2000	\$250
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$7,750</b>

### CINERGY PLANTS EMITTED 2,308 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**Cinergy Power Plants Emitted 2,308 Pounds Of Mercury In 2001.** In 2001, the 10 coal fired plants owned by Cinergy emitted 2,308 pounds of mercury into the air. 1,180,476 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

- **Almost 100,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Cinergy Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 98,666 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Cinergy plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement And Compliance History Online Data]

### 1.2 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF CINERGY PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>100,056</b>	<b>1,180,476</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>98,666</b>
Indiana Plants	1,162	80,660	703,010	6,909	58,020
Ohio Plants	981	17,565	450,894	1,497	38,422
Kentucky Plants	165	1,831	26,572	118	2,224
<b>Indiana Plants</b>					
PSIEnergy Gibson Generating Station	600	4,398	18,215	377	1,468
PSI Cayuga Generating Station	240	967	9476	75	745
Wabash River Generating Station	167	12,605	101,897	881	7,482
Edwardsport Generating Station	33	887	12,512	65	975
PSI Energy Noblesville Generating Station	16	5,840	94,216	618	10,338
PSI Energy Gallagher Generating Station	106	55,963	466,694	4,893	37,020
<b>Ohio Plants</b>					
W. H. Zimmer Generating Station	358	1,921	35,831	137	2,894
CG &E Miami Fort Generating Station	314	9,481	241,372	916	20,197
CG &E Beckjord Generating Station	309	6,163	173,691	444	15,331
<b>Kentucky Plants</b>					
CG&E East Bend Generating Station	165	1,831	26,572	118	2,224

## NO. 10: EDISON INTERNATIONAL

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 2,199 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. Approximately 8 million Americans lived within 10 miles of their plants, including 745,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Made political contributions totaling \$1.51 million since 2000.

## EDISON WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Edison Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Edison International would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: EDISON HAD \$821 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: Edison International Had \$821 Million In Net Income.** [Edison International Year-End Financial Results, 2/26/04]

## EDISON HAS MADE CONTRIBUTIONS TOTALING \$1.51 MILLION

**2000-2004: Edison International Made Political Contributions Totaling \$1,511,006 With Majority Going To GOP.** From 2000 to 2004, Edison International made \$1,511,006 in political contributions, with 62 percent going to Republicans in 2000, 57 percent in 2002 and 61 percent in 2004. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/27/04]

### 2004: Edison International Has Made \$249,850 In Political Contributions

**2004: Edison International Has Contributed \$249,850 With 61 Percent Going To Republicans.** So far in this election year, Edison International has made \$249,850 in political contributions, with 61 percent going to Republicans and 39 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/27/04]

## 2002: Edison International Made \$412,821 In Political Contributions

**2002: Edison International Made \$412,821 In Political Contributions With 57 Percent Going To Republicans.** In 2002, Edison International made \$412,821 in political contributions, with 57 percent going to Republicans and 43 percent to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/27/04]

## 2000: Edison International Made \$848,335 In Political Contributions

**2000: Edison International Made \$848,335 In Political Contributions With 62 Percent Going To Republicans.** In 2000, Edison International made \$848,335 in political contributions, with 62 percent going to Republicans and 38 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/27/04]

- **2000: Edison International Made \$400,525 In Soft Money Contributions.** In 2000, Edison International made \$400,525 in soft money contributions with 64 percent going to Republicans and 36 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/27/04]

**2000: Edison International PAC Contributed \$382,276 To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the Edison International Political Action Committee made donations to federal candidates totaling \$382,276, with 59 percent going to Republicans and 41 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/27/04]

- **2000: Edison International PAC Contributed \$6,000 To George W. Bush.** In 2000, the Edison International Political Action Committee made a \$6,000 donation to the Bush campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, 2/27/04]

## EDISON PLANTS EMITTED 2,199 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Edison International Emitted 2,199 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, Edison International emitted 2,199 pounds of mercury from 10 coal-fired plants in Illinois, Ohio, and Nevada. 8 million people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Nearly 745,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Edison International Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 744,968 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Edison International plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 8 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF EDISON PLANTS

<b>Power Plant</b>	<b>Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 10 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>922,801</b>	<b>8,034,746</b>	<b>96,326</b>	<b>744,968</b>
Illinois Plants	1,770	825,209	7,178,023	88,577	667,493
Nevada Plants	399	93,349	797,266	7,503	73,891
West Virginia Plants	10	4,243	59,457	246	3,584
<b>Illinois Plants</b>					
Powerton Generating Station Pekin Tazewell	540	13,177	88,128	1,006	7,156
Midwest Generation Joliet Generating Station (#9 & #29) Joliet Will	390	43,902	491,801	3,888	50,204
Waukegan Generating Station Waukegan Lake	310	59,428	257,492	6,656	26,376
Will County Generating Station Romeoville Will	300	25,576	525,950	2,342	51,116
Crawford Generating Station Chicago Cook	140	370,926	2,975,707	44,314	272,193
Fisk Generating Station Chicago Cook	80	310,173	2,785,955	30,221	255,983
Collins Generating Station Morris Grundy	10	2,027	52,990	150	4,465
<b>Nevada Power Plants</b>					
Mohave Generating Station Laughlin Clark	399	93,349	797,266	7,503	73,891
<b>West Virginia</b>					
American Bituminous Power Partners	30	4,243	59,457	246	3,584

## NO. 11: AMEREN CORP.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,977 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 520,000 Americans lived within 10 miles of their plants, including 40,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only require 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Has made \$224,300 in political contributions since 2000.

## AMEREN WILL SAVE UNDER THE BUSH PROPOSAL

**Ameren Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Ameren Corp. would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: AMEREN CORP HAD \$524 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: Ameren Corp. Had \$524 Million In Net Income.** For 2003, St. Louis-based Ameren Corp. posted a net income of \$524 million, up from \$382 million in 2002. [Ameren Corp. Year-End Financial Results, 2/10/04]

## AMEREN HAS MADE \$224,300 IN POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2000-2004: Ameren Corp. Has Made 224,300 In Political Contributions.** Since 2000, the Ameren Corp. has made \$224,300 in political contributions, with the majority of that money benefiting Republicans. In 2004, 76 percent went to Republicans; in 2002 and 2000 67 percent went to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2004: Ameren Has Made \$46,500 In Political Contributions

**2004: Ameren Corp. PAC Has Made \$46,500 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004, the Ameren Corp. Political Action Committee has made \$46,500 in political contributions, with 76 percent going to Republicans and 24 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2002: Ameren Made \$96,000 In Political Contributions

**2002: Ameren Corp. PAC Made \$96,000 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the Ameren Corp. Political Action Committee made \$96,000 in political contributions, with 67 percent going to Republicans and 33 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2000: Ameren Made \$81,800 In Political Contributions

**2000: Ameren Corp. PAC Made \$81,800 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the Ameren Corp. Political Action Committee made \$81,800 in political contributions, with 67 percent going to Republicans and 33 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **Ameren Corp. PAC Made A \$5,000 Contribution To George W. Bush Campaign.** In 2000, the Ameren Corp. Political Action Committee made a \$5,000 to the campaign of George W. Bush. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **Ameren Corp. PAC Did Not Make A Contribution To A Democratic Presidential Candidate.** In 2000, the Ameren Corp. Political Action Committee did not make any contributions to Democratic presidential candidates. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## AMEREN PLANTS EMITTED 1,977 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Ameren Plants Emitted 1,977 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the six coal-fired plants owned by Ameren Corp. in Missouri and Illinois emitted 1,977 pounds of mercury into the air. 521,511 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 40,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Ameren Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 40,842 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Ameren plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

**508,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF AMEREN PLANTS**

<b>Power Plant</b>	<b>Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 10 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>34,787</b>	<b>521,511</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>40,862</b>
Illinois Plants	447	3,259	25,526	203	2,335
Missouri Plants	1,530	31,528	495,985	2,553	38,527
<b>Illinois Plants</b>					
Ameren Meredosia Power Station	35	1,278	6,220	87	428
Ameren Hutsonville Power Station	32	357	6,450	21	454
Ameren Energy Generating Coffeen Power Station	110	1,267	12,856	77	869
Ameren Newton Power Station	270	323	7,983	18	584
<b>Missouri Plants</b>					
Ameren Labadie Plant	730	1,596	49,056	135	4,077
Ameren Rush Island Power Station	350	1,096	13,563	93	1,146
Ameren Sioux Power Plant	260	2,879	192,035	163	15,077
Ameren Meramec Power Station	190	25,957	241,331	2,162	18,227

## NO. 12: Progress Energy

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,923 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 1.7 million people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 120,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Made \$1.233 million in political contributions since 2000.

## PROGRESS WILL SAVE UNDER THE BUSH PROPOSAL

**Progress Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Progress Energy would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: PROGRESS ENERGY HAD \$782 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: Progress Energy Had \$782 Million In Net Income.** For 2003, Raleigh-based Progress Energy posted net income of \$782 million, up from \$528 million in 2002. [Progress Energy Year-End Financial Results, 1/21/04]

**2003: Progress Energy Had \$8.734 Billion In Operating Revenues.** For 2003, Raleigh-based Progress Energy posted operating incomes of \$8.734 billion. [Progress Energy Year-End Financial Results, 1/21/04]

## PROGRESS HAS MADE \$1.23 MILLION IN POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2000-2004: Progress Energy Has Made \$1.23 Million In Political Contributions.** Progress Energy has made \$1,233,849 in political contributions, with the majority of that total going to Republican candidates. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2004: Progress Energy Has Made \$188,700 In Political Contributions

**2004: Progress Energy Has Made \$188,700 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, Progress Energy has made \$188,700 in political contributions, with 73 percent going to Republicans and 27 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**Progress Energy PAC Has Made \$146,000 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election the Progress Energy Political Action Committee has made \$146,000 in political contributions, with 70 percent going to Republicans and 30 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **Progress Energy PAC Made A \$5,000 Contribution To George W. Bush.** In 2004, the Progress Energy Political Action Committee made a \$5,000 contribution to the Bush campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **Progress Energy PAC Made A \$5,000 Contribution To Bob Graham Presidential Campaign.** In 2004, the Progress Energy Political Action Committee made a \$5,000 contribution to the presidential campaign of Senator Bob Graham (D-FL). [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2002: Progress Energy Made \$592,249 In Political Contributions

**2002: Progress Energy Made \$592,249 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, Progress Energy made \$592,249 in political contributions, with 62 percent going to Republicans and 38 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**Progress Energy PAC Made \$371,499 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the Progress Energy Political Action Committee made \$371,499 in political contributions, with 69 percent going to Republicans and 31 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2000: Progress Energy Made \$452,900 In Political Contributions

**2000: Progress Energy Made \$452,900 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, Progress Energy made \$452,900 in political contributions, with 57 percent going to Republicans and 43 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **Progress Energy Contributed \$151,000 In Soft Money.** In 2000, Progress Energy and its subsidiaries contributed \$151,000 in soft money to political committees with 56 percent of those funds going to Democratic committees and 44 percent going to Republican committees. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**Progress Energy PAC Made \$204,500 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the Progress Energy Political Action Committee made \$204,500 in political contributions, with 61 percent going to Republicans and 39 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## PROGRESS PLANTS EMITTED 1,923 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Progress Energy Emitted 1,923 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, Progress Energy emitted 1,923 pounds of mercury from 11 coal-fired plants in Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. There are 1,671,917 million people who lived within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 117,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Progress Energy Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 117,859 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Progress Energy plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

<b>1.7 MILLION LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF PROGRESS PLANTS</b>					
<b>Power Plant</b>	<b>Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 10 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>184,352</b>	<b>1,671,917</b>	<b>12,499</b>	<b>117,859</b>
Florida Plants	507	55,287	778,853	3,017	49,631
North Carolina Plants	1,367	125,193	859,945	9,142	65,540
South Carolina Plants	49	3,872	33,119	340	2,688
<b>Florida Plants</b>					
Florida Power P.L. Bartow Plant	8	28,356	510,518	1,494	33,872
Florida Power Anclote Power Plant	18	25,715	249,229	1,473	14,756
Florida Power Crystal River Energy Complex	481	1,216	19,106	50	1,003
<b>North Carolina Plants</b>					
CP&L Roxboro Steam Electric Plant	680	81,621	425,920	5,513	32,736
CP&L Mayo Electric Generating Plant	240	81,621	425,920	5,513	32,736
CP&L Asheville Plant	126	17,389	137,258	1,345	9,196
CP&L-L. V. Sutton Steam Electric Plant	120	6,583	142,697	533	10,434
CP&L-H.F. Lee Steam Electric Plant	100	4,113	76,820	325	6,400
Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant	71	1,479	24,287	114	2,062
CP&Lw.H. Weatherspoon Plant	30	14,008	52,963	1,312	4,712
<b>South Carolina Plants</b>					
CP&L H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant	49	3,872	33,119	340	2,688

## NO. 13: Louisville Gas & Electric Energy Corp.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,713 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 700,000 people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 57,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Has given 97 percent of their donations to the GOP since 2000.

## LG&E WILL SAVE UNDER THE BUSH PROPOSAL

**LG&E Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** LG&E would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008 [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## LG&E HAS GIVEN 97 PERCENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO GOP

**2004: LG&E PAC Has Given All Of Its Political Contributions To Republicans.** So far in the 2004 Election, the Louisville Gas & Electric Political Action Committee has only given to Republican candidates. It has made contributions totaling \$7,000. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **LG&E Has Contributed \$1,000 To George W. Bush Re-Election Campaign.** In 2004, the LG&E Political Action Committee made a \$1,000 contribution to the re-election campaign of George W. Bush. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: LG&E PAC Gave All But \$500 Of Its Contributions To Republicans.** In 2002, the LG&E Political Action Committee gave all but \$500 of its contributions to Republicans. LG&E made \$4,500 in contributions in 2002. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: LG&E PAC Gave All Of Its Political Contributions To Republicans.** In 2000, the LG&E Political Action Committee gave all of its contributions to Republicans. LG&E made \$5,000 in contributions in 2000. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## LG&E PLANTS EMITTED 1,713 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: LG&E Plants Emitted 1,713 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the ten LG&E Energy plants in Kentucky emitted 1,713 pounds of mercury. 702,335 Kentuckians live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance Online Data]

**2000: 700,000 People Lived Within 10 Miles Of LG&E Coal Plant.** According to the 2000 census data, 17.4 percent of Kentucky's total population lived within a 10-mile radius of an LG&E coal-fired plant. In 2000, 4,041,769 people lived in Kentucky, and 702,335 Kentuckians lived within a 10-mile radius of an LG&E coal-fired plant. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance Online Data; National Journal Almanac of American Politics, 2004.]

**2001: Over 58,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of An LG&E Coal Plant.** According to 2000 census data, 57,723 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of an LG&E coal-fired plant [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance Online Data]

### 700,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF LG&E PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>65,635</b>	<b>702,335</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>57,723</b>
<b>Kentucky Plants</b>					
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Mill Creek Station	438	8,058	121,553	718	10,402
Kentucky Utilities Co. Ghent Station	399	1,503	19,435	121	1,628
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Trimble County Station	214	1,257	18,124	107	1,399
Kentucky Utilities Co. E. W. Brown Station	197	2,020	49,173	155	3,985
Reid/Green/Hmp&L Station II	192	1,133	12,620	98	951
Energy Wilson Station	120	785	16,264	63	1,211
LGE Energy- Coleman	77	7,908	22,796	522	1,696
Kentucky Utilities Co. Green River Station	45	1,192	20,239	74	1,378
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Cane Run Station	22	36,214	369,102	2,714	30,899
Kentucky Utilities Co. Tyrone Station	9	5,565	53,029	601	4,174

## NO. 14: Detroit Edison (DTE) Energy Co.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,592 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 1.5 million people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 130,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Made \$762,069 in political contributions since 2000.

## DTE WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**DTE Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Detroit Edison would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated the costs to be \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: DTE HAD \$521 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: Detroit Edison Had \$521 Million In Net Income.** For 2003, Detroit-based Detroit Edison posted a net income of \$521 million; net income was \$632 million in 2002. [Detroit Edison Year-End Financial Results, 2/5/04]

## DTE HAS MADE MORE THAN \$760,000 IN POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2000-2004: DTE Energy Has Made \$762,069 In Political Contributions.** Since 2000, DTE Energy has made \$762,069 in political contributions through its employees and political action committee. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2004: DTE Energy Has Made \$315,092 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, DTE Energy has made \$315,092 in political contributions, with 52 percent going to Republicans and 48 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**DTE PAC Has Given \$156,802 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 Election, the DTE Energy Political Action Committee has made \$156,802 in political contributions, with 52 percent going to Republicans and 48 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **DTE PAC Gave \$5,000 To The Re-Election Campaign Of George W. Bush.** The DTE Energy Political Action Committee made a \$5,000 contribution to the Bush campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **DTE PAC Has Not Made A Contribution To A Democratic Presidential Candidate.** The DTE Energy Political Action Committee has not made any contributions to a Democratic presidential candidate. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: DTE Energy PAC Made \$261,387 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the DTE Political Action Committee made \$261,387 in political contributions, with 53 percent going to Republicans and 47 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: DTE Energy Contributed \$6,200 In Soft Money To Republican Committees.** In 2002, DTE Energy made \$6,200 in contributions to the Republican National Committee and the National Republican Senatorial Committee. DTE did not contribute any soft money to the Democratic counterparts. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: DTE Energy PAC Made \$185,590 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the DTE Political Action Committee made \$185,590 in political contributions, with 48 percent going to Republicans and 52 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **DTE Energy PAC Contributed \$5,000 To Campaign of George W. Bush.** In 2000, the DTE Energy Political Action Committee contributed \$5,000 to the election campaign of George W. Bush. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **DTE Energy PAC Did Not Contribute Any Money To A Democratic Presidential Candidate.** In 2000, the DTE Energy Political Action Committee did not contribute any money to a Democratic presidential candidate. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## **DTE PLANTS EMITTED 1,592 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001**

**2001: Detroit Edison Plants Emitted 1,592 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the seven Detroit Edison coal-fired plants located across Michigan emitted 1,592 pounds of mercury. 1,504,361 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2000: Nearly 130,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of DTE Coal-Fired Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 129,936 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of DTE coal-fired plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

## 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF DTE PLANTS

<b>Power Plant</b>	<b>Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 10 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>168,703</b>	<b>1,504,361</b>	<b>15,027</b>	<b>129,936</b>
<b>Michigan Plants</b>					
Detroit Edison Monroe Power Plant	755	12,915	72,637	1,191	6,036
Detroit Edison-Belle River Power Plant	310	5,883	43,853	381	3,341
Detroit Edison-St. Clair Power Plant	220	6,272	37,616	408	2,840
Detroit Edison-Trenton Channel Power Plant	194	43,534	313,148	2,944	24,765
Detroit Edison Co. Harbor Beach Power Plant	8	2,384	5,683	158	422
Detroit Edison Co. Marysville Power Plant	5	24,805	87,425	2,257	7,211
Detroit Edison River Rouge Power Plant River	100	72,910	943,999	7,688	85,321

## NO. 15: Duke Energy Corp.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,578 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. Nearly 990,000 people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 81,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Made \$1.253 million in political contributions since 2000.

## DUKE ENERGY WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Duke Energy Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Duke Energy would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: DUKE ENERGY REPORTED LOSS OF \$1.3 BILLION

**2003: Duke Energy Reported A Net Loss In 2003 Of \$1.3 Billion.** Due to a decision to reduce the company's debt, Duke Energy had a net loss of \$1.3 billion in 2003. [Duke Energy Year-End Financial Results, 1/29/04]

## DUKE ENERGY HAS MADE \$1.25 IN POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2000-2004: Duke Energy Has Made Political Contributions Totaling \$1.25 Million.** Between 2000 and 2004, Duke Energy made \$1,253,400 in political contributions, with the majority of funds going to the Republican Party. This includes \$317,265 in soft money that was contributed to the GOP between 2000 and 2002. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

## 2004: Duke Has Contributed \$218,510 To Federal Candidates

**2004: Duke Energy Has Contributed \$218,510 To Federal Candidates.** In the 2004 election cycle Duke Energy employees and its Political Action Committee have contributed \$218,510 to federal candidates, with 22 percent of its money going to Democrats and 78 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

**2004: Duke PAC Has Contributed \$163,810 To Federal Candidates.** In 2004, the Political Action Committee for Duke Energy has made \$163,810 in contributions to federal candidates, with 29 percent going to Democrats and 71 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

- **Duke PAC Made \$2,500 Contribution to George W. Bush.** The Political Action Committee for Duke Energy made a \$2,500 contribution to the Bush re-election campaign in 2004. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

### 2002: Duke Contributed \$784,515 To Federal Candidates

**2002: Duke Energy Contributed \$784,515 To Federal Candidates With 76 Percent Going To GOP.** In 2002, Duke Energy employees and its Political Action Committee contributed \$784,515 to federal candidates, with 24 percent going to Democrats and 76 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

- **Duke Energy Contributed \$306,285 In Soft Money.** In 2002, Duke Energy contributed \$306,285 in soft money, with 84 percent going to Republicans and 16 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

**2002: Duke PAC Contributed \$418,000 To Federal Candidates.** In 2002, the Political Action Committee for Duke Energy made \$418,000 in contributions to federal candidates, with 30 percent going to Democrats and 70 percent going to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

### 2000: Duke Contributed \$250,375 Through PAC And Soft Money

**2000: Duke Energy Contributed \$250,375 To Candidates Through PAC And Soft Money.** In 2000, Duke Energy made \$250,375 in political contributions to committees and candidates through its Political Action Committee and donating soft money. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

- **2000: Duke Energy Made \$61,500 In Soft Money Contributions To GOP.** In 2000, Duke Energy made \$61,500 in soft money contributions to the Republican Party. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]
- **2000: Duke Energy Contributed \$36,500 In Soft Money To RNC.** In 2000, Duke Energy made \$36,500 in soft money contributions to the Republican National Committee. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]
- **2000: Duke Energy Contributed \$25,000 In Soft Money To NRSC.** In 2000, Duke Energy made one \$25,000 soft money contribution to the National Republican Senatorial Committee. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]
- **2000: Duke Energy Made No Soft Money Contributions To Democrats.** In 2000, Duke Energy did not make any soft money contributions to the Democratic Party. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

**2000: Duke PAC Contributed \$188,875 To Federal Candidates.** In 2000, the Duke PAC contributed \$188,875 to federal candidates, with 34 percent to Democrats and 66 percent to Republicans. [Center For Responsive Politics, Accessed 2/27/04]

## DUKE ENERGY PLANTS EMITTED 1,578 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Duke Energy Plants Emitted 1,578 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the eight Duke Energy coal-fired plants located in North and South Carolina emitted 1,578 pounds of mercury. 986,722 people live within 10 miles of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 80,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Duke Energy Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 81,420 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Duke Energy plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

### 990,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF DUKE ENERGY PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>52,708</b>	<b>986,722</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>81,420</b>
North Carolina	1,520	45,509	924,659	3,598	76,404
South Carolina	58	7,199	62,063	633	5,016
<b>North Carolina</b>					
Duke Power Belews Creek Steam Station	480	2,268	45,198	151	3,725
Duke Energy Marshall Steam Station	440	5,136	84,976	410	6,783
Duke Energy Plant Allen	220	7,557	269,533	531	21,013
Duke Energy Cliffside Steam Station	150	10,392	122,709	872	10,998
Duke Energy Riverbend Steam Station	110	5,329	183,913	476	15,640
Duke Energy Buck Steam Station	86	4,435	95,621	286	7,247
Duke Energy Dan River Steam Station	34	10,392	122,709	872	10,998
<b>South Carolina</b>					
Duke Energy Lee Steam Station	58	7,199	62,063	633	5,016

## NO. 16: NRG Energy Inc.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,525 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 1.5 million Americans live within 10 miles of their plants, including 115,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Gave nearly \$16,000 in political contributions in 2002.

## NRG WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**NRG Energy Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** NRG Energy would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## NRG ENERGY GAVE 79 PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO REPUBLICANS

**2002: NRG Energy PAC Made \$15,800 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the NRG Energy Political Action Committee made \$15,800 in political contributions, with 79 percent going to Republicans and 21 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## NRG PLANTS EMITTED 1,525 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: NRG Energy Plants Emitted 1,525 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the seven NRG Energy coal-fired plants emitted 1,525 pounds of mercury into the air. 1,480,191 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 115,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of NRG Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 116,655 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of NRG plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF NRG PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>210,950</b>	<b>1,480,191</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>116,655</b>
California Plants	11	40,905	443,642	2,894	40,306
Delaware Plants	96	40,258	144,573	2,869	10,900
Louisiana Plants	865	5,531	19,281	443	1,569
Massachusetts Plants	17	61,020	245,265	4,124	17,134
New York Plants	536	63,236	627,430	4,715	46,746
<b>California</b>					
Cabrillo Power I L.L.C. Encina Power Plant	11	40,905	443,642	2,984	40,306
<b>Delaware</b>					
Indian River Generating Station	89	6,571	51,625	434	3,052
NRG Energy Center Dover	7	33,687	92,948	2,435	7,848
<b>Louisiana</b>					
Big Cajun 2 New Roads Pointe Coupee	865	5,531	19,281	443	1,569
<b>Massachusetts</b>					
Somerset Power L.L.C. Somerset Bristol	17	61,020	245,265	4,124	17,134
<b>New York</b>					
Huntley Generating Station	300	45,484	588,491	3,565	44,514
Dunkirk Steam Station	236	17,752	38,939	1,150	2,232

## NO. 17: PACIFICORP

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,502 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 47,000 Americans live within 10 miles of their plants, including 4,200 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Gave \$97,200 to EPA Administrator Mike Leavitt while he was Governor of Utah.

## PACIFICORP WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**PacifiCorp Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** PacifiCorp would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions by 2008. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2002: PacifiCorp. PAC Made \$10,000 In Political Contributions.** In 2002 PacifiCorp made \$10,000 in contributions through its Political Action Committee, with 75 percent going to Republicans and 25 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **1999: PacifiCorp. Made A \$15,000 Contribution To The RNC.** On July 30, 1999 PacifiCorp made a \$15,000 contribution to the Republican National Committee. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: PacifiCorp. PAC Made \$11,500 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, PacifiCorp made \$11,500 in contributions through its Political Action Committee, with 63 percent going to Republicans and 37 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

### PacifiCorp Gave \$97,200 To EPA Administrator Mike Leavitt

**Utah Electric Utilities Contributed \$161,300 To Leavitt.** Utah's electric utilities contributed \$161,300 to Leavitt's gubernatorial campaign coffers, led by PacifiCorp/Utah Power with \$97,200, the largest contribution total from a company under EPA regulation. [Desert Morning News, 8/13/03]

## PACIFICORP PLANTS EMITTED 1,502 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: PacifiCorp Emitted 1,502 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the seven coal-fired plants owned by PacifiCorp in Utah and Wyoming emitted 1,502 pounds of mercury into the air. 47,286 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 4,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of PacifiCorp Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 4,231 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of PacifiCorp plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

### 47,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF PACIFICORP PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>47,286</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>4,231</b>
Utah Plants	402	618	15,390	47	1,380
Wyoming Plants	1,100	6,737	31,896	513	2,851
<b>Utah Plants</b>					
PacifiCorp. Huntington Plant Huntington Emery	189	87	3251	7	350
PacifiCorp. Hunter Plant Castle Dale Emery	171	7	81	1	9
PacifiCorp. Carbon Plant Helper Carbon	42	524	12,058	39	1,021
<b>Wyoming Plants</b>					
PacifiCorp. Dave Johnston Plant	364	2,333	2,720	181	215
PacifiCorp. Wyodak Plant	177	1,589	25,428	139	2,380
PacifiCorp. Naughton Plant	117	2,807	3,667	193	253
PacifiCorp. Jim Bridger Plant & Bridger Coal Co.	442	8	81	0	3

# NO 18: Alliant Energy Corp.

## WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,443 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 660,000 Americans live within 10 miles of their plants, including 53,000 children under age five.

## WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

## WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Has made \$79,925 in political contributions since 2000.

## ALLIANT WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Alliant Energy Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Alliant Energy would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) for mercury emissions by 2008 EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: ALLIANT HAD NET INCOME OF \$183.5 MILLION

**2003: Alliant Energy Had Net Income Of \$183.5 Million.** In 2003 Alliant Energy had net income of \$183.5 million and compared to \$106.9 million in 2002. [Alliant Energy Year-End Earning Results, 1/30/04]

## POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2004: Alliant Energy PAC Has Made \$13,700 In Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, the Alliant Energy Political Action Committee has made \$13,700 in contributions, with 69 percent going to Republicans and 31 percent going to Democrats [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **2004: Alliant Energy PAC Made A \$2,000 Contribution To George W. Bush.** In 2004, the Alliant Energy Political Action Committee contributed \$2,000 to the Bush re-election campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]
- **2004: Alliant Energy PAC Has Not Made Any Contributions To A Democratic Presidential Candidate.** So far in the 2004 Election, the Alliant Energy Political Action Committee has not yet contributed any money to a Democratic presidential candidate. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: Alliant Energy PAC Made \$21,775 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the Alliant Energy Political Action Committee made \$21,775 in political contributions, with 74 percent going to Republicans and 26 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: Alliant Energy Made A \$10,000 Soft Money Contribution To The RNC.** In 2002, Alliant Energy made a \$10,000 soft money contribution to the Republican National Committee. Alliant did not make any contributions to Democratic Committees. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: Alliant Energy PAC Made \$13,450 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the Alliant Energy Political Action Committee made \$13,450 in political contributions, with 59 percent going to Republicans and 41 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: Alliant Energy Made \$21,000 In Soft Money Contributions To RNC.** In 2000, Alliant Energy made four soft money contributions to the Republican National Committee totaling \$21,000. Alliant did not make any contributions to Democratic Committees. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## ALLIANT PLANTS EMITTED 1,443 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Alliant Energy Plants Emitted 1,443 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the 10 Alliant Energy coal-fired plants in Iowa and Wisconsin emitted 1,443 pounds of mercury into the air. 661,678 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 53,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Alliant Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 53,455 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Alliant plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 660,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF ALLIANT PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>200,882</b>	<b>661,678</b>	<b>17,844</b>	<b>53,455</b>
Iowa Plant Totals	563	161,776	561,936	14,872	45,100
Wisconsin Plant Totals	869	39,106	99,742	2,972	8,355
<b>Iowa Plants</b>					
Ottumwa Generating Station	235	413	26,023	24	1,879
Lansing Power Station	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alliant Energy Burlington Generating Station	65	30,047	39,441	2,258	2,916
Alliant Energy M.L. Kapp Generating Station	58	16,214	42,610	1,320	3,162
Prairie Creek Generating Station	53	33,567	170,147	2,823	14,164
Interstate Power & Light Co. Sutherland Plant	46	13,777	33,524	1,179	2,575
Dubuque Power Plant	16	45,701	80,500	3,319	6,226
Alliant Energy Interstate Power Light 6 <sup>th</sup> St. Generating Station	14	49,057	169,691	3,949	14,178
<b>Wisconsin Plants</b>					
Columbia Energy Center	547	9,163	21,577	679	1,544
Edgewater Generating Station	228	29,943	78,165	2,293	6,811
Nelson Dewey Generating Station	94	797	7,272	50	501

## NO. 19: PPL Generation L.L.C.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,430 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. Nearly 480,000 people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 36,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Has made \$305,866 in political contributions since 2000.

## PPL WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**PPL Generation Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** PPL Generation would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: PPL CORPORATION HAD NET INCOME OF \$734 MILLION

**2003: PPL Corporation Had Net Income Of \$734 Million.** [PPL Corporation Annual Report, Page 22]

## POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2004: PPL PAC Has Made \$60,000 In Political Contributions.** So far in this election year, the PPL Political Action Committee has made \$60,000 in political contributions, with 68 percent going to Republicans and 32 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: PPL PAC Made \$147,095 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the PPL Political Action Committee made \$147,095 in political contributions, with 70 percent going to Republicans and 30 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: PPL Services Corp. Made A \$2,500 Contribution To NRCC.** In 2002, PPL Services Corp. made a \$2,500 soft money contribution to the National Republican Congressional Committee. PPL did not make any contributions to Democratic Committees. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: PPL PAC Made \$98,780 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the PPL Political Action Committee made \$98,780 in political contributions, with 76 percent going to Republicans and 24 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: PPL Service Corp. Made A \$5,000 Contribution To NRCC.** In 2000, PPL Services Corp. made a \$5,000 contribution to the National Republican Congressional Committee. PPL did not make any contributions to Democratic Committees. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## PPL PLANTS EMITTED 1,430 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: PPL Generation Plants Emitted 1,430 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the five PPL Generation coal-fired plants in Montana and Pennsylvania emitted 1,430 pounds of mercury into the air. 478,271 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 36,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of PPL Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 36,499 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of PPL plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 480,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF PPL PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>51,486</b>	<b>478,271</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>36,499</b>
Montana Plants	914	33,480	108,082	2,614	8,416
Pennsylvania Plants	516	18,006	370,189	1,369	28,083
<b>Montana Plants</b>					
Colstrip Steam Electric Station	860	17	2,538	1	225
Mt J .E. Corette Steam Electric Station	54	33,463	105,544	2,613	8,191
<b>Pennsylvania Plants</b>					
Montour Steam Electric Station	269	2,063	37,831	177	2,618
Brunner Island Steam Electric Station	198	10,295	201,844	764	15,203
Martins Creek Steam Electric Station	49	5,648	130,514	428	10,262

## NO. 20: Western Resources Inc.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,424 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 232,000 people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 18,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

## WESTERN RESOURCES WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Western Resources Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Western Resources would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## WESTERN RESOURCES EMITTED 1,424 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Western Resources Emitted 1,424 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the three Western Resources coal-fired plants in Kansas emitted 1,424 pounds of Mercury into the air. 231,933 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 18,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Western Resources Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 18,406 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Western Resources plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 230,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF WESTERN RESOURCES PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>25,713</b>	<b>231,933</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>18,046</b>
<b>Kansas Plants</b>					
Jeffrey Energy Center	1,149	269	5945	23	623
Lawrence Energy Center	194	20,716	93,157	1,145	6,087
Tecumseh Energy Center	81	4,728	132,831	355	11,336

## NO. 21: AES Corp.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,315 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 1.7 million people live within 10 miles of the plants, including 130,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Gave \$9,450 in PAC Contributions since 2000.

## AES WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**AES Corp. Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** AES Corp. would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA has estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: AES CORP REPORTED NET INCOME OF \$336 MILLION

**2003: AES Corp. Reported A Net Income Of \$336 Million.** [AES Corp Year-End Financial Results, 2/5/04]

## AES POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2004: AES Corp. PAC Has Made \$1,250 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, the AES Corp. Political Action Committee has contributed \$1,250, all to Oklahoma Democrats Brad Carson and Dan Boren. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: AES Corp. PAC Made \$6,250 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the AES Corp. Political Action Committee made \$6,250 in political contributions, with 76 percent going to Republicans and 24 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: AES Corp. PAC Made \$1,950 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the AES Corp. Political Action Committee made \$1,950 in political contributions. All of that money went to three Oklahoma Democratic House candidates. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## AES PLANTS EMITTED 1,315 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: AES Corp. Emitted 1,315 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the 13 AES Corp. coal-fired plants in Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, New York, and Pennsylvania emitted 1,315 pounds of mercury into the air. 1,656,926 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 18,000 Children Under age five live within 10 Miles Of AES Corp. Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 131,482 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of AES Corp. plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

### 1.7 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF AES PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>165,715</b>	<b>1,656,926</b>	<b>11,731</b>	<b>131,482</b>
Connecticut Plants	51	17,325	175,146	1,034	13,661
Hawaii Plants	4	4,159	144,312	390	14,816
Illinois Plants	199	21,143	211,014	1,643	16,882
Indiana Plants	814	46,486	696,616	3,990	56,426
Oklahoma Plants	85	1,831	20,837	161	1,702
New York Plants	118	65,778	242,557	3,948	16,736
Pennsylvania Plants	46	8,993	166,444	565	11,259
<b>Connecticut Plants</b>					
AES Thames L.L.C.	51	17,325	175,146	1,034	13,661
<b>Hawaii Plants</b>					
AES Hawaii Inc. Kapolei Honolulu	4	4,159	144,312	390	14,816
<b>Illinois Plants</b>					
AES-Duck Creek	56	575	24,382	36	1,672
AES Edwards	143	20,568	186,632	1,607	15,210
<b>Indiana Plants</b>					
Indianapolis Power & Light/AES Petersburg	572	2,523	18,726	193	1,470
Indianapolis Power & Light Co. Harding Street Station	166	39,080	620,511	3,436	54,956
Indianapolis Power & Light AES Eagle Valley	76	4,883	57,379	361	4,778
<b>New York Plants</b>					
AES Somerset L.L.C. Barker Niagara AES Somerset L.L.C.	67	1,436	17,703	100	1,304
AES-Cayuga L.L.C. Lansing Tompkins	51	1,680	21,960	111	1,539
AES-Greenidge L.L.C. Dresden Yates	34	1,381	22,083	83	1,620
AES Westover Johnson City Broome	31	61,281	180,811	3,654	12,273
<b>Oklahoma Plants</b>					
Shady Point Inc. Panama Le Flore	85	1,831	20,837	161	1,702
<b>Pennsylvania Plants</b>					
Beaver Valley L.L.C. Monaca Beaver	46	8,993	166,444	565	11,259

## NO. 22: MidAmerican Energy Co.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,269 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 650,000 people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 56,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Has made \$258,323 in political contributions since 2000. MidAmerican CEO David Sokol is a Bush 2004 Pioneer.

## MID AMERICAN WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**MidAmerican Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** MidAmerican Energy would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: MID AMERICAN HAD \$415.6 MILLION IN NET INCOME

**2003: MidAmerican Energy Holding Company Had \$415.6 Million In Net Income.** [Mid American Energy Holding Company, 10/K Report, Filed 3/4/04]

## POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2004: MidAmerican Energy PAC Has Made \$3,500 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, the MidAmerican Energy Political Action Committee has made \$3,500 in political contributions, with 86 percent going to Republicans and 14 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **MidAmerican Energy PAC Has Made A \$2,500 Contribution To George W. Bush.** In 2004, the Political Action Committee of MidAmerican Energy made a \$2,500 contribution to the Bush campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

- **MidAmerican Energy PAC Has Not Made Any Contributions To A Democratic Candidate.** In 2004, the Political Action Committee of MidAmerican Energy has not made a campaign contribution to any Democratic presidential candidates. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

### **2002: MidAmerican Energy Made \$181,973 In Political Contributions**

**2002: MidAmerican Energy PAC Made \$9,000 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the Political Action Committee of MidAmerican Energy made \$9,000 in political contributions, with 78 percent going to Republicans and 22 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: MidAmerican Energy Made \$172,973 In Soft Money Contributions.** In 2002, MidAmerican Energy made \$172,973 in soft money contributions, with 68 percent going to Republicans and 32 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

### **2000: MidAmerican Energy Made \$75,750 In Political**

**2000: MidAmerican Energy PAC Made \$10,750 In Political Contributions.** In 2000, the Political Action Committee of MidAmerican Energy made \$10,750 in political contributions, with 72 percent going to Republicans and 28 percent going to Democrats. [Center Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: MidAmerican Energy Made \$65,000 In Soft Money Contributions.** In 2000, MidAmerican Energy made \$60,000 in soft money contributions with \$35,000 going to Republicans and \$30,000 going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

### **MidAmerican CEO David Sokol Is A Bush Pioneer**

**David Sokol, CEO of MidAmerican Energy Holdings, Is Bush Pioneer.** David L. Sokol, a 2004 Bush Pioneer, is chairman and CEO of MidAmerican Energy Holdings. He frequently appears before Congress to testify in favor of repealing PUHCA. [www.whitehouseforsale.org, 1/8/04]

## **MIDAMERICAN EMITTED 1,269 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001**

**2001: MidAmerican Energy Emitted 1,269 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the five MidAmerican Energy coal-fired plants in Iowa emitted 1,269 pounds of mercury into the air. 648,863 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 56,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of MidAmerican Energy Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 56,079 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of MidAmerican Energy plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

**650,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF MIDAMERICAN PLANTS**

<b>Power Plant</b>	<b>Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 10 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>47,198</b>	<b>648,863</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>56,079</b>
<b>Iowa Plants</b>					
MidAmerican Energy Co. Council Bluffs Energy Center	353	4,216	301,981	367	27,573
MidAmerican Energy Co. George Neal	352	916	34,642	71	3,080
MidAmerican Energy Co. Louisa Generating Station	265	672	29,068	64	2,425
MidAmerican Energy Co. George Neal South	259	565	13,588	39	1,391
MidAmerican Energy Riverside Generating Station	40	40,829	269,584	3,185	21,610

## NO. 23: Mirant Corp.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,128 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 2 million people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 150,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Has Contributed \$349,860 since 2002.

## MIRANT CORP. WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Mirant Corp. Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Mirant Corp. would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

### 2004: Mirant Corp. PAC Has Made \$23,000 In Political Contributions

**2004: Mirant Corp. PAC Has Made \$23,000 In Political Contributions.** So far in the 2004 election, the Mirant Corp. Political Action Committee has made \$24,000 in political contributions, with 57 percent going to Republicans and 43 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2004: Mirant Corp. Chair Made A \$2,000 Contribution To George W. Bush.** On June 18, 2003, Mirant Corp. Chairman A. W. Dahlberg made a \$2,000 contribution to the Bush campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2004: Mirant Corp. Vice President David Rozier Made A \$2,000 Contribution To George W. Bush.** On June 23, 2003 David Rozier, Jr., vice president of government for Mirant Corp. made a \$2,000 contribution to the Bush campaign. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## 2002: Mirant Corp. Made \$322,860 In Political Contributions

**2002: Mirant Corp. Made \$215,560 In Soft Money Contributions.** In 2002, the Mirant Corp. Political Action Committee made \$215,560 in soft money contributions, with 88 percent going to Republicans and 12 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: Mirant Corp. PAC Made \$107,300 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the Mirant Corp. Political Action Committee made \$107,300 in political contributions, with 66 percent going to Republicans and 34 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

## MIRANT CORP EMITTED 1,128 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Mirant Corp. Plants Emitted 1,128 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the six Mirant coal-fired plants in Maryland, New York, and Virginia emitted 1,128 pounds of mercury into the air. There are 1,973,595 people who live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 155,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Mirant Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 155,603 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Mirant plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

## 2 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF MIRANT PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
TOTAL	1,128	169,348	1,973,595	13,565	155,603
Maryland Plants	931	6,377	141,803	489	12,960
New York Plants	17	21,390	269,935	1,826	24,264
Virginia Plants	72	141,581	1,561,857	11,250	118,379
<b>Maryland Plants</b>					
Morgantown Generating Station	373	1,559	25,134	132	1,906
Mirant Chalk Point L.L.C.	301	3,356	50,556	225	4,012
Dickerson Generating Station	257	1,462	66,113	109	7,042
<b>New York Plants</b>					
Lovett Generating Station Tomkins Cove Rockland	17	21,390	269,935	1,826	24,264
<b>Virginia Plants</b>					
Potomac River Generating Station	68	139,405	1,495,793	11,078	113,139
Birchwood Power Facility	4	2,176	66,064	172	5,239

## NO. 24: Dayton Power & Light Co.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,026 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 745,000 people live within 10 miles of their plants, including 60,000 children under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

### WHAT THEY GAVE TO GET IT:

Has made \$20,700 in political contributions since 2000.

## DAYTON WILL SAVE UNDER BUSH PROPOSAL

**Dayton Power & Light Co. Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Dayton Power & Light would save by not being required to meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions by 2008. EPA has estimated that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## 2003: DP&L HAD 2003 NET INCOME OF \$153 MILLION

**2003: Dayton Power & Light Had 2003 Net Income Of \$153 Million.** [Dayton Power & Light Year-End Financial Results, [www.dplinc.com](http://www.dplinc.com)]

## POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**2004: Dayton Power & Light PAC Has Made \$1,150 In Political Contributions.** So far during the 2004 election cycle, the Dayton Power & Light Political Action Committee has made \$1,150 in contributions to two Ohio Republicans, John Boehner and Mike DeWine. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2002: Dayton Power & Light PAC Made \$6,200 In Political Contributions.** In 2002, the Dayton Power & Light Political Action Committee made \$6,200 in contributions, with 85 percent going to Republicans and 15 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: Dayton Power & Light PAC Made \$8,350 in Political Contributions.** In 2000, the Dayton Power & Light Political Action Committee made \$8,350 in contributions, with 88 percent going to Republicans and 12 percent going to Democrats. [Center For Responsive Politics, March 2004]

**2000: Dayton Power & Light Made \$5,000 In Soft Money Contribution To Republicans.** In 2000, Dayton Power & Light made \$5,000 in soft money contributions

## DAYTON PLANTS EMITTED 1,026 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Dayton Power & Light Plants Emitted 1,026 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the three Dayton Power & Light coal-fired plants in Ohio emitted 1,026 pounds of mercury into the air. 745,058 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 60,000 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Dayton Power & Light Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 60,779 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Dayton Power & Light plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

### 745,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF DAYTON PLANTS

Power Plant	Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)	Number of People Living Within 3 Miles	Number of People Living Within 10 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles	Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>51,974</b>	<b>745,058</b>	<b>4,323</b>	<b>60,779</b>
<b>Ohio Plants</b>					
J. M. Stuart Station	755	26,671	446,563	2,132	36,560
Killen Station	220	728	13439	50	999
O. H. Hutchings Station	51	25,303	285,086	2,141	23220

## NO. 25: Basin Electric Power Co-op

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE:

Emitted 1,010 pounds of mercury into our nation's air in 2001. 11,000 Americans live within 10 miles of their plants, including 660 children younger under age five.

### WHAT THEY WILL GET:

Would share in the industry-wide savings from a weak mercury rule that only requires 30% mercury reductions until 2018. EPA estimated that it would cost the industry \$2.5 billion for 80% mercury removal by 2008.

## BASIN WILL SAVE UNDER THE BUSH PROPOSAL

**Basin Electric Power Co-Op Will Save Under the Bush Administration Proposal.** Basin Electric Co-Op would save by not being required meet a stringent Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard for mercury emissions. EPA estimates that it would cost \$2.5 billion industry-wide for 80 percent reduction by 2008. [EPA [Analysis of Alternative Subcategorization Options](#), presented to Utility MACT Working Group, 5/13/2002]

## BASIN PLANTS EMITTED 1,010 POUNDS OF MERCURY IN 2001

**2001: Basin Electric Power Co-Op Plants Emitted 1,010 Pounds Of Mercury.** In 2001, the three Basin Electric Power Co-Op coal-fired plants in Wyoming and North Dakota emitted 1,026 pounds of mercury into the air. 10,808 people live within a 10-mile radius of these plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online Data]

**2001: Over 600 Young Children Live Within 10 Miles Of Basin Electric Power Co-Op Plants.** According to 2000 census data, 661 children under age five live within a 10-mile radius of Basin Electric Power Co-Op plants. [EPA 2001 Toxic Release Inventory Data; EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online]

**10,000 PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 10 MILES OF BASIN PLANTS**

<b>Power Plant</b>	<b>Mercury Air Emissions 2001 (pounds)</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of People Living Within 10 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 3 Miles</b>	<b>Number of Children Under Age 5 Within 10 Miles</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>10,808</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>661</b>
North Dakota Plants	700	233	4,666	13	264
Wyoming Plants	410	444	6142	27	397
<b>North Dakota Plants</b>					
Basin Electric Power Co-Op. Antelope Valley Station	410	43	2,974	2	165
Basin Electric Power Co-Op Leland Olds Station	190	190	1,692	11	99
<b>Wyoming Plants</b>					
Basin Electric Power Co-Op. Laramie River Station	410	444	6142	27	397