

### **The Threat of Carbon Pollution: Arkansas**

We have a moral obligation to leave our children a planet that's not polluted or damaged, and by taking an all-of-the-above approach to develop homegrown energy and steady, responsible steps to cut carbon pollution, we can protect our kids' health and begin to slow the effects of climate change so we leave a cleaner, more stable environment for future generations. Climate change impacts including severe weather, asthma attacks, and prolonged allergy seasons are affecting our security, our economy, and our communities. In 2012 alone, the cost of weather disasters exceeded \$110 billion in the United States, and climate change will only increase the frequency and intensity of these events. By developing homegrown energy and taking steady, responsible action to cut carbon pollution, we can protect our children's health and begin to slow the effects of climate change so we leave a cleaner, more stable environment for future generations. Today, we already set limits for arsenic, mercury and lead, but we impose no limits on how much carbon pollution our power plants release. Carbon pollution is contributing to a higher risk of asthma attacks and more frequent and severe storms, floods, heat waves, and wildfires, driving up food prices and threatening our communities. The President's plan is a comprehensive approach to cutting the pollution that causes climate change and threatens public health, setting us on a path to make our communities healthier, safer, and more resilient.

#### **THE IMPACT OF CARBON POLLUTION AND EXTREME WEATHER IN ARKANSAS**

In 2011, power plants and major industrial facilities in Arkansas emitted more than 45 million metric tons of carbon pollution—that's equal to the yearly pollution from more than 9.6 million cars.

Recent incidents provide a reminder of the impacts to our public health and costs due to extreme weather in Arkansas. Although we cannot say that climate change is responsible for any individual event, climate change is already increasing our risks from these events.

- The US Department of Agriculture designated the entire state of Arkansas as a primary natural disaster area due to drought conditions in the summer of 2012.
- In July 2011, President Obama declared a major disaster area in Arkansas due to severe storms and flooding, which affected nearly 400 residences and required \$8.2 million in federal assistance for cleanup.
- In Arkansas, there were close to 2,700 hospital admissions for asthma in 2011, with an average charge of over \$14,000 for each stay.
- Warmer spring temperatures may make ragweed, which can cause hay fever and trigger asthma attacks, bloom earlier. Rogers experienced a 12-day increase in ragweed pollen season between 1995 and 2011.

## ANTICIPATED CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS IN THE SOUTHEAST

Sea level rise, dangerous storm surges and intense hurricanes already pose serious threats to coastal cities in the Southeast, and climate change will intensify these impacts. The Southeast experienced two billion-dollar extreme weather events in 2012. Decreased water availability is very likely to affect the region's economy as well as its natural systems. By the end of this century, much of the Southeast will experience more than 100 days above 90°F, which in the absence of adaptive actions is expected to lead to more heat-stress related illness and deaths, decreased agricultural production, and negative impacts on fish and wildlife. Warmer temperatures accelerate formation of smog in urban areas, exacerbating respiratory problems such as asthma.

## CUTTING CARBON POLLUTION AND INCREASING RESILIENCE IN ARKANSAS

Climate change is a long-term problem, but we can make substantial progress through a series of steady and responsible steps. The President's plan builds from progress already underway to work with states, local communities, and the private sector to reduce carbon pollution and to prepare our Nation for the impacts that cannot be avoided. Since 2009, President Obama has taken a number of common sense measures to combat carbon pollution, including:

- ***Investing in Clean Energy:*** During the President's first term, the United States more than doubled its use of renewable energy from wind, solar, and geothermal sources. Since 2009, the Administration has supported tens of thousands of renewable energy projects throughout the country, including more than 10 in Arkansas.
- ***Improving Efficiency:*** Using less energy to power our homes, businesses and vehicles is critical to building a clean and secure energy future. President Obama has made essential investments in research and development for energy efficiency advances, and set new standards to make the things we use every day – from cars to microwaves – more efficient.
  - President Obama established the toughest fuel economy standards for passenger vehicles in U.S. history. These standards will double the fuel efficiency of our cars and trucks by 2025, saving the average driver more than \$8,000 over the lifetime of a 2025 vehicle cutting carbon pollution.
  - Since October 2009, the Department of Energy and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have jointly completed energy upgrades in more than one million homes across the country, saving many families more than \$400 on their heating and cooling bills in the first year alone.
- ***Preparing Communities for the Consequences of Climate Change:*** The Obama Administration has worked since its earliest days to strengthen the Nation's resilience to climate change impacts, including investing in critical science and tools, developing the first-ever Federal agency climate adaptation plans, and directly partnering with communities.