

# Emergency Management & Safety Solutions

A Storm is *Brewing* – Climate Change and Business Continuity Planning



# The Really Big Picture - Delicate Balance

- We need a planet that:
  - Is surrounded by temperature stabilizing free water (oceans)
  - Has generally mild conditions
    - Earths average temp is 59° F
    - Extremes -129° to +134° F
- This is only possible because:
  - The earth is the right distance from the sun
  - 24 hour day distributes heat evenly by rotating the planet like a chicken on a rotisserie
  - Atmospheric gases hold in some heat
  - The oceans cover 71% of the globe & thermo-regulate the planet - not too hot, not too cold....just right!



September 2008



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### Facts about Antarctica

- Antarctica is the coldest, driest, highest, windiest and iciest continent on earth.
  - 0.03% average humidity combined with the extreme cold makes it the world's driest desert - called the Crystal Desert.
- Why is Antarctica so important? Two reasons:
  - Water
    - 75% of the earth is covered in water, but 97% of that is saline.
    - 70-75% of earth's fresh water is in glacial ice.
    - Of that amount, 90% is found in Antarctica!
  - Thermoregulation
    - With 98% of it covered with snow and ice, the Antarctic continent reflects most of the sun's light rather than absorbing it.
    - During the winter, the size of Antarctica doubles as the surrounding sea water freezes, effectively blocking heat transfer from the warmer surrounding ocean
- Mean Temps:
  - Winter: -40 to -94°F (-40 to -70°C)
  - Summer: 5 to 31°F (-15 to -35°C)



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# Melting.....









### Collapse of the Wilkins Shelf

- A chunk of Antarctic ice about seven times the size of Manhattan suddenly collapsed
- Satellite images show the runaway disintegration of a 160-square-mile chunk in western Antarctica, which started Feb. 28.
- The rest of the Wilkins ice shelf, which is about the size of Connecticut, is holding on by a narrow beam of thin ice. Scientists worry that it too may collapse.
- "More indicative of a tipping point or trigger in the climate system," said Sarah Das, a scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.





# Agenda

- Definitions finding common ground
- What is going on around the world?
- Effects of climate change on business
- Climate change company strategies
- What does this mean going forward?



# Definitions

- Climate change is the variation in the Earth's global climate or in regional climates over time.
  - It involves changes in the average state of the atmosphere over time ranging from decades to millions of years.
  - This can be caused by dynamic processes on Earth, external forces including variations in sunlight intensity and more recently by human activities.



# Definitions

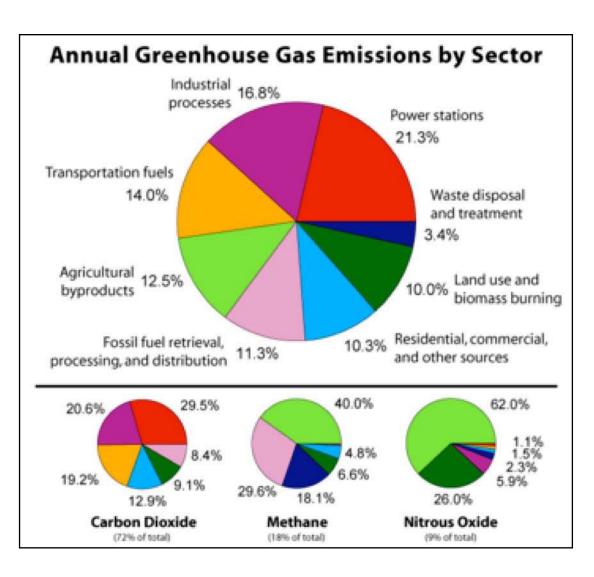
#### • Greenhouse Gases (GHG)

- Components of the atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect. Without the effect the Earth would be uninhabitable.
  - In its absence, the mean temperature of the earth would be about -19 °C.
- GHG come from natural sources and human activity.
  - GHG include in the order of relative abundance:
    - water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.



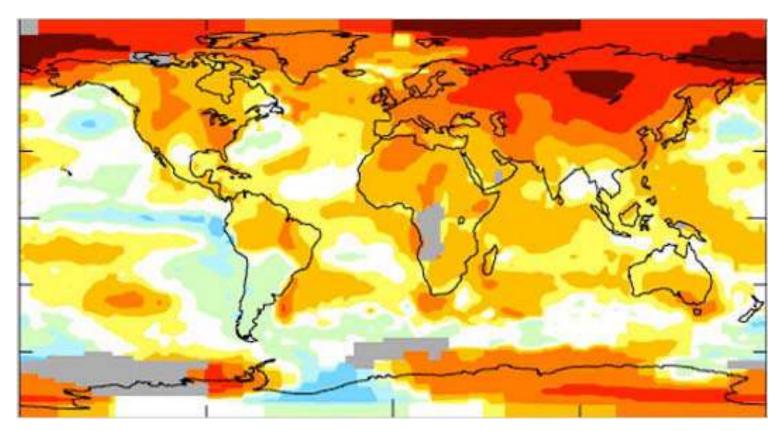


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#### What's going on around the world?



Areas in 2007 that were warmer (reds) and colder (blues) than the mean annual temperature from 1951–1980. (Credit: NASA/GISS)





#### Increase In Weather Related Disasters

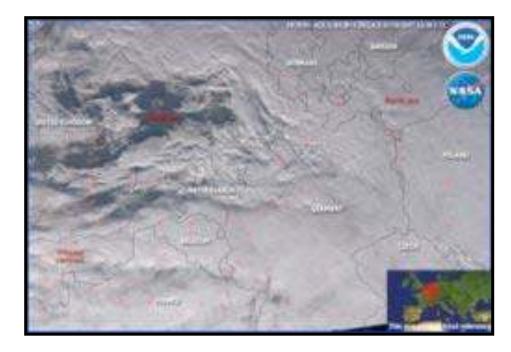
- Munich Re reported that 2007 had more natural disasters (950 incidents) since it began keeping such records in 1974.
  - 850 incidents in 2006.
- The damage caused by natural disasters in 2007, mainly earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires.
  - Totaled US \$75 billion.





# Storm Kyrill - Europe

- January 2007
  - Affected large parts of Northern and Western Europe.
  - Broad hurricane-force winds resulting in insured losses of about US \$5.8 billion.
    - Total economic losses of some US \$10 billion.





# Flooding in Great Britain





- Flooding in Great Britain in led to insured losses of about US \$3 billion.
- Total economic
  losses of US \$4
  billion.

<sup>•</sup> June and July 2007



#### Severe Winter Weather - USA

- April 2007
  - Winter storms in the USA resulted in losses of US \$1.57 billion.





### South Asia Flooding



July - November 2007

- Displacing over 20 million people.
- 6,600+ deaths.
- US \$1 billion.

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# California Wildfires

- October 2007
  - Largest evacuation in state history.
  - 410,000 acres burned.
  - Over 2,100 structures destroyed.
  - Insured losses of at least US \$1.9 billion.







#### Des Moines, Iowa June 12, 2008





#### Cedar Rapids, Iowa - June 13, 2008





#### Central Wisconsin - June 14, 2008



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#### Galveston - September 14, 2008







#### Climate Change Effects on Business

- Climate change presents different problems that we normally face (much like a pandemic threat)
  - 1. Impact is global
  - 2. Problem is long-term
  - 3. Harm may be irreversible
- There are seven areas of risk to explore.





# 1. Regulatory Risk

- Two ways this could affect your business:
  - 1. Regulate emissions of products that your company manufactures (I.e. car emissions)
  - 2. Regulate the manufacturing process that you use to create your products
- Over 40 Fortune 500 companies favor mandatory federal regulation of GHG
  - Allows companies to manage risk and gain and advantage over less prophetic competitors





# 2. Supply Chain Risk

- All companies will need to evaluate the:
  - Vulnerability of their suppliers to potential regulation.
  - Cost of suppliers complying with regulations.
  - Geographical distribution of supplier network.
  - Availability of products from suppliers.





### 3. Product and Technology Risk

- Some companies will do better than others in coping in a carbon-restrained world.
  - Those who create new climate friendly products or services will benefit
    - Not just products but professional services firms will do well.





# 4. Litigation Risk

- Companies that generate significant carbon emissions will likely face litigation over time (I.e. tobacco, asbestos, etc.)
  - Personal liability for directors and officers
  - Swiss Re has noted that this is a potential exposure for companies insurance portfolios.
  - Speculation on future losses.



# 5. Reputational Risk

- Companies who fail to respond will face the *court of public opinion*.
  - Consumer and investor backlash.
  - Opportunity to demonstrate "good citizens" of the planet to key stakeholders.



# 6. Financial Risks



- Three of the largest U.S. investment banks have developed *new environmental standards to help lenders evaluate risks* associated with investments in coal-fired power plants.
  - Citibank, JP Morgan Chase and Morgan Stanley issues Carbon Principals (February 4, 2008):
    - more difficult for coal plants to secure financing.
  - The focus of the principles will be to:
    - steer power companies away from plants that emit high levels of carbon dioxide
    - focus on new, cleaner and renewable technologies.
  - The principles do not, however, strictly prevent any of the banks from financing the plants.



#### What are the Carbon Principals?

- Citibank, JP Morgan Chase and Morgan Stanley developed the Carbon Principals around three key areas:
  - 1. Energy efficiency An effective way to limit CO2 emissions is to not produce them.
  - 2. Renewable and low carbon distributed energy technologies.
  - 3. Conventional and advanced power generation.





- The following physical risks are possible as a result of climate change:
  - Flooding (100 year floods happening more often)
  - Droughts
  - Decrease in potable water
  - Extreme heat (potential for power outages)
  - Extreme winter cold (shortage of natural gas)







- Hurricanes (more frequent and stronger)
- Tornados (more frequent and stronger)
- Increased windstorms





Reuters / Romeo Ranoco



- Rising sea levels
  - 1. Bangkok
  - 2. Guangzhou
  - 3. Hong Kong
  - 4. Kolkata (Calcutta), India
  - 5. London
  - 6. Miami
  - 7. Mumbai
  - 8. New York
  - 9. Shanghai
  - 10. Tianjin (China)
  - 11. Tokyo



NYC: Today's 100-Year Flood Could Occur Every 10 Years under the Higher-Emissions Scenario



- Increase in population displacement (widespread migrations)
- Increased border tensions
- Insect infestation
- Diseases Epidemics
  - Spread of "unusual illnesses" such as Chikungunya previously only in Asia and Africa, now in Europe
  - Malaria
- Climate change is "overall perceived as a threat to national security," by the US Military (study released April 2007).



EFE / Juan Medina





### Climate Change Company Strategies

- Quantify the company carbon footprint
  - Understand the source and level of GHG
  - Track over time
  - Will likely lead to heightened awareness
    - Expose broader risks and opportunities
- Check out Greenhouse Gas Protocol
  - www.ghgprotocol.org



### Sample of Companies -GHG Protocols

- Daimler Chrysler, Germany
- Ford Motor, USA
- General Motors, USA
- Volkswagen, Germany
- Bank of America
- Body Shop, UK
- Cargill, USA
- Eastman Kodak, USA
- Fetzer Vineyards, USA
- IBM, USA
- IKEA International, Sweden

- Johnson & Johnson, USA
- Miller Brewing Co, USA
- Nike, USA
- Pfizer Inc., USA
- Raytheon, USA
- Sony Electronics, Japan
- Starbucks Coffee, USA
- Staples Inc., USA
- Sun Microsystems
- Target Corporation, USA
- Unilever HPC, USA





### Assess Risks and Opportunities

- Once you understand the direct and indirect footprint impact of your business
  - Begin to think strategically about how the seven risks could
    - hurt or
    - provide opportunities to the business.
- Then we need to direct our attention to our five our areas.



# Adaptation

- Adaptation developing ways to protect people and places by reducing their vulnerability to climate impacts (simply defined - coping strategies)
  - coping strategies).
  - Adaptation to environmental changes is not new.
    - Strategies to cope with drought, increased temperatures, flooding, high winds, etc.
      - Changes in building codes
      - Water conservation
      - Increased tree plantings
      - Building seawalls
      - Relocating buildings to higher ground to protect communities against increased flooding due to storms



# Mitigation

- **Mitigation** What can be done to minimize projected losses.
  - Reduction of greenhouse gases and decreasing carbon footprint.



#### Preparedness

- **Preparedness** refers to the state of being prepared for specific or unpredictable events or situations.
  - What can be done to train and educate staff?
  - Modify existing plans (emergency response, BCP) to cope with possible outcomes.





#### Response

- **Response** Develop appropriate response plans based on findings and new threats.
  - Affects all types of plans emergency response, BCP, DR, Crisis Communications, Incident Management. Examples include:
    - The 100 year flood becomes the 50, 25 or 10 year flood.
    - Protracted power outages (black or brownouts)
    - Droughts
    - Severe weather winter storms or summer rains/winds



#### Recovery

- Recovery Do our current recovery strategies meet new threats we might face in a climate impacted world?
  - Reassess BCPs based on these changes and the world around us.
    - Do we need to change or modify our recovery strategies?



# What does this mean going forward?

- Climate change will likely be viewed as a *significant* risk going forward.
  - How can BCP professionals be ahead of the curve?
    - Review Risk Assessments for changes in physical risks.
    - Assess and modify *all plans* in view of findings.
    - What can be done to better position and protect the company?
      - Adaptation, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery strategies.



#### Personal Response to Climate Change



- Understand the consequences of your daily choices.
- Consider low carbon products and a low carbon lifestyle.
- Consider low carbon investments in your home: insulation, solar, etc.
- Buy recycled products.
- Three R's
  - Reduce
  - Reuse
  - Recycle



# Unique Opportunity...

- Emergency Managers and Business Continuity Professionals have the *unique opportunity* to be *forward thinking* regarding climate change...
  - Don't put your head in the sand
  - Be open
  - Be innovative
  - Raise the issue
  - Don't just think outside the box, *blow it up*...
    - with a low carbon fuel of course!





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# THANK YOU!

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