

# **Center for Corporate Climate Leadership**

# Climate Risk, Resilience, and Disclosure

**September 30, 2021** 

### **Presented by:**

Melissa Klein, Lead, U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership

Kristofer Canto, Enterprise Risk Management Advisor, American Family Insurance

Chris Benjamin, Director, Corporate Sustainability, PG&E



# Today's Agenda

### **Introduction and Webinar Logistics**

### **Speaker Introductions**

### **Topics**

- Quick Poll
- About the Center
- Climate Risk and Disclosure Basics
- American Family Insurance
- PG&E

Q&A Post-webinar Survey





# **Webinar Logistics**

Questions for Presenters

Chat Raise Hand Q&A

Technical difficulties

- All attendees are muted to minimize background noise.
- Type your questions in the <u>Q&A</u> box. We will take questions at the end of the webinar.
- If you are having technical difficulties, please send a message through the <u>Chat</u> to Hannah Stroud (Zoom Support) or email <u>Hannah.Stroud@erg.com</u>
- Today's presentation will be available at: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/center-corporate-climate-leadership-webinars-and-events">https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/center-corporate-climate-leadership-webinars-and-events</a>



# First, a Few Questions

### We'll start with a brief poll...

- 1) How familiar are you with the concept of climate risk? (Very/Little/None)
- 2) Has your organization taken steps to address climate risk? (Yes/No)
- 3) What stage is your organization in regarding climate-related disclosure? (Haven't thought about it, ad-hoc responses, actively engaged, other)
- 4) If applicable, what prompted you to disclose and address climate-related risks? (investor pressure, state/local government laws/policy, internal governance, other)





# **About the Center**

The U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership serves as a comprehensive resource to help organizations of all sizes measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

- Provides technical tools, ground-tested guidance, educational resources, and opportunities for information sharing and peer exchange. Promote practices that reduce GHG emissions.
- Co-sponsors the Climate Leadership Conference & Awards with TCR & C2ES. 10<sup>th</sup> Annual event (virtual): October 13-15, 2021.

https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership



# Climate Risk and the Center

Key aspect to understanding corporate climate risk is for organizations to measure and disclose their emissions impacts.

Center provides resources to credibly **measure**, **disclose**, and **reduce** GHG emissions.

Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Resources

Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidance, Development Process,

Management Plan

Greenhouse Gas Measurement Resources (Emission Factors, GHG Calculators)

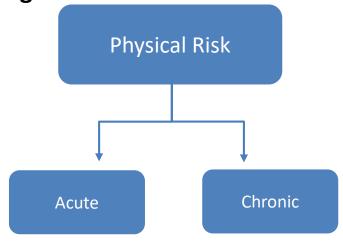
Target Setting and Supply Chain Guidance

Conduit to Greenhouse Gas Reduction Programs and Strategies

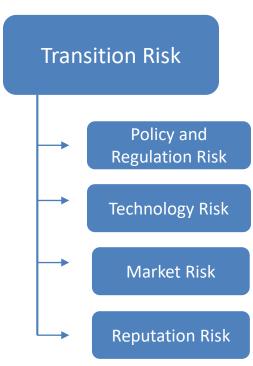


# What is Climate Risk?

The current and future potential impacts to organizations from climate change



 Extreme weather events (hurricanes, flooding, drought, extreme temperatures) Rising mean temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, sea level rise





 Carbon pricing, increasing clean energy standards, enhanced emissions reporting, etc.



# Who is Impacted by Climate Risk?

- Most economic sectors and industries are affected by climate risk
- Physical
  - Long-lived, fixed assets
  - Locations or operations sensitive to climate
  - Heavily reliant on water availability,
  - Supply chain subject to physical risk
- Transition
  - Dependent on carbon intensive energy
  - Face potential restrictions or higher costs

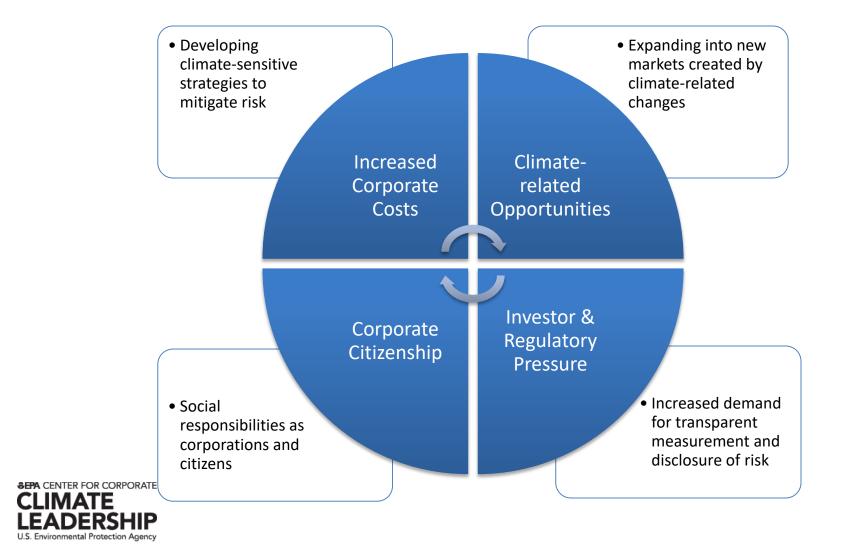
Figure 1. Ubiquity of Climate-Related Financial Risk

Type of Risk	# of Industries	% by Market Cap*	Total Market Cap*
Physical Risk	36 of 77	55%	US\$28.2T
Transition Risk	57 of 77	85%	US\$43.4T
Regulatory Risk	40 of 77	29%	US\$14.7T
Any Climate Risk	68 of 77	89%	US\$45.1T

<sup>\*</sup> Represents market capitalization of S&P Global 1200 companies reasonably likely to be exposed to each risk type.

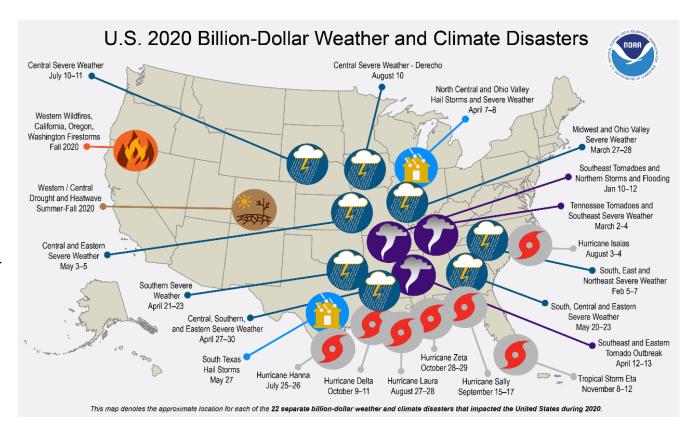


# Why does Climate Risk Matter?





- In 2020, the U.S.
   experienced 22 separate
   billion-dollar weather
   and climate disasters
   valued at \$95 billion in
   damages
- Costs associated with the transition to a lowercarbon economy is estimated to require \$1 trillion of investments per year





# **Climate-related Opportunities**







Seeking new markets for portfolio diversification

Positioning operations better for a low-carbon transition

Enhancing the resiliency of the organization to other risks





# **Integrating Climate Risk**

### **Reporting Frameworks**



















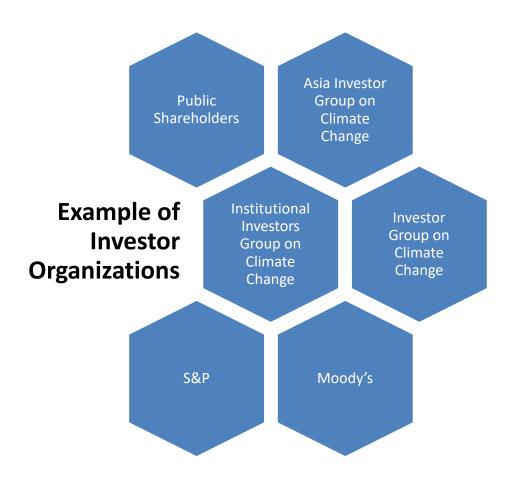






# Investor & Regulatory Pressure: Next Steps in the U.S.

- Companies controlling \$138 trillion in assets announce support for TCFD's recommendations
- 130 investors
   representing over \$13
   trillion wrote to the
   G20 to encourage TCFD
   recommendation use





# Investor & Regulatory Pressure: Next Steps in the U.S.

- Shareholders, credit rating agencies, insurance companies and private equity firms are increasingly pressuring companies to measure and disclose their climate risks, as these can translate into material financial impacts for investors.
- Several rating agencies now factor climate risks into their credit ratings.
- Central banks such as the U.S. Federal Reserve and the SEC have initiated steps to fill the data gap to better evaluate climate change impacts on corporations.
  - SEC has started a process to evaluate disclosure with the objective of facilitating the disclosure of consistent, comparable, and reliable information on climate change.
  - SEC is drafting proposed regulations that would mandate enhanced climate-related and other ESG disclosures.
- In May, The White House issued an Executive Order on climate-related financial risk.



# **Corporate Citizenship**

- Corporate citizenship is the concept of organizations placing the interests of society on the same level as their bottom lines
- Climate risk can contribute to corporate citizenship







### **Billion Dollar Disaster Events Increasing**

- The U.S. experienced more than twice the number of billion-dollar disasters during the 2010s than the 2000s decade.
- Four of the five most costly U.S. billion-dollar disasters occurred in the 2010s (i.e., Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria, and Sandy).
- The two most destructive and costly wildfire seasons in U.S. history have taken place over the last three years, with losses exceeding \$40 billion, with much of this damage in California.
- In 2020 there were 22 weather/climate disaster events with losses exceeding \$1 billion each to affect the United States – a record.

### **Number of Billion Dollar Disasters and Associated Costs**





### **Evolution from Sustainability to ESG and Climate Risk**

**Sustainability** 



**Corporate Advocacy** 

**ESG and Climate Risk** 

Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) principles are being increasingly used by investors, regulators and government entities to evaluate the responsible and ethical behavior, sustainability and societal impact of company actions - these models are used in assessing a company's potential future performance and long-term market viability.







9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE









13 CLIMATE ACTION



















### Pressure to Act on ESG and Climate-related Risk

- 1. Global: Climate risk reporting/disclosure becomes mandatory for some large companies around the world. G7 push for mandatory climate risk disclosures planned for U.N. Climate Change Conference in Glasgow November 2021. EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR).
- 2. US Federal: US CTFC, Federal Reserve, and SEC all increase focus on climate-related financial risk and financial stability (among others). President Biden EO on Climate-related Financial Risk. US Treasury and FIO RFI on climate-related financial risk and disclosures.
- 3. State: New York DFS issues Insurance Circular (2020) establishing expectations of the insurance industry in managing the financial risks from climate change. Proposed NY DFS guidance to insurers released for public comment. CA, WA encourage TCFD reporting on annual NAIC Risk Survey. CA Climate Insurance Working Group Report.
- 4. Industry: APCIA, NAMIC, IBHS all develop environmental and climate risk principles/guidelines.

  NAIC continues focus on climate risk.



### **Climate Risk Scenarios**

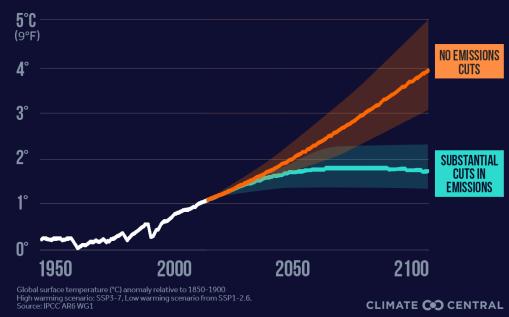
Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)

Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)

Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)

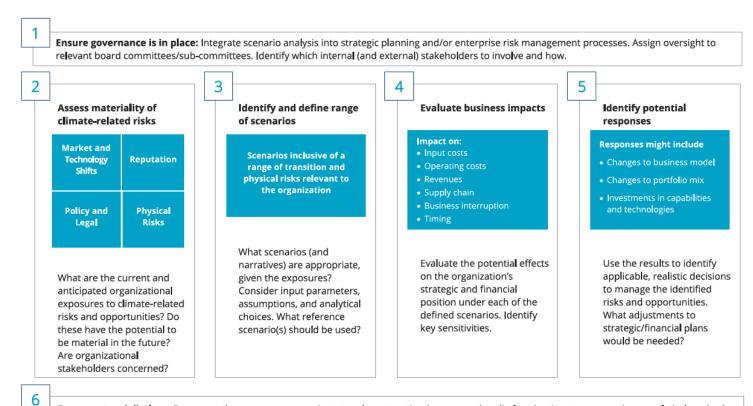
# **FUTURE TEMPERATURES**

WARMING DEPENDS ON CHOICES TODAY





### TCFD Framework: Assessment and Scenario Analysis

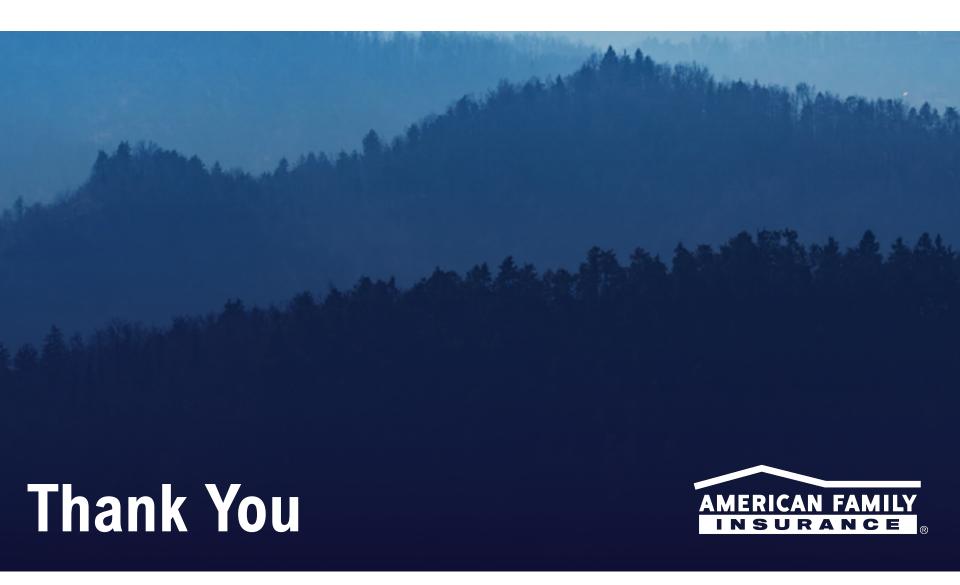


**Document and disclose:** Document the process; communicate to relevant parties; be prepared to disclose key inputs, assumptions, analytical methods, outputs, and potential management responses.

### **Action at American Family Insurance**

- 1. Sustainability: (Land, Waste, Water, Energy)
- 2. Corporate Responsibility: (Community, Environment & People)
- 3. Social Impact: (Strategic Partnerships and VC Investments)
- 4. Corporate Advocacy: (Public Policy)
- 5. Climate Resilience: Climate Risk (Financial Stability) and Community Resilience (Adaptation)





# Climate Risk, Resilience, and Disclosure

September 30, 2021





### **About PG&E**

PG&E is focused on providing safe, reliable, affordable, and clean energy to nearly 16 million Californians.

24,000 employees

5.5 million electric customers

~85% greenhouse gas-free electricity

125,000 Circuit miles of

70,000 square mile service area

4.5 million gas distribution customers

~7,700

MW of owned electric generation capacity

49,800 Miles of gas

lines

Miles of gas pipeline

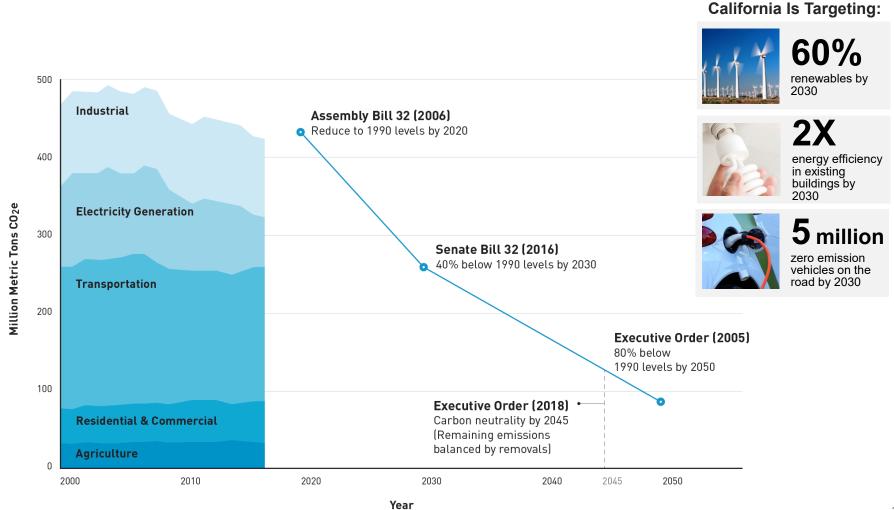
We approach our work through the "triple bottom line" framework of serving people, the planet, and California's prosperity—underscored by strong operational performance.





## California's 2045 Carbon Neutrality Goal

Executive Order B-55-18 established a statewide goal to achieve **economy-wide carbon neutrality by 2045** and to maintain net negative emissions thereafter.





## **Focused on Reducing Emissions**

At PG&E, we embrace our foundational role in achieving California's goal of carbon neutrality and transitioning the state to a decarbonized and more climate-resilient economy in a way that leaves no one behind.

# Reducing our own carbon footprint:

- Energy-efficient and sustainable facilities
- Cleaner vehicle fleet
- Methane emissions from natural gas operations
- Sulfur hexafluoride emissions from electric operations
- Environmentally responsible products and services

# **Enabling our customers to reduce their carbon footprint:**

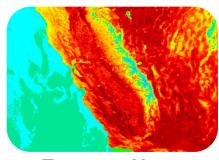
- Delivering cleaner energy and integrating energy storage
- Engaging customers through programs for:
  - Energy efficiency
  - o Demand response
  - Distributed generation and storage
  - o Electric vehicle adoption





### **PG&E** is Exposed to Various Climate-Driven Hazards

PG&E's infrastructure, operations, and services span Northern and Central California and face a variety of risks driven by a changing climate.



**Extreme Heat** 



**Extreme Precipitation** 



**Sea-Level Rise** 



Extreme Wildfire Risk



**Drought** 



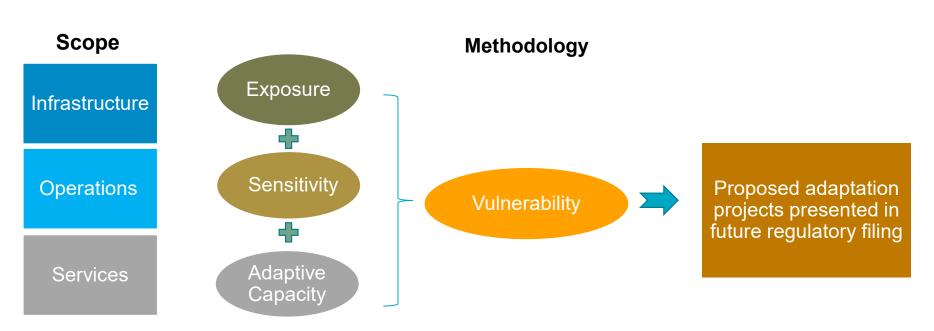
Subsidence



### **Multi-Year Climate Vulnerability Assessment**

- Adapting to a changing climate involves understanding the impacts of climate change on our business, coworkers, customers, and the communities we serve.
- PG&E is conducting a multi-year, service area-wide climate change vulnerability assessment using the best-available climate projections for California.
- PG&E will engage with disadvantaged and vulnerable communities throughout this
  process, so that proposed adaptation options include the perspectives of the
  communities we serve.

### **Multi-Year Climate Vulnerability Assessment**





## Importance of Transparency and Disclosure

For PG&E, our public disclosure on climate risks and opportunities has been a journey—and an area we approach with a continuous improvement mindset.

### **Climate Change Topic Areas:**

- Governance
- Risks and opportunities
- Strategy
- Emissions, goals and targets











# **Questions & Discussion**





# **Contact Us**

### Melissa Klein

Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, U.S. EPA 202-316-7412

klein.melissa@epa.gov

For more information, visit www.epa.gov/climateleadership

