

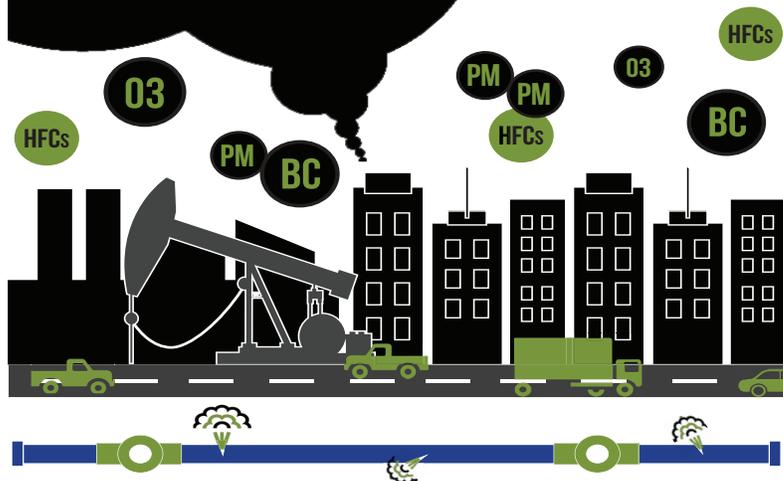
# COOLING THE PLANET & CLEARING THE AIR

## WHY CALIFORNIA NEEDS STRONGER AIR POLLUTION POLICY

Since the passage of California's central climate bill (AB 32) in 2006, the state has made great progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. But there are still dangerous pollutants in our air that are both warming the planet and harming our health. **These pollutants are called short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs).**

### WHAT ARE SLCPs?

SLCPs are gasses or particles other than carbon that are products of incomplete combustion. They are present in the atmosphere and the air we breathe, and are currently not regulated by climate policy. By not including them, we miss out on immediate health and long-term climate cooling benefits.



- BC** BLACK CARBON
- CH4** METHANE
- PM** PARTICULATE MATTER
- HFCs** HYDROFLUOROCARBONS
- O3** TROPOSPHERIC OZONE

**CH4** Leaks from natural gas pipelines release methane into the atmosphere

## HEALTH IMPACTS

Failing to meet the federal air quality standards led to nearly 30,000 hospital admissions and emergency room visits in California over 2005-2007.



**HEART DISEASE & IRREGULAR HEARTBEAT**



**INCREASED ASTHMA & RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS**



**POOR NEUROLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT**

**People of color** are more likely to live in close proximity to polluting facilities at every income level across the US, leading to higher, disproportionate health harm.

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE



**AFRICAN AMERICANS HAVE THE HIGHEST DEATH RATE DUE TO ASTHMA IN CALIFORNIA**



**NEARLY 2/3 OF CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS LIVING IN THE TOP 10% MOST POLLUTED ZIP CODES ARE LATINO**



## ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Air quality-related hospital admissions and emergency room visits in California resulted in approximately \$193 million dollars in health care spending.

**\$ 193 MILLION IN HEALTH CARE SPENDING**

