



Office of Resiliency:

Raising the Temperature on Extreme Heat

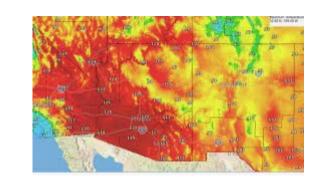
Why Resilience?

Arizona's natural resources and environment are key to our thriving economy and quality of life.

As we are called on to tackle the challenges of climate change, drought, wildfires, and heat, we have the opportunity to secure our water future, improve air quality, restore our forests, and implement climate response strategies to create prosperity for Arizona businesses and families.

Summer 2023

In Phoenix, Heat Becomes a Brutal Test of Endurance



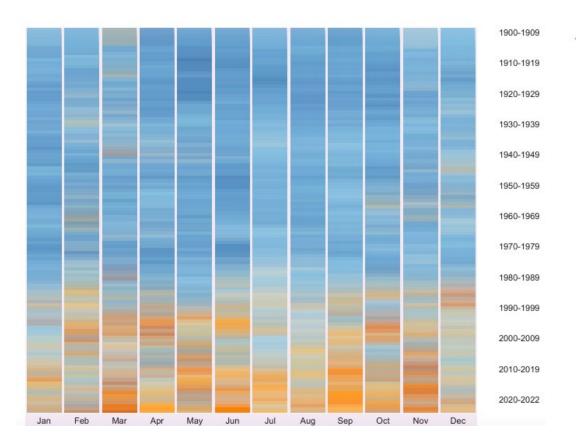
Hot Arizona summer: 2023 was the 20th warmest summer for the state, 7th warmest for Maricopa County

'Hell on earth': Phoenix's extreme heatwave tests the limits of survival



Median Monthly Temperature Differences

Phoenix 1980-2010



Median difference in °F relative to baseline of 1980-2010 average

Source: <u>ASU Knowledge</u> Exchange for Resilience



Heat-Caused & Heat-Related Deaths in Arizona by Year (2012-2022)

Deaths from Exposure to Excessive Natural Heat		
Year	Heat – Caused Deaths	Heat – Related Deaths
2012	97	157
2013	103	149
2014	48	91
2015	83	132
2016	146	219
2017	132	264
2018	129	251
2019	160	283
2020	313	522
2021	302	552
2022	359	671

Heat-caused deaths are deaths where the primary cause of death is listed as exposure to excessive natural heat. **Heat-related** deaths are deaths where exposure to excessive natural heat is listed anywhere on the death record and include those that were heat-caused.

Challenges and Concerns

- LIHEAP formula
- Lack of labor protection and standards

- FEMA definition
- Lack of affordable housing

- Data collection
- A/C and energy costs

Emergency Response alignment Grid resilience/reliability



Executive Order 2023-16

- Recognizes the unprecedented nature of the extreme heat
- Directed emergency funding to three counties
- Establishes the OOR to lead an interagency effort to develop an Extreme Heat Preparedness Plan due March 1, 2024

GOVERNOR KATIE HOBBS

STATE OF ARIZONA EXECUTIVE ORDER

Executive Order 2023-16

Extreme Heat Planning and Preparedness

WHEREAS, significant and extended durations of extreme heat can lead to an increase in heat-related illness, emergency room visits, and loss of life. From 2012 to 2015, there were approximately 100 heat-related deaths annually in Arizona. Since then, that number has grown significantly each year. In 2022, there were a record 671 deaths—almost seven times greater than a decade earlier; and

WHEREAS, Arizona temperatures continue to set records in 2023, with a heat wave that resulted in temperatures over 110° for 30 consecutive days in some communities. Temperatures are expected to rise above 110 degrees again next week, further increasing the risk of bast-related illness and death; and

WHEREAS, as of August 9, 2023, Maricopa County alone has experienced 59 confirmed heat-related deaths—20 of which occurred in the last week. And as many as 345 additional deaths in Maricopa County are being investigated as potential best-related deaths; and

WHEREAS, functioning air conditioning can become a matter of life and death during times of excessive heat, and increased energy usage raises monthly bills for consumers, forcing families to make difficult decisions between paying their energy bill or keeping food on the table;

WHEREAS, the federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) helps families pay utility bills. However, this program was originally designed for cold weather states and was not designed to support states experiencing extreme summer energy cycles, resulting in Arizona receiving the second lowest allocation of LIHEAP dollars per capita across the nation; and

WHEREAS, coordination across government jurisdictions and with Arizona's many utility providers and energy cooperatives is necessary and appreciated in order to closely monitor grid resilience and prevent power outages that would result in significant harm to Arizona's communities; and

WHEREAS, my Administration has directed stimulus funds to extend the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) and to prevent evictions, particularly during the hottest months; and

WHEREAS, the Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health implemented a precedent-setting program in July of 2023 so combat heat-related illness and injury in the workplace and to ensure safe working environments for all Arizonasas, by emphasizing the need for water, rest, and adde in at-risk workplaces; and WHEREAS, a statewide network of cooling centers, heat relief, and hydration stations is imperative in

providing the public with resources and respite from extended periods of extreme heat, and my Administration has provided financial resources to expand services throughout these networks; and WHEREAS, the response to such an unprecedented weather event requires more robust and more accurate data

to successfully allocate and manage resources, and develop effective strategies to keep Arizonans safe; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to continue acting to ensure that the residents of Arizona remain safe and healthy and

WHEREAS, on August 11, 2023, I declared a state of emergency pursuant to A.R.S. § 26-303(D) to support the response of local jurisdictions to the extreme heat.

