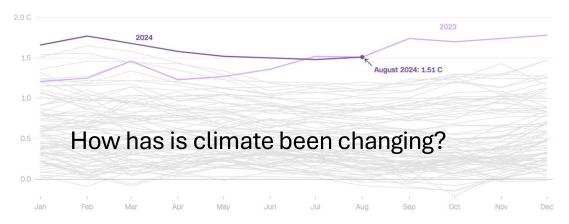


This summer was the planet's hottest on record

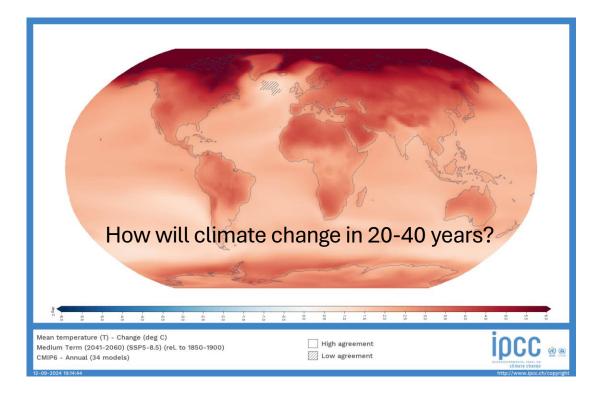
Global average temperatures across the last three months surpassed those in the same period in 2023. Last month was the joint-hottest August on record, together with August 2023, and was 1.51 C warmer than an average August in the 1850–1900 pre-industrial era.

Global surface air temperature anomalies since 1940, relative to the pre-industrial period



Note: Each line represents one year between 1940 and 2024.

Source: Copernicus Climate Change Service Graphic: Soph Warnes, CNN

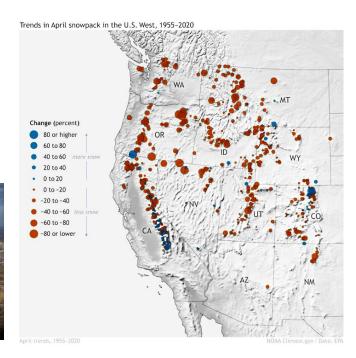


3

Current and Future Climate Change Impacts in the West

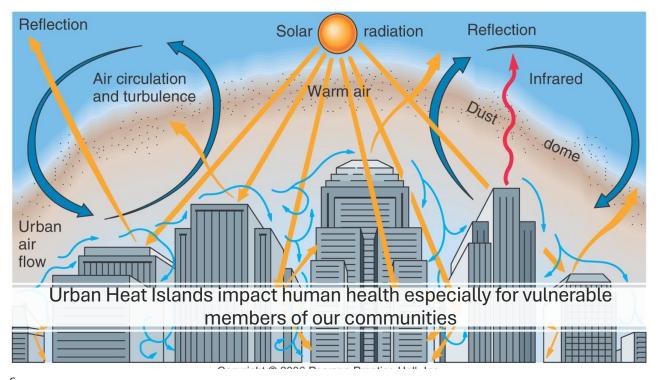
- Drought and increasing aridity
- Impacts to food and fiber production
- Wildfire
- · Urban Heat Islands and health





Source: US National Climate Assessment, https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/28/



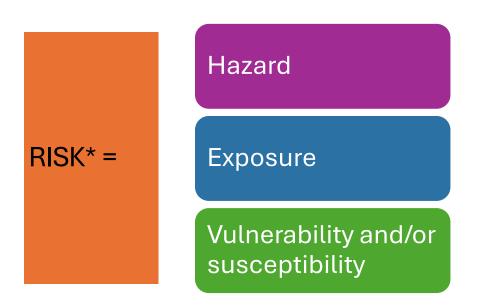


Cooling Demand Challenges for Urban and Rural Communities:

- The number of Cooling Demand Days (CDDs) estimate how much cooling is needed to maintain a comfortable indoor air temperature
- CDD daily average outdoor temperature minus 65°F
- Largest increase in CDD since 1970 were in Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Texas, and Florida.
- The observed rise in cooling demand is likely to continue as the planet warms.
- Access to cooling is critical to ensure health and safety in our rapidly warming world.
- Energy needed to meet rising cooling demand can drive up emissions, strain power grids, and worsen urban heat islands

(from https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/hotter-climate-higher-cooling-demand-2023)

7



This definition is from https://www.preventionweb.net/understanding-disaster-risk

Risk is countered by adaptive capacity and resilience

Adaptive capacity: "The ability to react in a way that reduces the negative impact or enhances the positive impact of a change or exposure to a hazard.

Resilience: The ability to keep functioning despite change.

9

Nevada Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP)

- NV received a \$3M grant from the US EPA to the NV Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to reduce Nevada's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- The main PCAP objective is "to identify nearterm, high-priority, implementation-ready measures to reduce GHG emissions."
- Following the PCAP, NV shall draft a Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) with longer-term term goals for reducing GHGs. Due July 2025, with updates, metrics and next steps

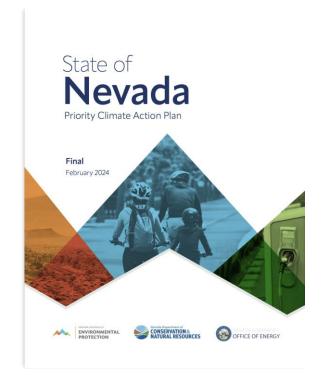


Table E2. Summary of GHG emissions reductions by focus area.

NV PCAP Six Focus Areas:

Measure	Yearly Reductions by 2025 (MtCO₂e)	Yearly Reductions by 2030 (MtCO₂e)	Yearly Reductions by 2050 (MtCO₂e)
Transportation	24,635	896,591	993,268
Buildings	62,788	602,495	851,576
Energy Systems	1,389,966	5,999,602	5,998,085
Industry	364	256,629	256,629
Waste Reduction	0	607,951	1,591,893
Restore and Sequester	0	29	2,261
Total	1,477,753	8,363,296	9,693,712

11

What are some things that states and communities could do/are doing that have to do with climate change?

- 1. Provide an <u>informed</u> framework for reducing (GHG) emissions across sectors
- 2. Develop an <u>inclusive</u> plan for local-to-regional climate adaptation and resilience
- 3. Create a structure for equitable climate action
- 4. Secure funding, partner with others, seek out tools
 - Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)
 - U.S. Climate Alliance: https://usclimatealliance.org/
 - Nevada was a member until 2023 (AZ, CA, NM, CO are still members)
 - Members have collectively secured billions of \$\$ from IRA funding for projects such as solar for low-income communities, reducing GHGs, EV charging, etc.
 - US Climate Resilience Toolkit: https://toolkit.climate.gov/#steps

Thank you and please ask questions



COSCDA meeting, 17 Sept 2024