1

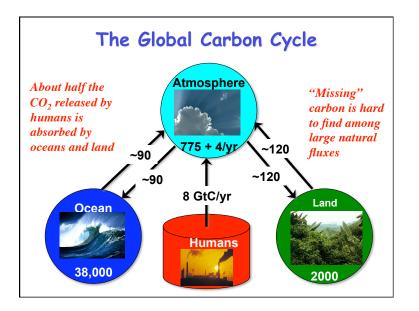
Mitigating Climate Change

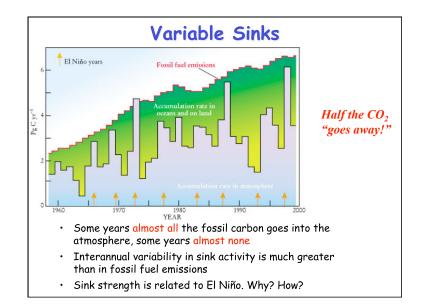
Sources and sinks of atmospheric CO2 **Emissions trading** Historical and projected CO2 emissions Climate wedges Alternative energy

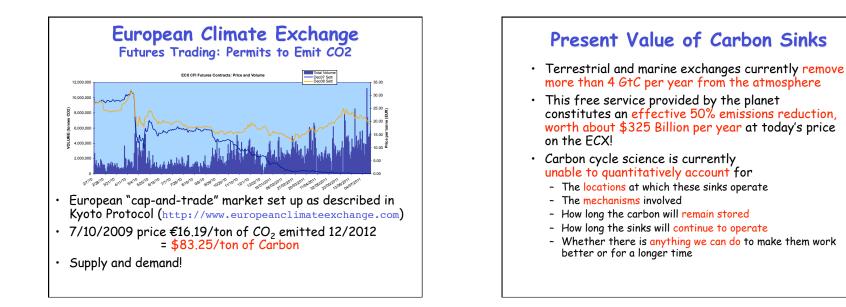


"Scientists are necessary, but not sufficient to solve the climate problem"

Dr. Ralph Cicerone, President of the National Academy of Science, November 2007







Where Has All the Carbon Gone?

- Into the oceans
 - Solubility pump (CO2 very soluble in cold water, but rates are limited by slow physical mixing)
 - Biological pump (slow "rain" of organic debris)

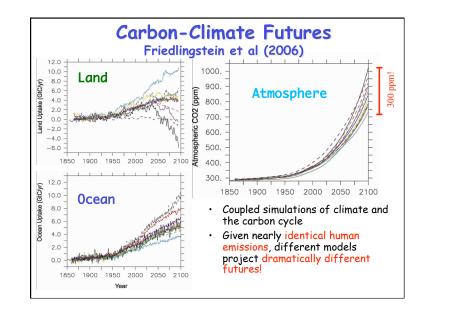
Into the land

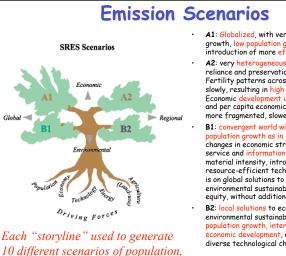
- CO₂ Fertilization (plants eat CO2 ... is more better?)
- Nutrient fertilization (N-deposition and fertilizers)
- Land-use change (forest regrowth, fire suppression, woody encroachment ... but what about Wal-Marts?)
- Response to changing climate (e.g., Boreal warming)

CSU

Coupled Carbon-Climate Modeling

- "Earth System" Climate Models
 - Atmospheric GCM
 - Ocean GCM with biology and chemistry
 - Land biophysics, biogeochemistry, biogeography
- Prescribe fossil fuel emissions, rather than CO2 concentration as usually done
- Integrate model from 1850-2100, predicting both CO2 and climate as they evolve
- Oceans, plants, and soils exchange CO2 with model atmosphere
- Climate affects ocean circulation and terrestrial biology, thus feeds back to carbon cycle





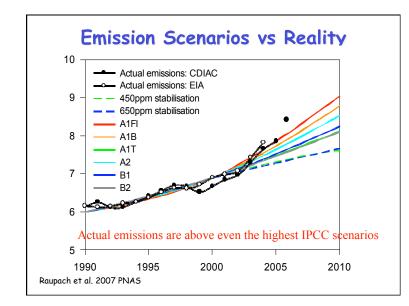
technological & economic development

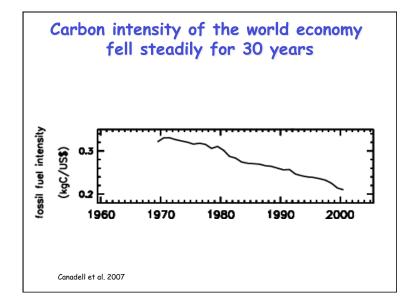
A1: Globalized, with very rapid economic growth, low population growth, rapid introduction of more efficient technologies.

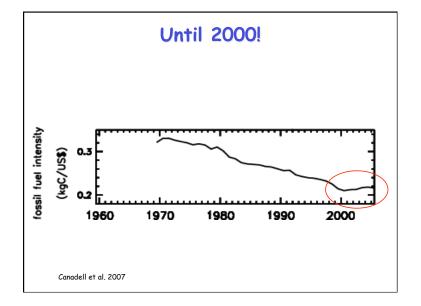
A2: very heterogeneous world, with selfreliance and preservation of local identities. Fertility patterns across regions converge very slowly, resulting in high population growth. Economic development is regionally oriented and per capita economic growth & technology more fragmented, slower than other storylines.

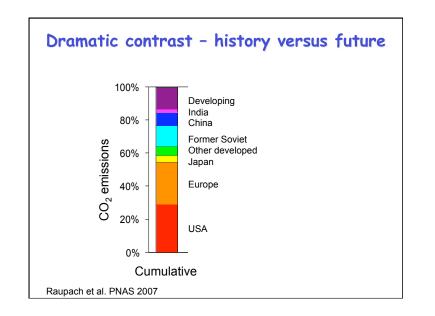
B1: convergent world with the same low population growth as in A1, but with rapid changes in economic structures toward a service and information economy, reductions in material intensity, introduction of clean and resource-efficient technologies. The emphasis is on global solutions to economic, social, and environmental sustainability, including improved equity, without additional climate initiatives.

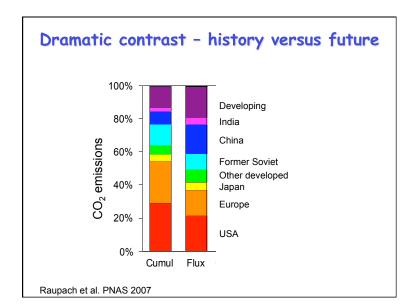
B2: local solutions to economic, social, and environmental sustainability. Moderate population growth, intermediate levels of economic development, and less rapid and more diverse technological change than in B1 and A1.

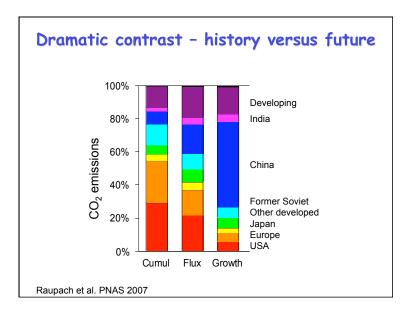


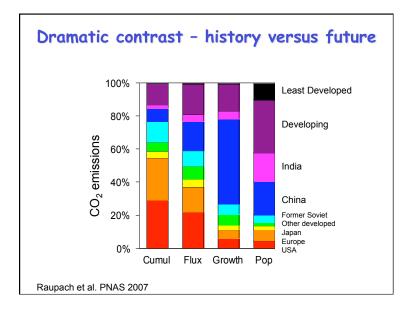


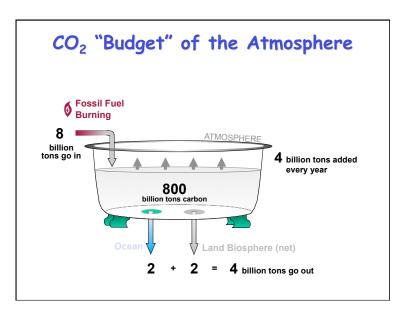


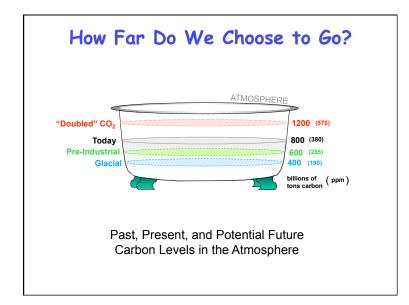


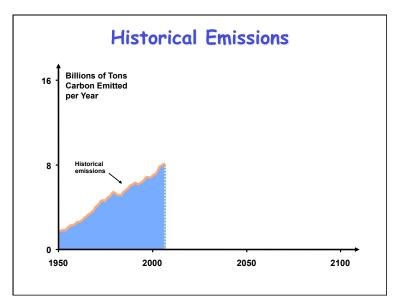


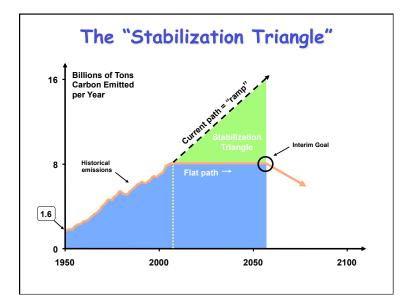


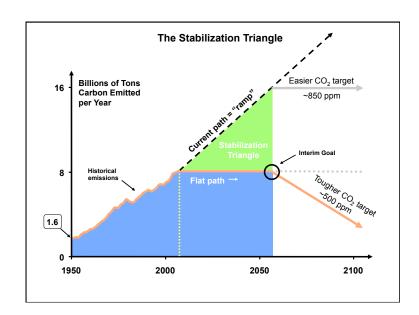


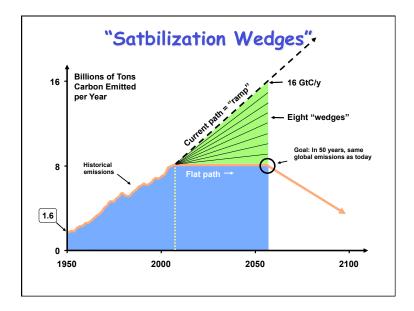


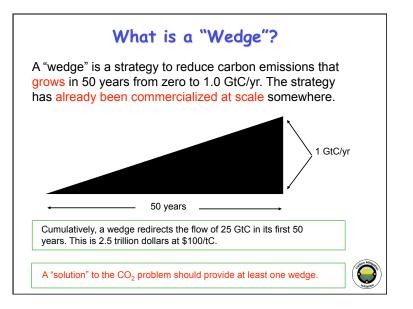


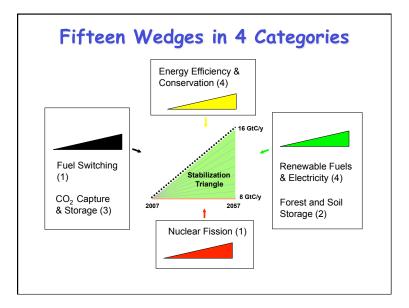




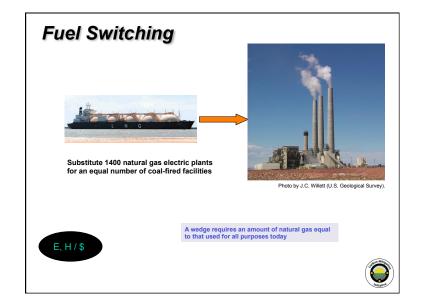


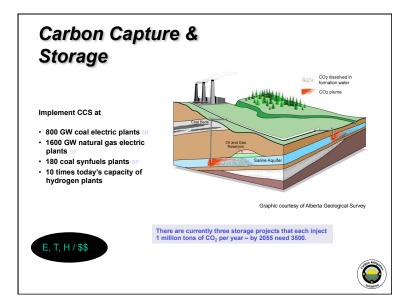


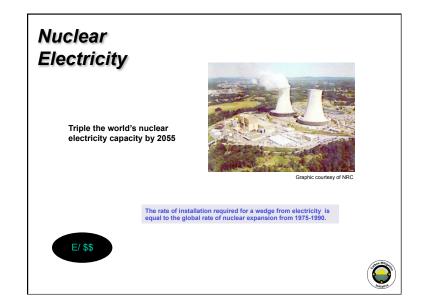


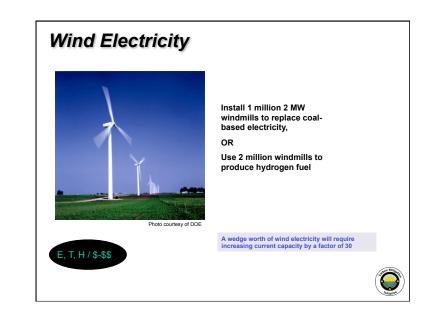


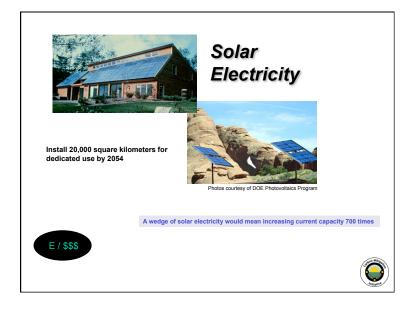


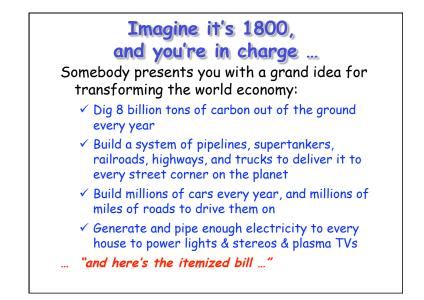












Thinking about Costs

- Our global society built that very system
- We didn't go broke building it ...
- We got rich beyond the avarice of kings!
- Now we have to do it again!
- · How?

A Policy Spectrum "command and control" "market capitalism" direct "cap and trade" "tax and rebate" subsidy "cap and trade" "tax and rebate"

Putting a Price on Carbon Emissions

- A new industrial revolution won't happen because people want to "do the right thing"
- The government can't just pass a law and create a new global energy economy, any more than they could 200 years ago
- If low-carbon-footprint goods and services cost less than "dirtier" ones, people will buy them
- The role of policy is to provide incentives, to put a price on carbon!

Conclusions

- Rising levels of CO₂ will cause significant climate change in the 21st century and far beyond
- The only way to mitigate these changes is to stop burning coal, oil, and gas
- This can feasibly be done using today's technology, but requires tremendous will
- Solving the climate problem will lead to a new industrial revolution, and huge wealth creation
- Dealing with this problem will be a major theme of history for centuries to come



We choose to do these things not because they are easy, but because they're hard!

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President John F. Kennedy Rice University September 12, 1962