



Office of Resiliency:
Raising the Temperature on Extreme Heat

Why Resilience?

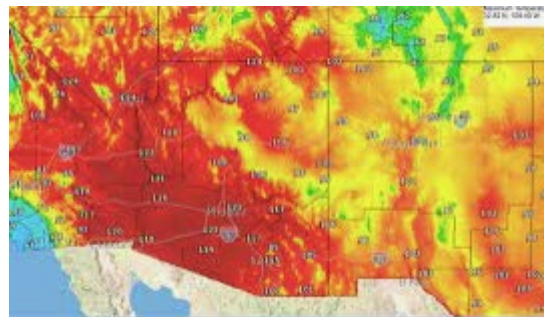
Arizona's natural resources and environment are key to our thriving economy and quality of life.

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*

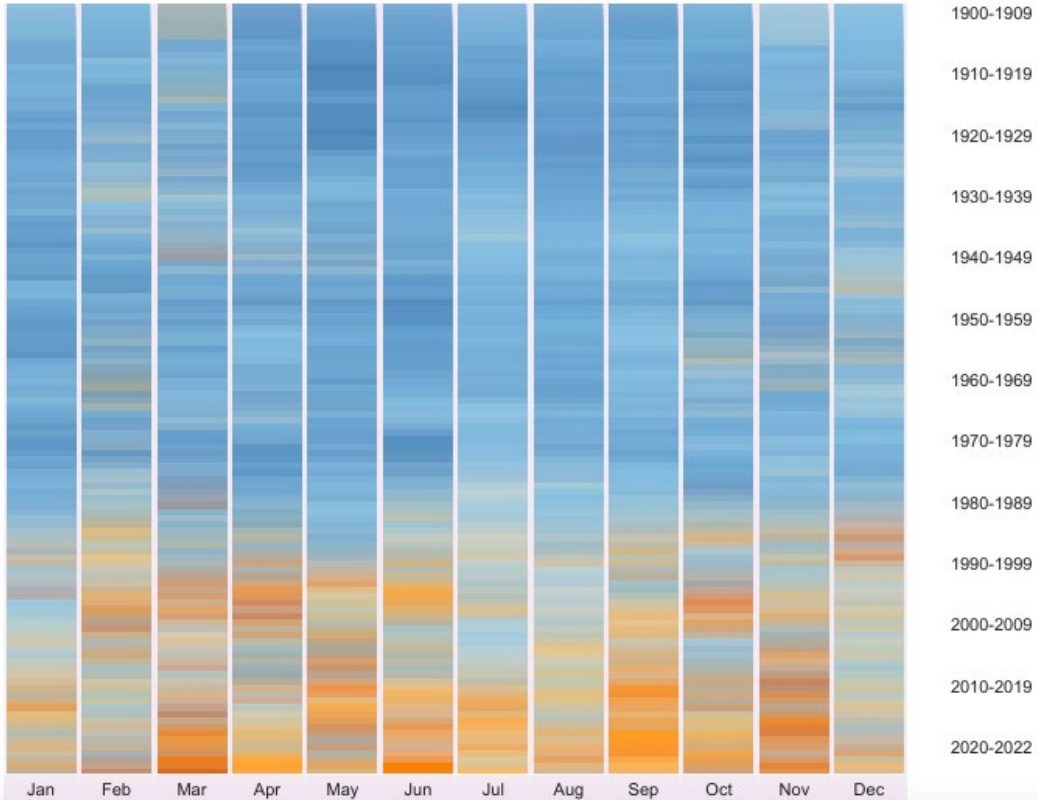


**Hot Arizona summer: 2023 was the
20th warmest summer for the state,
7th warmest for Maricopa County**

**'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: [ASU Knowledge 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

