

The Climate Security program area works to understand and prepare the nation for the national security implications of climate change.

Goal: Assess U.S. prosperity and security impact risks by modeling climate and human response at the regional level with quantified uncertainty

Climate instability could create geopolitical disruptions over the next 40 years, changing the global balance of power.

Potential socio-economic changes driven by changes in climate must be understood in order to mitigate climate-change impacts on the nation, and, in fact, in the international arena.

Every year we wait to address climate instability/security issues increases the potential severity of the disruptions and decreases our ability to act

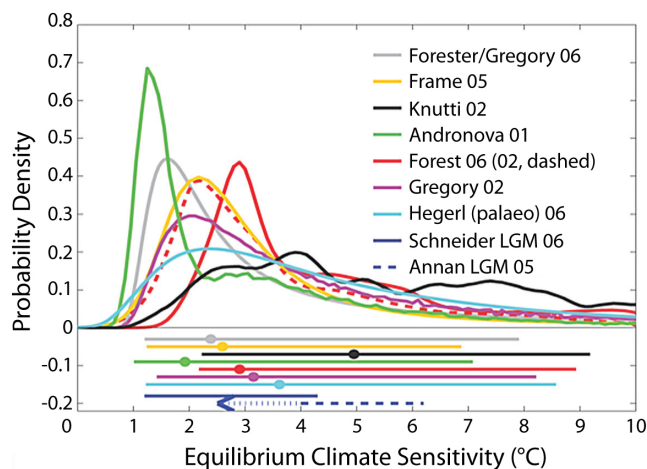
effectively. On the other hand, acting imprudently or without the proper scientific foundation could exacerbate climate instability or cause socio-economic suffering without significantly mitigating the situation.

Global warming models in the UN's IPCC 2007 Assessment Report are skewed toward larger temperature changes. These skewed probability distributions illustrate future climatic condition uncertainty despite advances in climate science and the computational modeling of climate dynamics. We must understand these issues now in order to implement the least disruptive mitigation policies possible—through reducing humanity's global carbon footprint and/or through adapting to climatic changes that cannot be stopped.

This ECIS program-area activity seeks to assess the risks to U.S. prosperity and security by modeling climate and human response at the regional level

Vision

To enhance the nation's security and prosperity through sustainable, transformative approaches to our most challenging energy, climate, and infrastructure problems.



UN-IPCC 2007 Assessment Report global warming model probability distributions are skewed toward larger temperature changes than the "best estimate" values commonly discussed.

