Rep. Arp and Don,

Thank you again for your support of the important role natural gas plays in NC’s economy and specifically for the introduction of HB 130 – Preserving Choices for Consumers.

Attached are some additional resources you may find helpful in preparation for debate on the bill. The “Cooking with Gas”, “qa_sept-2021_final”, & “Review of Gruenwald” documents specifically address some of the health-related claims being made by opponents, as do the points pasted below.

Additionally, our partners over at the American Gas Association have published the 2023 AGA Toolkit here: https://playbook.aga.org/

Please let me know if you have any questions or need anything further.

Best,
David

**LINE OF ATTACK #1**

_Attack:_ Pollutants from cooking with natural gas appliances can be harmful to your health.

- **Response:** Cooking in a poorly ventilated area can reduce indoor air quality whether a household utilizes a natural gas stove or an electric stove. Both methods of cooking can emit indoor pollutants so switching from natural gas to electric cooking does not eliminate the potential risk. However, this issue can be “easily addressed” with proper ventilation.

**Proper Ventilation Can Address Air Quality Issues That Can Arise From Cooking Indoors**

_California Air Resource Board:_ “People use a variety of heat sources to cook food, including gas, wood, and electricity. Each of these heat sources can create indoor air pollution during cooking.” (“Indoor Air Pollution from Cooking,” California Air Resource Board, Accessed 6/8/20)

According to a researcher at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, “simply cooking food, even on electric burners” can emit pollutants, and switching from gas to electric will not eliminate potential exposure to pollutants. “Logue points out that simply cooking food, even on electric burners, also emits pollutants, especially particulate matter and acrolein. ‘Just switching from gas to electric will not solve all your pollution issues with cooking,’ she says.” (“Cooking Up Indoor Air Pollution: Emissions from Natural Gas Stoves,” Environmental Health Perspectives, 1/1/14)

- Despite allegations to the contrary, cooking with an electric stove can actually produce more pollutants than on a natural gas stove. “Interestingly, the 2001 ARB [California Air Resource Board] report noted that frying tortillas and stir-frying on an electric stove actually produced significantly higher concentrations of particulate matter than they did when performed on a gas stove.” (“Why Your Kitchen
However, while electric and gas cooking can potentially emit pollutants, “these pollutants can be easily addressed with good kitchen ventilation.” “Cooking food on either type of burner also produces fine particles and some organic chemicals, including acrolein and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons that are known to be hazardous. Frying, broiling and other cooking at high temperatures generally produces more pollutants. However, these pollutants can be easily addressed with good kitchen ventilation, which is especially important if you live in a small home.” ("Use your range hood for a healthier home, advises indoor air quality researcher," Stanford Medicine, 3/6/18)

**LINE OF ATTACK #2**

**Attack:** Vulnerable populations—including low-income households, people of color, children, and individuals with preexisting health conditions—are disproportionately hurt by the negative health implications associated with natural gas appliances.

**Response:** [See response to Line of Attack #1] Vulnerable populations are already most at risk of energy insecurity and would be most adversely hurt by the higher energy costs associated with electrifying household appliances, which require higher upfront costs and can increase a household’s monthly energy bill.

- People with lower incomes already pay a disproportionately larger share of their income on energy, and higher energy costs would further put vulnerable populations at a greater risk of “housing instability and homelessness,” and expose more households to competing financial priorities “such as having to choose whether to pay for their utility bills or for food or medical care.”
- This is significant for vulnerable populations like those with preexisting health conditions who may have to forgo medication to afford heating/cooling or vice versa, and children in energy insecure homes who are already at a higher “risk for food insecurity, poor health, hospitalizations, and developmental delays.”
- Black and Latino households, households with children, and low-income households are more likely to have experienced energy insecurity.

**Mandating Residential Electrification Can Significantly Increase Household Energy Costs**

Consumer Affairs: “Natural gas is almost always cheaper than electricity. Choosing all gas appliances can save you up to 30 percent on your utility bill.” (Consumer Affairs, 8/28/19)

A National Institute of Standards and Technology case study found that residential natural gas heating and cooling systems are “more economical overall” than electrical systems. ("Gas vs. Electric? NIST Says Fuel Choice Affects Efforts to Achieve Low-Energy and Low-Impact Homes," National Institute of Standards and Technology, 5/23/19)

Department of Energy: “[T]he higher cost of electricity in most parts of the country makes all-electric furnaces or boilers an uneconomic choice.” ("Furnaces and Boilers," Department of Energy, Accessed, 6/9/20)

An analysis released by the California Building Industry Association found that “switching to all-electric appliances would cost CA consumers over $7200 upfront, with an estimated total annual increase of $877 in appliance and energy costs.” (Press Release, "CIBA Announces..."
Higher Household Energy Costs Would Disproportionately Hurt The Most Vulnerable Americans

University of Chicago’s Energy Policy Institute: “[P]olicies that substantially increase the price of electricity tend to have a regressive impact that hits low-income consumers hardest…” (“Do Renewable Portfolio Standards Deliver?, EPIC, 4/2019)

“Low-income households may spend 10% of their total income on energy, and beyond 20% for very low-income households as compared to an average 3.3% for non-low-income households.” (“Policy options for the split incentive: Increasing energy efficiency for low-income renters,” Energy Policy, 9/1/12)

- “High utility and energy costs put low-income renters at greater risk of housing instability and homelessness, and increase the risk of debt accumulation for non-participatory household members such as children, and health-related consequences.” (“Policy options for the split incentive: Increasing energy efficiency for low-income renters,” Energy Policy, 9/1/12)

EIA: “Nearly one-third of U.S. households (31%) reported facing a challenge in paying energy bills or sustaining adequate heating and cooling in their homes in 2015.” (“One in three U.S. households faces a challenge in meeting energy needs,” EIA, 9/19/18)

- EIA: “Of the 25 million households that reported forgoing food and medicine to pay energy bills, 7 million faced that decision nearly every month.” (“One in three U.S. households faced challenges in paying energy bills in 2015,” EIA)

“[H]ouseholds that included children, that had residents who identified with a minority racial group or as Hispanic, or that were classified as low income experienced more energy insecurity.” (“One in three U.S. households faces a challenge in meeting energy needs,” EIA, 9/19/18)

Children’s Health Watch: “Young children in energy insecure homes are at high risk for food insecurity, poor health, hospitalizations, and developmental delays.” (“Energy Insecurity is a Major Threat to Child Health,” Children’s Health Watch, 2/10)

“Because energy prices are roughly the same for everyone, people with lower incomes pay a larger share of their income on energy. This is especially so in black and Hispanic communities, where poverty rates are higher.” (Axios, 5/4/20)

- NPR: “[P]eople of color [are] disproportionately affected: about half of respondents who reported challenges paying their energy bills identified as black. More than 40 percent identified as Latino.” (“31 Percent Of U.S. Households Have Trouble Paying Energy Bills,” NPR, 9/19/18)

LINE OF ATTACK #3

Attack: Residential electrification is better for the environment than natural gas appliances.

- Response: Due to electricity generation and transmission losses, and the low cost of natural gas, natural gas powered appliances are better for the environment and the consumer’s wallet.

  - An estimated 5% of electricity is lost during transmission to the consumer,
and the amount wasted generally increases the longer the distance, but natural gas appliances avoid this environmentally unfriendly waste.

- Additionally, electric appliances actually could lead to large increases in emissions in areas utilize coal power since coal produces more carbon dioxide emissions than natural gas. According to one estimate, “if you banned natural gas stoves across the country, only 2 out of 10 would then be powered by renewable energy" while 3 out of 10 would be powered by coal.

**Electrified Homes Are Not Inherently More Eco-Friendly Than Homes With Natural Gas Appliances**

Consumer Affairs: “Gas takes the trophy as the more eco-friendly option for any appliance.” *(Consumer Affairs, 8/28/19)*


- Department of Energy: “Because of electricity generation and transmission losses, electric heat is often more expensive than heat produced in homes or businesses that use combustion appliances, such as natural gas…” (“Electric Resistance Heating”, Department of Energy, Accessed 6/4/20)

- “Gas dryers in particular use 30 percent less energy than electric ones, which will reduce your carbon footprint. That’s something to feel good about!” *(Consumer Affairs, 8/28/19)*

**Natural Gas Appliances Avoid The Waste Of Power That’s Caused By The Transmission And Distribution Of Electricity**

Transmission and distribution of electricity from a power plant to a residence leads to some loss of electricity, and, in general, the longer the distance the larger the loss. “Transmission and distribution lead to some losses in electricity as it moves from the point of generation to the end-user. These losses are collectively referred to as ‘line loss.’ In general, the longer the distance the electricity must travel from generation to consumer, the larger the line loss.” (“Electric Delivery and Its Environmental Impacts,” EPA, Accessed 6/7/20)

According to the EIA, an estimated 5% of electricity is lost during transmission and distribution from the power plant to the consumer. “The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses average about 5% of the electricity that is transmitted and distributed annually in the United States.” (“How much electricity is lost in electricity transmission and distribution in the United States?,” EIA, Accessed, 6/9/20)

**Residential Electrification Would Mean The Appliances For Many Households Would Instead Be Powered With Coal-Generated Electricity, Which Generates More Emissions Than Natural Gas**

“If your electricity comes from coal-powered plants then switching could be worse for the environment since coal produces more carbon dioxide emissions than natural gas.” *(Op-ed, Washington Examiner, 2/22/20)*

- “In 2018, about 17% of electricity produced came from renewables, with 35% coming from natural gas, 27% coming from coal, and 19% coming from nuclear.”
coming from natural gas, 27% coming from coal, and 19% coming from nuclear.
(Op-Ed, Washington Examiner, 2/22/20)

According to one 2020 estimate, “if you banned natural gas stoves across the country, only 2 out of 10 would then be powered by renewable energy” while 3 out of 10 would be powered by coal. “Given current U.S. electricity production, if you banned natural gas stoves across the country, only 2 out of 10 would be powered by renewable energy — the remaining eight would be powered by electricity generated from coal (three), nuclear (two), and natural gas (three).” (Op-Ed, Washington Examiner, 2/22/20)

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From: Don D'Ambrosi (Rep. Dean Arp) <Don.DAmbrosi@ncleg.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 25, 2023 11:01 AM
To: David McGowan <McGowanD@api.org>
Subject: Re: Democrat-led cities are already moving forward with gas stove bans that will a

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David
Looks like it has to be Feb 7 at 2:00
That work?

Get Outlook for iOS

From: David McGowan <McGowanD@api.org>
Sent: Wednesday, January 25, 2023 10:55:26 AM
To: Don D'Ambrosi (Rep. Dean Arp) <Don.DAmbrosi@ncleg.gov>
Subject: FW: Democrat-led cities are already moving forward with gas stove bans that will a

Don,
I hope this finds you well and ready for the madness that is about to unleash on Jones Street!

Jon Carr shared the note below with me following a lunch discussion the two of us had last week. We are obviously once again very interested in this issue and would love to come give you our perspective when you and Rep. Arp have a chance. I’d also like to spend a few minutes talking Carbon Plan and some other issues we are tracking.

Would there be a good time, perhaps Wednesday next week, to come see the two of you?

Thanks very much for the consideration.

All the best,
David

David McGowan, III
Southeast Region Director | State Government Affairs
American Petroleum Institute
From: Jon Carr <JCarr@jordanprice.com>
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2023 9:06 AM
To: David McGowan <McGowanD@api.org>
Subject: FW: Democrat-led cities are already moving forward with gas stove bans that will a

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See below emails

Jon P. Carr, Attorney at Law
Partner
NCDRC Certified Superior Court Mediator

1951 Clark Avenue | P.O. Box 10669 | Raleigh, North Carolina 27605
919-831-4473 (Direct) | 919-828-2501 (Main) | 919-834-8447 (Fax) | jcarr@jordanprice.com

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From: Jon Carr
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2023 9:05 AM
To: Don D’Ambrosi (Rep. Dean Arp) <Don.DAmbrosi@ncleg.gov>
Cc: chriswmillis@gmail.com; Webb, Steven <swebb@nchba.org>
Subject: FW: Democrat-led cities are already moving forward with gas stove bans that will a

Don – Thanks for sharing this article. I am not aware of such activity by NC local governments, but the propane industry wants to continue to address this with legislation. I am currently circulating the language I shared with you last Session with coalition partners. Steven Webb and I already made a plan to try to come see you in first few weeks of Session.
Once I hear back about the draft language, we will be in touch with you.
Thanks again. Jon Carr. lobbyist. Southeast Propane Alliance
Don D'Ambrosi (Rep. Dean Arp) <Don.DAmbrosi@ncleg.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 20, 2023 6:00 PM
To: Rep. Dean Arp <Dean.Arp@ncleg.gov>
Cc: Jon Carr <JCarr@jordanprice.com>; Chris Millis <Do>
Subject: Democrat-led cities are already moving forward with gas stove bans that will affect millions

FYI

Democrat-led cities are already moving forward with gas stove bans that will affect millions


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