



## **Resources on Public Health Impacts of Climate Change**

*National Climate Assessment 2018, Chapter 18, Northeast:*

<https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/18/>

- This source provides a federally funded analysis of climate impacts, required actions to prevent drastic consequences associated with anticipated warming, and the scientific basis upon which many states with carbon emission reduction goals are acting. Chapter 18 focuses particularly on the Northeast of the US, delineated by coastal, rural and urban impacts of climate change.

*Climate Change and Human Health in New Hampshire:*

[https://sustainableunh.unh.edu/sites/sustainableunh.unh.edu/files/media/candhreport4.30\\_0.pdf](https://sustainableunh.unh.edu/sites/sustainableunh.unh.edu/files/media/candhreport4.30_0.pdf)

- This UNH impact assessment covers historical and future impacts of climate change specific to human health in New Hampshire.

*Killer Heat in the United States:* <https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/attach/2019/07/killer-heat-analysis-full-report.pdf>

- Increases in frequency and intensity of extreme heat days in the US will harm vulnerable populations including those without housing, reliable air conditioning, outdoor workers, and those with asthma.

*Inequitable Exposure to Air Pollution from Vehicles in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic:*

<https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/attach/2019/06/Inequitable-Exposure-to-Vehicle-Pollution-Northeast-Mid-Atlantic-Region.pdf>

- UCS "quantified and compared the exposure of various racial groups to particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) from on-road sources" in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. They found that "the average concentrations of exposures for Latino residents are 75 percent higher, and for Asian American residents they are 73 percent higher, than they are for white residents. Exposures for African American residents are 61 percent higher than for white residents." A significant body of literature links exposure to air pollution, particularly PM<sub>2.5</sub>, to serious health impacts such as lung and heart ailments, asthma, diabetes, developmental impacts on children, and premature death.

*Climate Change and Your Health: Technical Appendix:*

<https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/climate-and-ozone-pollution-tech-appendix.pdf>

- This report details the association between warming temperatures and rising ground-level ozone pollution, a greenhouse gas with numerous negative health impacts. NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs are important in ground-level ozone's formation and both are frequent byproducts of fossil fuel combustion (vehicle exhaust, maritime shipping, and power plant energy production are main sources).

*Co-Benefits to Children's Health of the U.S. Greenhouse Gas Initiative:*

<https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/doi/10.1289/EHP6706>

- This peer reviewed study estimates that RGGI helped avoid 537 asthma cases, 112 preterm births, 98 cases of ASD, and 56 cases of TLBW, saving an associated \$191 to \$350 million in health expenditures.

*Exposure to air pollution and COVID-19 mortality in the United States:*

<https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/covid-pm>

- This Harvard study finds that just a 1 µg/m<sup>3</sup> increase in PM 2.5 concentration is associated with an 8% increase in the death rate from COVID-19 cases.

## **State Examples of Emissions Reductions:**

### *Massachusetts Determination of Statewide Emissions Limits*

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/final-signed-letter-of-determination-for-2050-emissions-limit/download>

- Massachusetts Executive office of Environmental Affairs' official determination of "net zero" carbon emissions by 2050, instead of its initial plan to reduce emissions by 80% from 1990 levels. This 4 page document references the most recent IPCC report as a driving impetus for updating the emissions reduction target to be 85% below 1990 levels with net zero emissions overall.

### *The New England States' Frameworks for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

<http://isonewswire.com/updates/2019/10/2/the-new-england-states-frameworks-for-reducing-greenhouse-ga.html>

- Up to date as of October, 2019, this resource succinctly describes the emissions reductions mandates and targets of New England states as well as their renewable portfolio standards and long-term procurement plans. It also includes information on the GHG reduction pact that New England Governors and Eastern Canadian premiers reached in 2001 and updated with a 2030 roadmap target to ensure the group reaches its 2050 target.

### *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets and Market-based Policies; from the National Council of State Legislatures*

<https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/greenhouse-gas-emissions-reduction-targets-and-market-based-policies.aspx>

- This resource details the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets of each U.S. state and the pathway goals and policies that they have adopted to reach them.

### *Progress toward 100% Clean Energy in Cities and States Across the US:*

<https://innovation.luskin.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/100-Clean-Energy-Progress-Report-UCLA-2.pdf>

- This report outlines how states and cities across the country have established clean and renewable energy commitments through laws, mandates and goals. It includes charts and diagrams that outline key differences between how states have defined clean vs. renewable energy, notes the pathways and plans states have established for meeting their commitments, and contains a list of every city and state that has made some kind of 100% renewable or clean energy commitment.

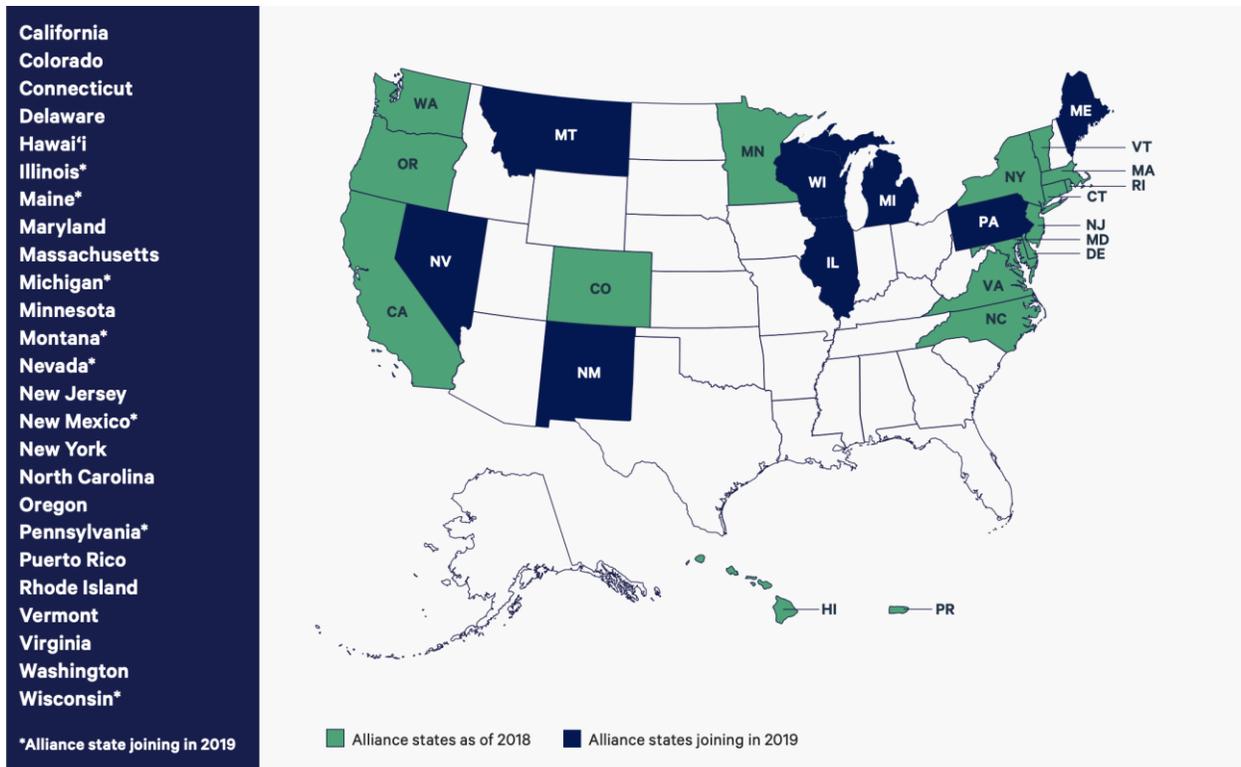
TABLE 2.  
**COMPARISON SUMMARY OF STATE 100% POLICIES**  
**(IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)**

STATE	POLICY MECHANISM	100% GOAL OR MANDATE	CLEAN OR RENEWABLE	DEADLINE FOR 100% TARGET
California	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2045
Connecticut	Executive Order	Goal	Clean	2040
DC	Legislation	Mandate	Renewable	2032
Hawaii	Legislation	Mandate	Renewable	2045
Maine	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2050
Nevada	Legislation	Goal	Clean	2050
New Jersey	Executive Order	Goal	Clean	2050
New Mexico	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2045
New York	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2040
Puerto Rico	Legislation	Mandate	Renewable	2050
Virginia	Executive Order	Goal	Clean	2050
Washington	Legislation	Mandate	Clean	2045
Wisconsin	Executive Order	Goal	Clean	2050

Table 2 from the 2019 UCLA report , *Progress toward 100% Clean Energy in Cities and States Across the US*

*2019 US Climate Alliance Annual Report Strength in Numbers” American Leadership on Climate*  
[https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a4cfbfe18b27d4da21c9361/t/5df78938e7c320168ad2e19a/1576503687285/USCA\\_2019+Annual+Report\\_final.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a4cfbfe18b27d4da21c9361/t/5df78938e7c320168ad2e19a/1576503687285/USCA_2019+Annual+Report_final.pdf)

- The USCA outlines their aggressive climate action plans as well as their commitment to meeting the goals of the 2015 Paris Climate Accord. This report demonstrates that member states are already realizing economic and social benefits as they accelerate their development of clean energy economies.
- Here is a link to the general website where more information can be found:  
<http://www.usclimatealliance.org/>



United States Climate Alliance report, Strength in Numbers: American Leadership on Climate

*The Carbon Free City Handbook:*

Rocky Mountain Institute

<https://rmi.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/the-Carbon-Free-City-Handbook-1.0.pdf>

- This guidebook details sector by sector how cities can benefit from decarbonization (economically, public health-wise, and climate impacts wise) and how they should do so most efficiently.

**100% Renewable Energy Commitments:**

Sierra Club

<https://www.sierraclub.org/ready-for-100/commitments>

Over 160 cities, more than ten counties, and eight states across the U.S. have goals to power their communities with 100% clean, renewable energy. These states include NY, NV, ME, CA, WA, VA, NM, and HI.

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