



Arizona's Climate Change Action Plan



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Governor Napolitano's Executive Order 2005-02

- **Signed by Governor Napolitano on February 2, 2005**
- **“Arizona and Western States have particular concerns about the impacts of climate change and climate variability on our environment, including the potential for prolonged drought, severe forest fires, warmer temperatures, increased snowmelt, reduced snow pack and other effects.”**
- **“Actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including energy efficiency, conserving natural resources and developing renewable energy sources, may have multiple benefits, including economic development, job creation, cost savings, and improved air quality.”**

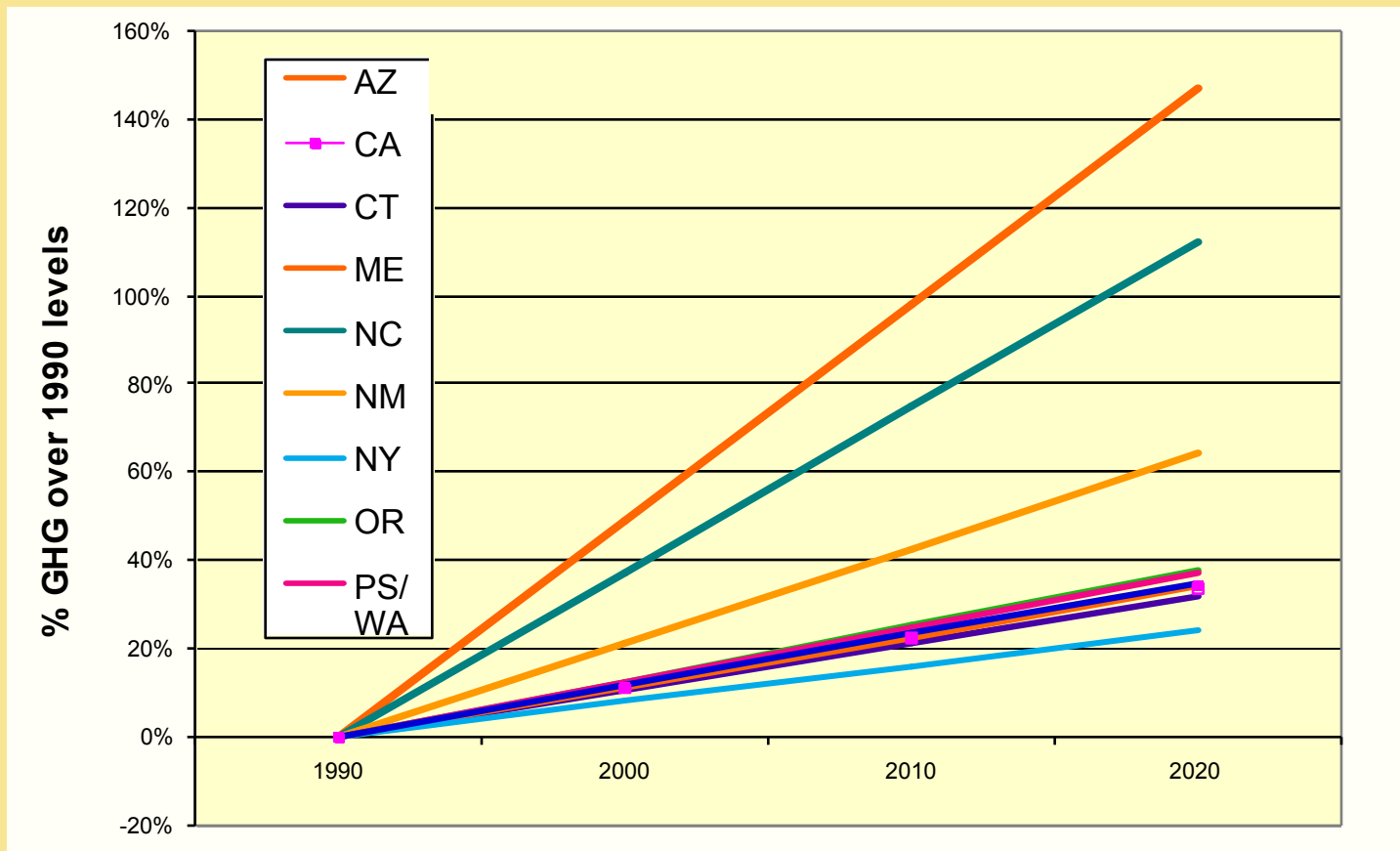
Governor Napolitano's Executive Order 2005-02

- **A two-fold charge:**
 - **Establish a baseline inventory and forecast of greenhouse gas emissions in Arizona**
 - **Produce an action plan to reduce Arizona's greenhouse gas emissions**

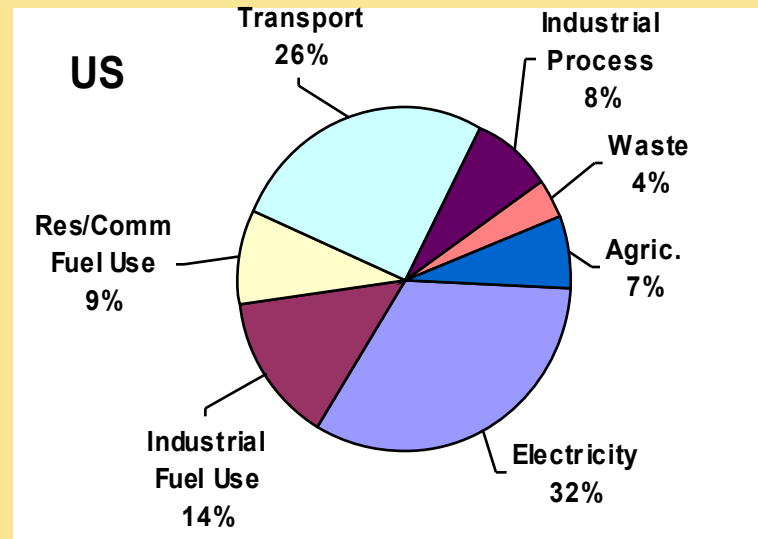
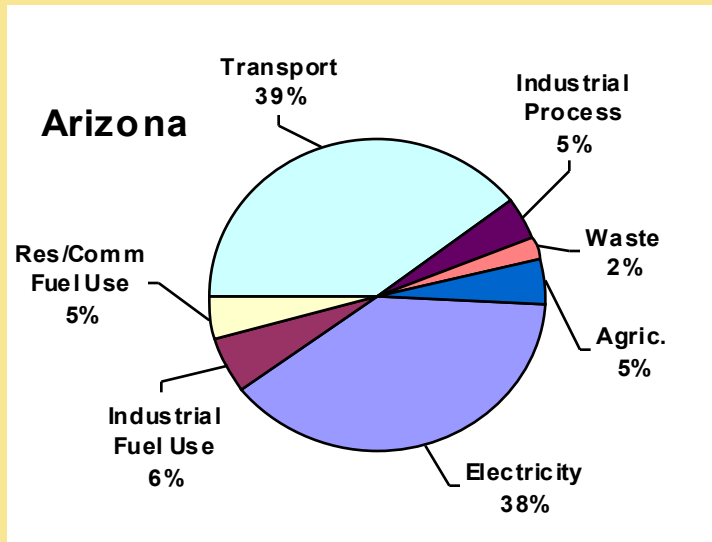
Arizona GHG Emissions Inventory & Forecast

- **Arizona presently accounts for approximately 92.6 million metric tons (MMt) annually of GHG emissions – roughly 1% of the nation's total**
- **Arizona has the fastest GHG emissions growth rate in the U.S.**
 - **Increased by nearly 56% between 1990 and 2005 (from 59 MMT to 93 MMT)**
- **Arizona's GHG emissions are projected to increase by 148% over 1990 levels by 2020 (to 147 MMt) and over 200% by 2040 (to 179 MMt)**
- **Arizona's per capita emissions are lower than national average (14 t vs. 22 t)**

State GHG Emissions Growth Rates



Arizona GHG Emissions, by sector



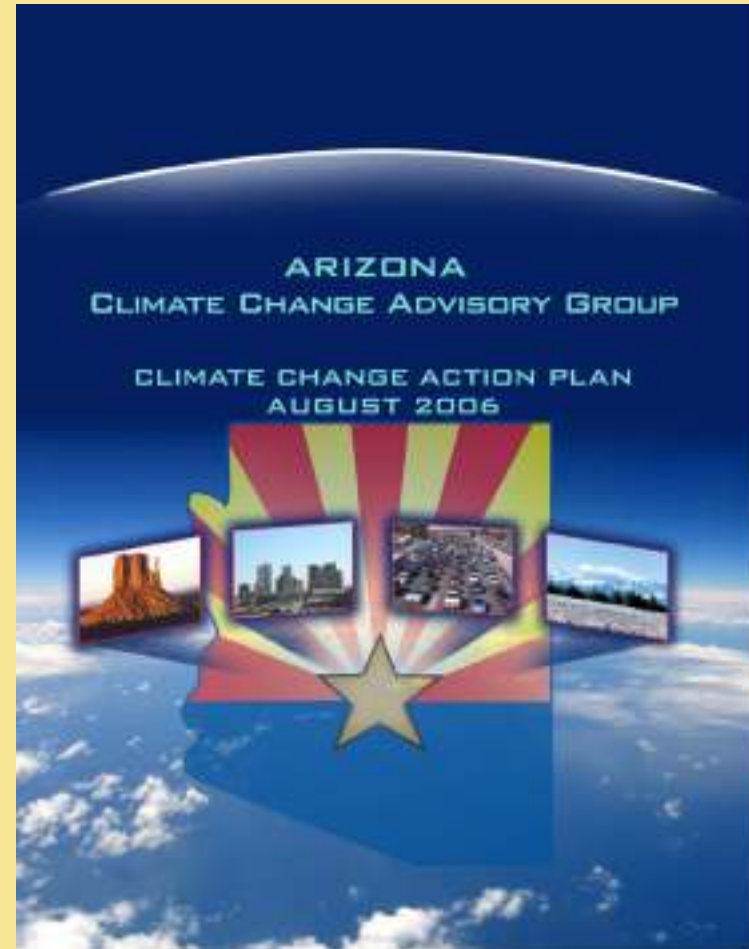
- **Electricity Use/Production and Transportation together account for roughly 77% of Arizona's total**

Arizona CCAG Process

- **The CCAG established five sector-based Technical Work Groups (TWGs) to develop GHG reduction options:**
 - **Energy Supply**
 - **Residential-Commercial-Industrial Use**
 - **Transportation and Land Use**
 - **Agriculture and Forestry**
 - **Cross-Cutting Issues**

Climate Change Action Plan

- **Comprehensive set of 49 policy options**
- **Early and aggressive action**
- **Implement as a set, to extent practicable, to achieve maximum GHG emissions reductions possible**



CCAG Recommendations

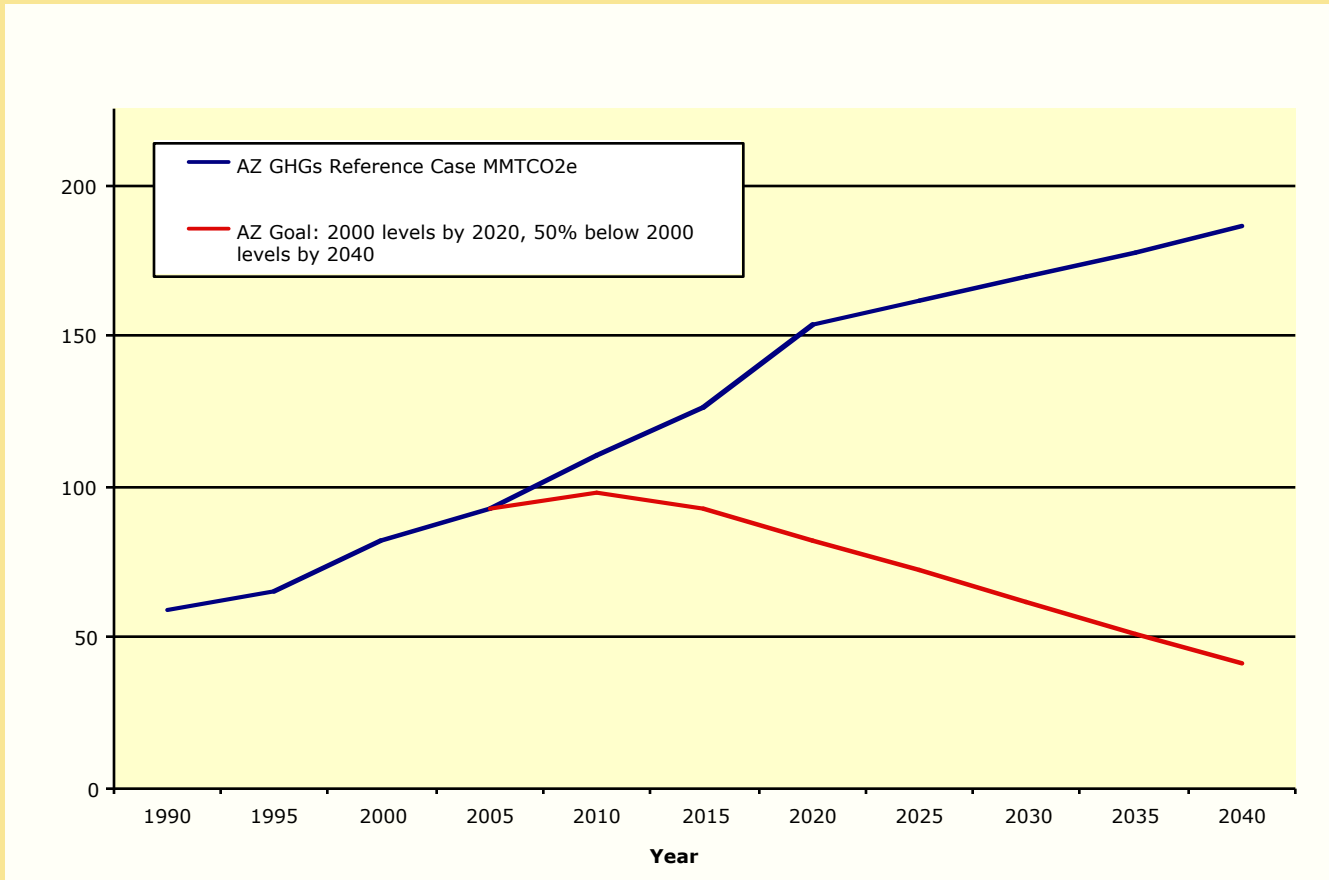
49 recommendations, focused on:

- **Reducing energy demand and increasing energy efficiency**
- **Increasing production and use of renewable energy**
- **Increasing alternative fuels and technologies for vehicles**
- **Reducing fuel use**
- **Expanding carbon sinks**
- **Reducing vehicle emissions**
- **Reporting GHG emissions and giving credit for reductions**
- **Capping and trading GHG emissions**
- **Setting a state goal: reduce Arizona's GHG emissions to 2000 level by 2020 and to 50% below 2000 level by 2040**

Governor Napolitano's Executive Order 2006-13

- **Established Climate Change Executive Committee**
- **Contained specific directives, including:**
 - **Develop a GHG emissions reporting mechanism and establish a multi-state registry**
 - **Adopt the Clean Car Program**
 - **Convert state vehicle fleet to low-GHG-emissions vehicles**
- **Set goal to reduce state's GHG emissions to 2000 levels by 2020 and to 50% below 2000 levels by 2040**

AZ Goal: 2000 Levels by 2020 and 50% Below 2000 levels by 2040

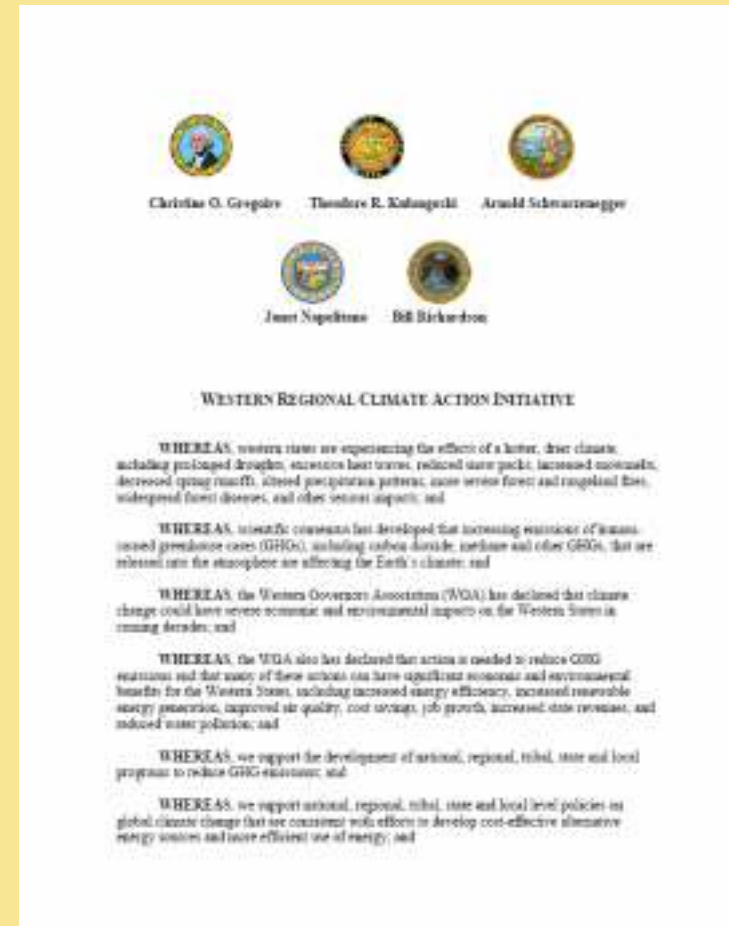


Climate Change Executive Committee

- **Workgroups began meeting in February**
- **Drafts of implementation strategies submitted to ADEQ by April 30**
- **ADEQ is working with agencies to finalize draft strategies for submission to Governor this summer**

Western Regional Climate Action Initiative

- Signed on February 26, 2007 by Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and New Mexico
- Builds on West Coast Governors Global Warming Initiative (WA, CA & OR) and Southwest Climate Change Initiative (AZ & NM)
- Allows other states (and tribes, Canadian Provinces and Mexican states) to observe and join



The Climate Registry

- Multi-state/national GHG emissions registry
- Created by WRAP, CCAR, ECR (NESCAUM states) and Midwestern (LADCO) states
- Purpose:
 - Provide a common GHG currency and minimize the reporting burden
 - Provide baseline protection
 - Includes tribes
 - Canadian provinces and Mexican states can be invited to join

