

## Table: Individual Achievers

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*Individuals who stand out for their efforts to cut gases that cause global warming*

**1 Tony Blair**  
British Prime Minister



On matters relating to the threat of climate change and actions to mitigate it, Blair has no peer among heads of state. He was the first leader of an industrial nation to look far beyond the Kyoto Treaty, which calls for single-digit cuts in greenhouse gases (GHGs) by 2012. For Britain, Blair pledged an extraordinarily ambitious goal: a 60% reduction by 2050. His influence within the G8 elevated awareness of environmental issues -- and he doesn't hesitate to diplomatically berate President George Bush for failing to address the lopsided U.S. role in global warming

**2 Franzjosef Schafhausen,**  
German Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation & Nuclear Safety

Maintaining a steady hand despite political vagaries, Schafhausen has already engineered policies that more than meet Germany's Kyoto obligation: GHGs today are 19% lower than 1990 levels. In the process, he has been instrumental in creating 450,000 new jobs in renewable energies, helping to alleviate Germany's high unemployment rate

**3 John Browne**  
BP Chairman and CEO

Lord Browne sent seismic shocks through the oil industry in 1997 when he declared that by 2010, BP would reduce GHG emissions by 10% from 1990 levels. That was six months before negotiations on the Kyoto protocols began in earnest. His visionary call for industry action has since proved its worth. BP has reaped huge -- and sometimes unexpected -- profits while transforming its traditional oil-field culture and drastically shrinking its so-called carbon footprint

**4 Arnold Schwarzenegger**  
California Governor



His resolute climate agenda distresses fellow Republicans and challenges U.S. auto makers. He has issued an executive order that requires California, the world's sixth-largest economy, to slash GHGs by 80% by 2050 -- the most aggressive state-level target yet. As one part of his crusade, Schwarzenegger backed the law that mandates a cut by one-third in tailpipe emissions for all cars and light trucks by the 2016 model year. Carmakers are not pleased. With the support of the Bush Administration, they're suing

**5 Zhao Hang**  
President of China  
Automotive Technology  
& Research Center



Hang believes that an emerging economy should leapfrog the old development patterns that spurred global warming. Working with U.S. and Japanese advisors, he devised fuel-economy standards and got them approved by China's central government. The standards are 20% tougher than those now in effect in the U.S. That's important because come 2030, China expects some 300 million autos to hit the roads -- 10 times today's traffic

**6 Fran J. Pavley**  
California State  
Assembly Member.

Pavley entered politics after a 25-year career as a teacher, and she still has an educator's mindset. In 2002, she handed the auto industry a tough global-warming assignment: By 2016, find a way to reduce GHG emissions from cars and light trucks by 30% -- or don't sell them in California. Seven Northeast states, including New York, have pledged to adopt the strict air-quality limits set by the so-called Pavley bill (it's actually law, although it's being challenged in court)

**7 Jose Goldemberg**  
Environment Secretary  
for Brazil's Sao Paulo  
State

If you've wondered how Brazil has halved CO2 emissions since 1975, Goldemberg is the answer. He's the father of the country's huge growth in biofuels, mainly methanol from crops. Aside from keeping about 500 million metric tons of GHG emissions out of the atmosphere, the biofuels program has reduced Brazil's oil imports and its external debt by roughly 50%, a major benefit for a heavily indebted country

**8 Greg Nickels**  
Seattle Mayor

On Feb. 16, 2005, the day the Kyoto Treaty took effect -- with the U.S. reneging -- Nickels invited America's mayors to commit their cities unilaterally to the Kyoto targets. Already, 187 mayors from 38 states have signed on, and his climate campaign has won bipartisan endorsement from the U.S. Conference of Mayors. At home, Nickels turned rhetoric into action: Seattle City Light in November became the first electric utility to achieve zero net GHG emissions. The city-owned utility still emits 200,000 metric tons of CO2 but offsets this by buying GHG credits from other agencies and companies

**9 Kenneth Livingstone  
and Nicki Gavron**  
London's Mayor and  
Deputy Mayor,  
respectively

They aim to turn London into a model of a sustainable future for all the world's great cities. Their multi-faceted attack on carbon emissions includes policies that promote energy efficiency, renewables, and greater use of public transport. London's pioneering congestion charge on motorists who insist on driving their cars into heavy-traffic areas has generated \$292 million in revenue -- while thinning traffic by 15% and reducing GHG emissions by 19%

**10 Philip Angelides**  
California Treasurer.

The state's top financial officer oversees more than \$250 billion in pension-fund investments, and Angelides is using his fiduciary muscle to support low-carbon solutions. His Green Wave initiative will plow \$1.5 billion into clean-energy technologies and environmentally responsible ventures, and he's imposing tough demands on other investments to measure up environmentally. He was behind the

	greening of the state's 70,000 vehicles
<b>11 Beate Weber</b> Heidelberg (Germany) Mayor	Since her election in 1990, Weber has pushed through stringent initiatives to combat climate change. Her authority may be limited to Heidelberg, but residents are enjoying cleaner air. Regulations on the energy efficiency of public buildings have chopped CO2 emissions by 30% since 1993, and the city now purchases a quarter of its electric power from renewable sources. Also, a non-profit agency has helped thousands of home and small-building owners to install energy-saving systems.
<b>12 Gary Doer</b> Premier of Manitoba	Under Doer, sustainable development has become an economic lynchpin in the Canadian province of Manitoba. His action plan on climate change aims to shrink GHGs by 23%, or almost four times the Kyoto target. By boosting hydro power and planting more wind farms, Manitoba expects to have energy to spare, which can be exported over the electric grid to neighboring provinces. Within Manitoba, Doer has decreed that all gasoline must be mixed with methanol, and he's a fan of grabbing the methane gas that seeps from landfills. The methane or its hydrogen content could power future fuel-cell buses and, since Manitoba is a bus-making hub, put more zip in the provincial economy
<b>13 Roger Duncan</b> Austin Energy Deputy General Manager	The capital of Texas wants to be cleanest city in the U.S., and Duncan is making sure his municipally owned utility does its part. For the last three years, Austin Energy has topped all U.S. utilities in sales of renewable energy. More than 7,500 homeowners and 350 businesses are GreenChoice customers -- and 90% of the companies have opted to buy renewable energy exclusively. Duncan's chief worry: running out of enough clean energy to satisfy growing demand
<b>14 Pasquale Pistorio</b> STMicroelectronics Honorary Chairman	More than a decade ago, his children convinced Pistorio that companies -- including chipmakers -- had to act responsibly on global-warming issues. In 1995, Pistorio issued his "Environmental Decalogue," or 10 commandments for sustainable development. When he retired as CEO early this year, he left behind clear evidence that his policies are making a difference. Over the preceding decade, STMicro slashed GHGs by 50%, and total accumulated energy savings are projected to reach \$900 million by 2010
<b>15 John Bond</b> HSBC Group Chairman	When it comes to banking on climate-change protection, Sir John is ahead of most. Last year his bank pledged to become carbon-neutral within two years. HSBC is now in the throes of implementing an emissions-reduction program at 11,000 sites worldwide. Managers of 65 million square feet of office space are scrambling to become more energy-efficient. Bond also wants to wake up business customers to the costs of climate change. For example, the bank has developed a scheme to rate carbon-risk exposure
<b>16 Jeffrey R. Immelt</b>	Immelt's so-called ecomagination program is not only

General Electric  
Chairman and CEO

a sweeping business plan for climate protection but also could be the tipping point for industry. GE has replaced General Motors as America's biggest company -- so if what's good for the environment is good for GE, maybe what's good for GE is also good for the country. Immelt suggested as much at the May roll-out of ecomagination in Washington. In diplomatic terms, he said it was time for the feds to reconsider the U.S. stance on global warming. For its part, GE will double R&D in clean tech to \$1.5 billion by 2012, and Immelt projected that businesses and consumers will spend \$20 billion on its greener offerings in 2020

**17 George Pataki**  
New York Governor

Pataki formed a Greenhouse Gas Task Force in 2001, and in 2003 he got nine other Northeast and Mid-Atlantic governors to agree to cooperate on climate matters. His advocacy led to a state energy plan, adopted in 2002, that calls for a 10% trim of GHG emissions by 2020. Pataki's renewable energy portfolio is more aggressive: It requires 25% of the state's energy to come from clean sources by 2013. His Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, while still awaiting approval, would cap emissions from more than 700 utilities in nine states and set up a regional carbon-trading market

**18 Bill Richardson**  
New Mexico Governor

As a former secretary of the Energy Dept., Richardson knows better than most what the stakes are in sustainable energy. That makes the executive order he signed in June especially significant. It may be the most aggressive statewide program yet. It commits New Mexico to a 2050 goal of cutting GHGs by 75% from 2000 levels. But he's not content with creating new climate-change attitudes in just his state. As co-head of the Western Governors Assn., he's spearheading an effort to develop 30,000 MW of clean energy by 2015 and to find ways to prod a 20% regional hike in energy efficiency by 2020

**19 Rocky Anderson**  
Salt Lake City Mayor

On the eve of the 2002 Winter Olympics, Anderson announced that his city would abide by the Kyoto Protocol's emission-reduction goals. He has since implemented a local but wide-ranging climate action plan. It attacks emissions from several angles. For instance, the city is curbing public-transport emissions with more buses powered by natural gas. Building owners have incentives to improve energy efficiency and install cogeneration plants. And the city's utility buys wind power and harvests methane gas from landfills

**20 Jim Rogers**  
Cinergy CEO

He runs a huge coal-burning utility, but Rogers has called for a "moon-shot sense of urgency" to meet the threat of climate change. To trim 10 million tons, or 12.5%, from Cinergy's CO2 emissions by 2012, he plans to spend \$21 million. This includes a bet on coal-gasification technology, which if successful would significantly reduce the amount of CO2 normally released by burning coal