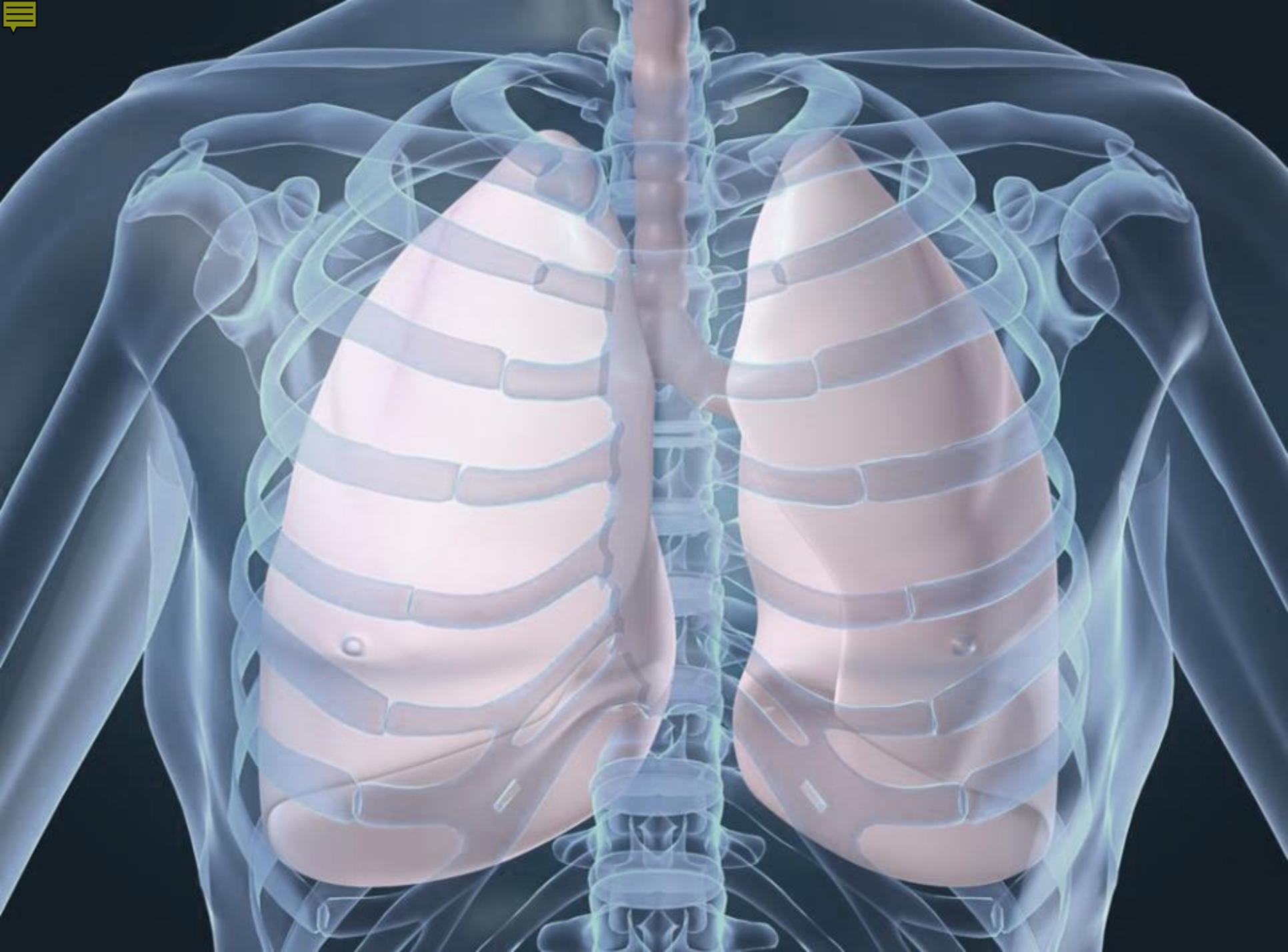


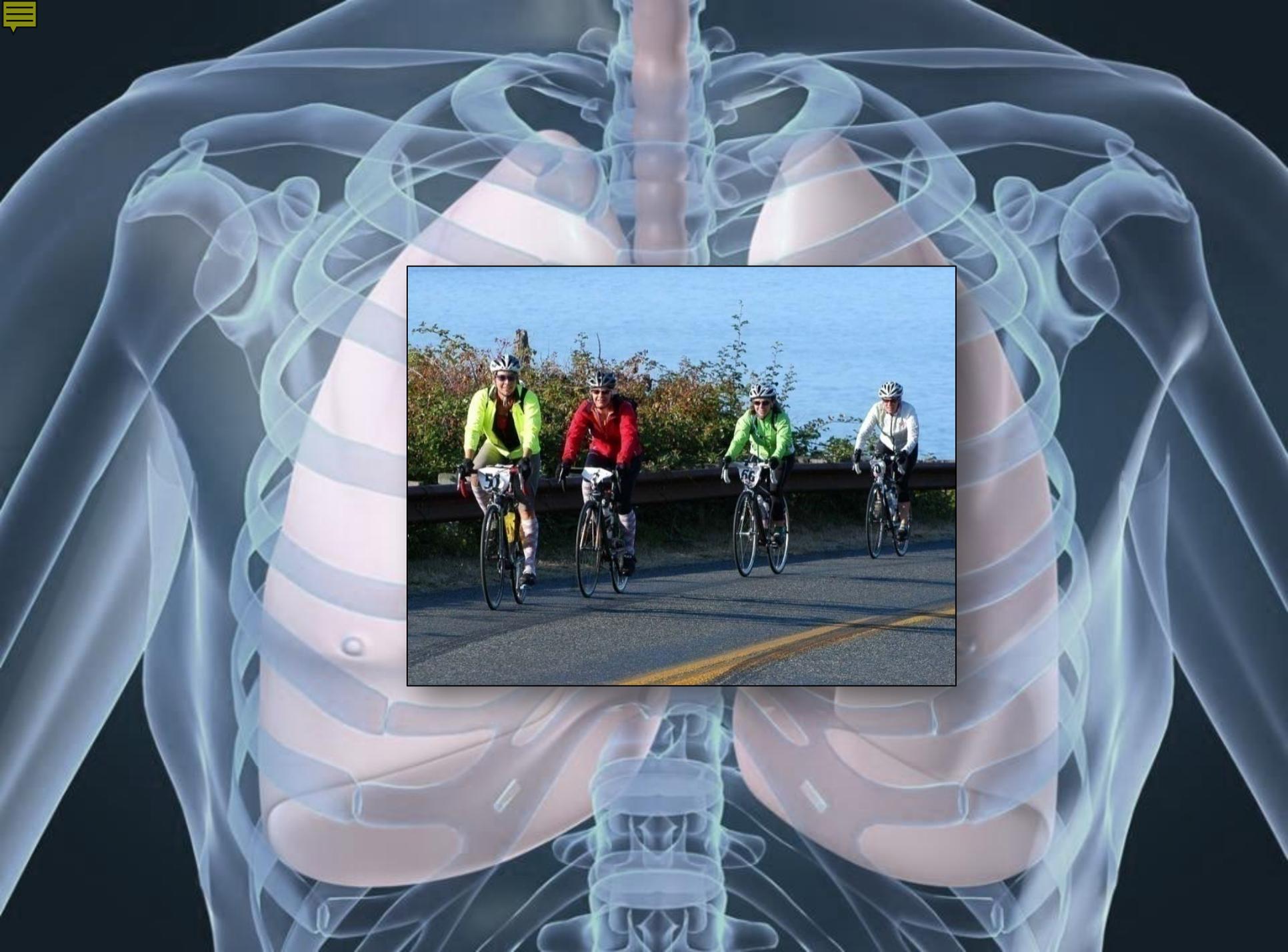


Climate Change and Public Health

**Renée Klein, President & CEO
American Lung Association of the Mountain Pacific**



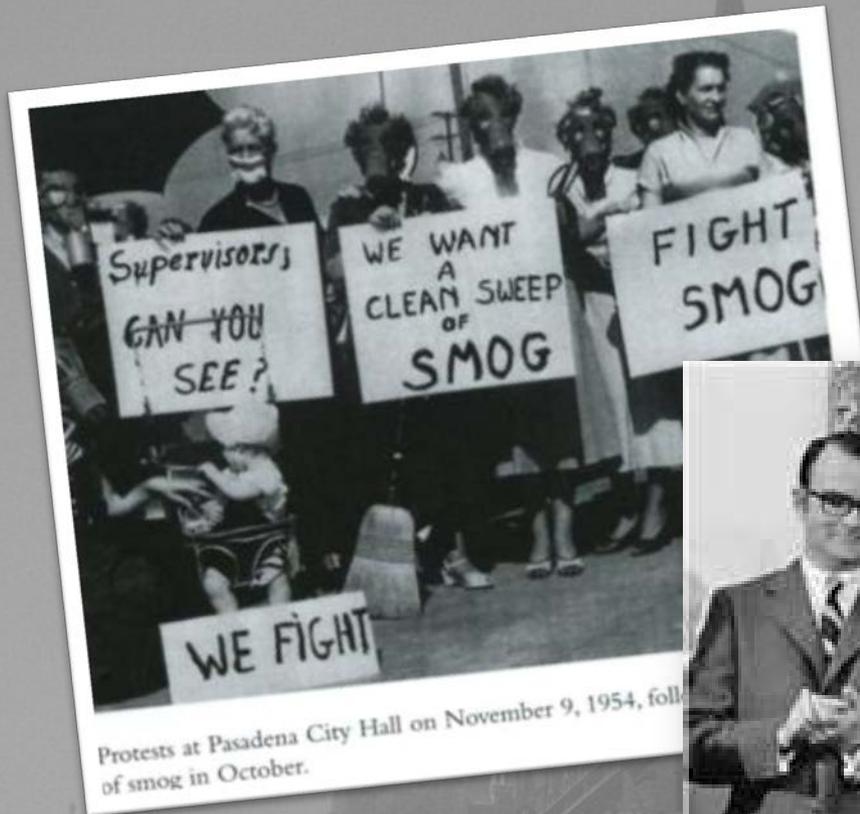






 **AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION.**
Fighting for Air





Protests at Pasadena City Hall on November 9, 1954, following a week of smog in October.





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Living with lung disease



- More than 100,000 children have asthma
- More than 500,000 adults have asthma
- 4,300 new cases of lung cancer annually
- More than 300,000 adults have COPD
- Deaths and illnesses from air pollution cost Washington at least \$500m/annually



Particulate matter

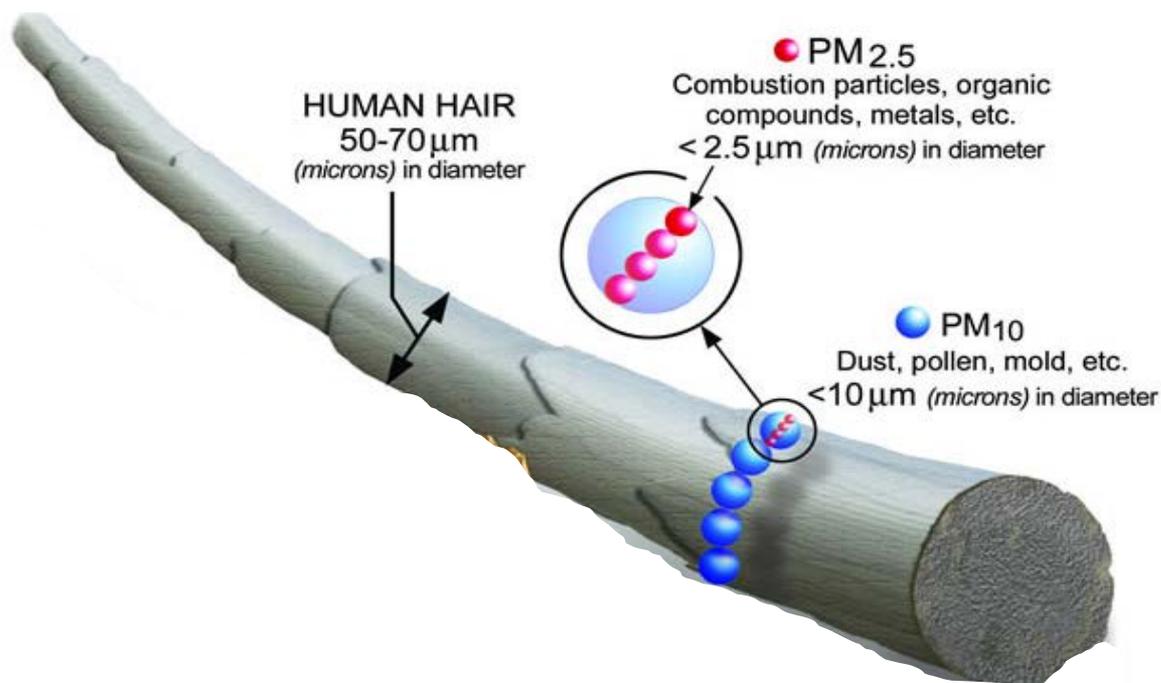
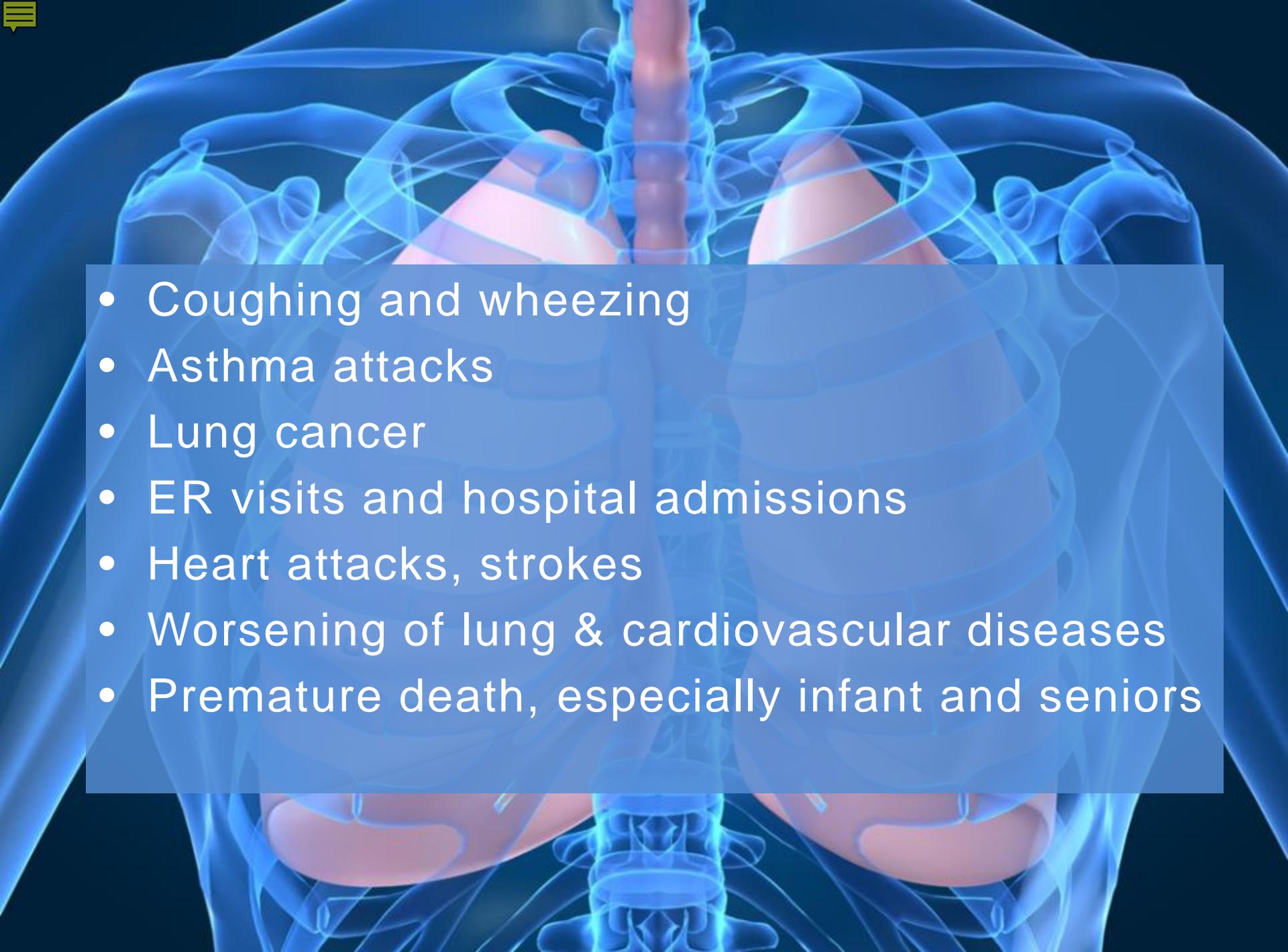


Image courtesy of the U.S. EPA



- Coughing and wheezing
- Asthma attacks
- Lung cancer
- ER visits and hospital admissions
- Heart attacks, strokes
- Worsening of lung & cardiovascular diseases
- Premature death, especially infant and seniors



ASTHMA IN WASHINGTON (2010 data)

- More than 100 people hospitalized weekly
- \$73m in asthma-related hospital expenses; about 60% paid by public funds (Medicare/Medicaid)
- 57,000 asthmatic adults visited an ER at least once; 164,000 total visits
- 22 percent of asthmatic adults missed work for \$4.3million personal days of lost productivity



Co-benefits

- **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change:** emissions controls provide health benefits that offset a substantial fraction of mitigation costs.
- **MIT:** Human health benefits from better air quality offset 26-1050% of costs.
- **EPA's Clean Power Plan, by 2030:** Avoid up to 6,600 premature deaths, up to 490,000 missed work or school days
 - (-) **\$7.3-\$8.8 billion in costs**
 - (+) **\$55-\$93 billion in public health and climate benefits**



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