

Trump's rejection of national climate report would do more damage than exiting the Paris Agreement

August 17 2017, by Gary W. Yohe

Takeaways from Climate Science Special Report

| Finding | Chapter | Confidence Statement |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. It's hot out there. Temperatures are rising every year, especially in the West, the Southwest and the Northwest. | Ch. 1 | High to unequivocal |
| 2. Wetter hurricanes in the East. More rainfall per event. Increases in intensity and frequency are expected with medium confidence | Ch. 8 | High confidence |
| 3. Bad news for California. Reduced snowpack portend hydrological droughts. | Ch. 8 | Very high confidence |
| 4. When it rains, it pours more. High rates of precipitation in heavy storms. | Ch. 1 | Very high confidence |
| 5. Flooding related to sea-level rise is a problem already. Highlights Miami, Norfolk, VA, San Francisco and Charleston, SC. | Ch. 12 | Very high confidence |
| 6. Some areas will suffer more from rising seas. Higher sea-level rise in the Northeast and along the Gulf of Mexico. | Ch. 12 | Very high confidence |
| 7. El Nino isn't forever. El Nino can influence temperature and precipitation for years, but has little explanatory power for the long-term trend. | Ch. 5 | Very high confidence |
| 8. Humans are to blame. Emissions of heat trapping gases from human activity cause the warming. | Ch. 1 | Very high confidence |
| 9. Be ready for surprises in the future. Humans are conducting an unprecedented experiment with their only planet. | Ch. 15 | Very high confidence |
| 10. Advances in "adaptation science". Findings can now be reported with higher confidence in laying the blame on human activity. | Chs. 1, 11, & 12 | Statement of fact |
| 11. It is not too late to act. Adaptation and emissions reductions can ameliorate the risks. | Chs. 4 & 14 | Very high confidence |

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Source: [U.S. Global Change Research Program](#); Gary Yohe

A scientific report done every four years has been [thrust into the spotlight](#) because its findings directly contradict statements from the president and various Cabinet officials.

If the Trump administration chooses to reject the pending [national Climate Science Special Report](#), it would be more damaging than pulling the United States out of the Paris Climate Agreement. Full stop. This is a bold claim, but as an economist and scientist who was a vice chair of the committee that shepherded the last national climate assessment [report](#) to its completion, I can explain why this is the case.

Informing policy with facts

To see why the [Climate Science Special Report](#) is so important, first consider some historical context.

In 1990 Congress [mandated](#) that government scientists prepare and transmit a report to the president and the Congress every four years that "integrates, evaluates, and interprets" findings of the United States [Global Change Research Program](#). It must characterize the "effects of global change on the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use, land and water resources, transportation, human health and welfare, human social systems and biological diversity." It also calls for scientists to project climate trends decades into the future.

The upcoming Climate Science Special Report, upon which the administration must bestow either its approval or its rejection sometime in the near future, is the first major component of the Fourth National Climate Assessment. Combined with a second section that will analyze [climate change](#)'s impacts on different regions and sectors of the economy, it must, by law, be submitted in some form to Congress and the public by the end of 2017. The previous assessment was released to the public by President Obama in a Rose Garden ceremony on [May 6](#),

[2014.](#)

So, what does the latest Climate Science Special Report say? On the basis of new and stronger science, it extends, confirms and elaborates conclusions on climate risks reported in the third [National Climate Assessment nearly four years ago](#). The forthcoming National Climate Assessment is now more secure in its core findings and includes two new important developments: advances in what is called [attribution science](#) and the importance of using this new information to implement effective adaptation.

The draft report shows that scientists can more accurately describe the degree to which we can attribute growing climate change risks to human activity. The net effect is that scientists can more confidently attribute the role global warming has played in events such as floods or heat waves.

The report also reconfirms that it is not too late for Americans to respond to growing climate change risks. This was a major conclusion of the NCA3, but it is worthy of repeating. Put quite simply, it assures Americans that we can work individually and together to reduce our carbon footprint and to adapt to the dangers of climate change, both observed and projected.

State and city action on Paris

So why would rejecting the forthcoming CSSR be more damaging to public health and welfare across the country than withdrawing from the Paris Agreement? The reason lies in the crucial difference between the two: the Paris accord focuses on reducing emissions, while the Climate Science Special Report is designed to help the U.S. better adapt to the effects of climate change even as it underscores the importance of cutting emissions.

We, like many other nations, were "leading from behind" when we helped 196 nations achieve and accept the Paris climate agreement in 2015. China was already reducing its carbon emissions significantly as a co-benefit to reducing conventional air pollution. States like California and the entire New England region had already implemented cap and trade programs to do the same.

Meanwhile, cities like [New York](#) and [Los Angeles](#) were similarly committing their own scarce resources to reduce emissions and adopt adaptation plans. Corporations across the country are changing their business plans to reduce their emissions and to protect their bottom-line resilience.

The message of all this decentralized action is clear: The emissions reduction train had, by Nov. 4, 2016 when the Paris Agreement came into force, already left the station. Leaving the Paris Agreement was a bad idea, but it was not going to [call the train back](#).

By contrast, the NCA4 includes vital information that will help policymakers and society at large to adapt more securely to the effects of a dynamic climate. The previous national climate assessment report did exactly that, providing not only data on how climate change is affecting the U.S. now, broken down by [region](#) and [industry](#), but also stronger foundations for designing effective adaptive [strategies](#).

Powerful signal

A *New York Times* article recently noted that some scientists involved in the climate report are [concerned](#) about what the administration will do.

A decision to reject the report would, of course, diminish the credibility of hundreds of government scientists who have worked the climate problem for decades. The CSSR is the product of exactly the "peer-

reviewed and objectively reviewed methodology and evaluation" that the EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt has [called for](#).

Trump has already refused to accept high-confidence conclusions from [17 intelligence agencies](#) across the federal government, which makes it more difficult to make progress in protecting our next national election from cyberattacks. Similarly, rejecting the high-confidence findings from the 13 federal agencies whose scientists contributed to the Climate Science Special Report would make it much more difficult for Americans to protect themselves from existing and projected climate risks in a number of ways.

- It would make it easier for Congress to dismiss any proposed legislation that takes climate change risk into account.
- It would make it easier to continue to deny any consideration of climate risk in any of the departments and agencies where the [very mention of climate change is now forbidden](#). It would, for instance, make it easier for states like North Carolina to "outlaw" any mention of sea level rise in any public discourse despite [catastrophic flooding along the Outer Banks and in-land lowlands](#).
- It would make it easier for shareholders of major corporations to demand that their CEOs save money in the short run by ignoring material climate risk to the longer-view bottom line.

Putting people in harm's way

As such, President Trump's rejection of the 2018 Climate Science Special Report would unnecessarily place American citizens in harm's way in every corner of the country. Studies have shown that hundreds of people and [billions of dollars](#) would be lost over the coming years if emissions continue unabated.

I know that his supporters and climate skeptics would call that statement hyperbole, but I believe that it is not. People will die if the president rejects the upcoming Climate Science Special Report because they will not be protected. Nobody can identify exactly who and when, but it is possible to describe many of them with incredible precision.

The dead will be drawn randomly across all 50 states from populations of poor, elderly and/or very young Americans who live close to rivers, streams, oceans or lakes in regions that are already prone to extreme weather events, intense summer heat and newly observed vector-borne diseases. By dismissing the best available climate science, the administration will slow or reverse the country's efforts to adapt to the dangerous effects of [climate](#) change, such as these.

Rejection of this report would thereby be an abdication of the president's constitutional responsibility to "provide for the public's defense" and "promote the general welfare" of every American.

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