WOKE FINANCE IS HURTING UTAHNS

Money managers hurt Utahns by imposing expensive ESG mandates on energy providers like AES, Dominion Energy, and Rocky Mountain Power.

- A group of the world's largest money managers is targeting specific companies, including <u>AES Corp.</u>, <u>Dominion Energy</u>, and <u>Berkshire Hathaway</u> (which owns <u>PacifiCorp/Rocky Mountain Power</u>), to force them to comply with the aspirational climate goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Members of Climate Action 100+ <u>like BlackRock</u> are able to exert influence over companies because they manage large amounts of citizens' retirement savings, including <u>about \$6.8 billion for URS</u>.
- They are pressuring electric utilities to phase-out gas and coal power by 2040, while natural gas and coal provide over 85% of Utah's electricity. Such a radical energy transformation would hurt Utahns, who enjoy significantly lower electricity prices than states like California with green mandates.

Even worse, major banks have put similar pressure on energy companies in their lending practices.

- Wells Fargo, Bank of America, and JPMorgan Chase have all joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance, committing to slash their financed emissions in the power sector by 60%-70% carbon intensity by 2030 and reduce their energy and oil & gas clients' emissions by 26%-42% intensity by 2030.
- Utah's <u>energy and mining industries</u> contributed over 10% of Utah's total GDP and 20% of state tax revenue.

These financial institutions are also targeting aviation and tourism, important Utah industries.

- Climate Action 100+ is advocating for <u>"constraining air travel demand"</u> by limiting air travel to 2019 levels in order to meet its 1.5°C pathway objectives. This is sure to harm Utah's <u>aerospace</u> industry, as well as tourism, which brought in over \$10 billion to the state in 2021.
- These groups push the climate agenda on food and agriculture, too. They want companies to transition to <u>"lower-carbon alternatives to meat and dairy products," electrify farm vehicles</u>, and target fertilizer use.

How Utah can push back: Legislative Solutions

Protect Utah's Pension Funds

- Enact a law, enforceable by the AG or an executive branch official, clarifying that the fiduciary duty of those managing Utah's pension funds is to consider only *financial* factors, for a *financial* purpose.
- Commitments to promote ESG goals are evidence of a motive to promote non-financial purposes.
- This will benefit retirees by shifting assets to asset managers focused on financial purposes.

Protect State Contracts And Investments

- Enact a law, enforceable by the AG or an executive branch official, prohibiting state contracts with companies that boycott or penalize companies for actions that do not violate the law, including:
 - engaging in mining, energy, agriculture, firearms, or commercial timber
 - not meeting corporate board composition criteria based upon protected characteristics
 - not meeting aspirational environmental or social standards



United Nations-inspired climate initiatives push the Paris Agreement on U.S. companies.

In the past few years, numerous financial initiatives have arisen to coordinate asset managers, banks, and others financial institutions to comply with the aspirational climate goals of the Paris Agreement—even though the Paris Agreement is not legally binding on U.S. companies.

Some of the most notable groups are <u>Climate Action 100+</u>, which is <u>partially led by</u> the UN-affiliated Principles in Responsible Investing, and the <u>Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero</u> (GFANZ), which is <u>grounded in the</u> <u>UN-backed Race to Zero campaign</u>.

Climate Action 100+ and GFANZ have enormous sway, controlling trillions of dollars.

Climate Action 100+ members collectively manage <u>\$68 trillion in assets</u> and include two of the "big three" asset managers—<u>BlackRock and State Street Global Advisors</u>. They target certain companies and pressure them to commit to <u>"[t]ake action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain, consistent with the Paris Agreement's goal."</u> Their <u>sector strategies</u> target power companies, agriculture (food & beverage), aviation, and steel.

GFANZ boasts that its members represent "over \$130 trillion of private capital" that is "committed to transforming the economy for net zero." Its <u>Net-Zero Banking Alliance</u> represents nearly 40% of global banking assets, <u>including</u> JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Citi, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley. Overseen by the UN, they <u>commit</u> to align their financed emissions with net zero by 2050 or sooner. Similarly, GFANZ's <u>Net Zero Asset Managers</u>, <u>including</u> Blackrock and State Street, <u>commit</u> to "play [their] part to help deliver the goals of the Paris Agreement" by managing assets in line with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 or sooner and <u>fossil fuel phase out</u>.

These groups are using Utahns' hard-earned savings to advance their own radical goals.

Through these initiatives, financial organizations are advancing radical climate and social policy. Money managers should be focused on making money in a tough stock market. Banks should provide credit based on financial metrics. Instead, they are using Utahns' money to force U.S. companies to comply with the UN's aspirational climate goals—while China and others prioritize energy security and national interests.

Unless Utah pushes back against this sweeping agenda, its citizens will suffer. Energy costs will go up, while reliability goes down. Jobs will be destroyed. National security will be jeopardized. Now is the time for Utah to fight back.

