

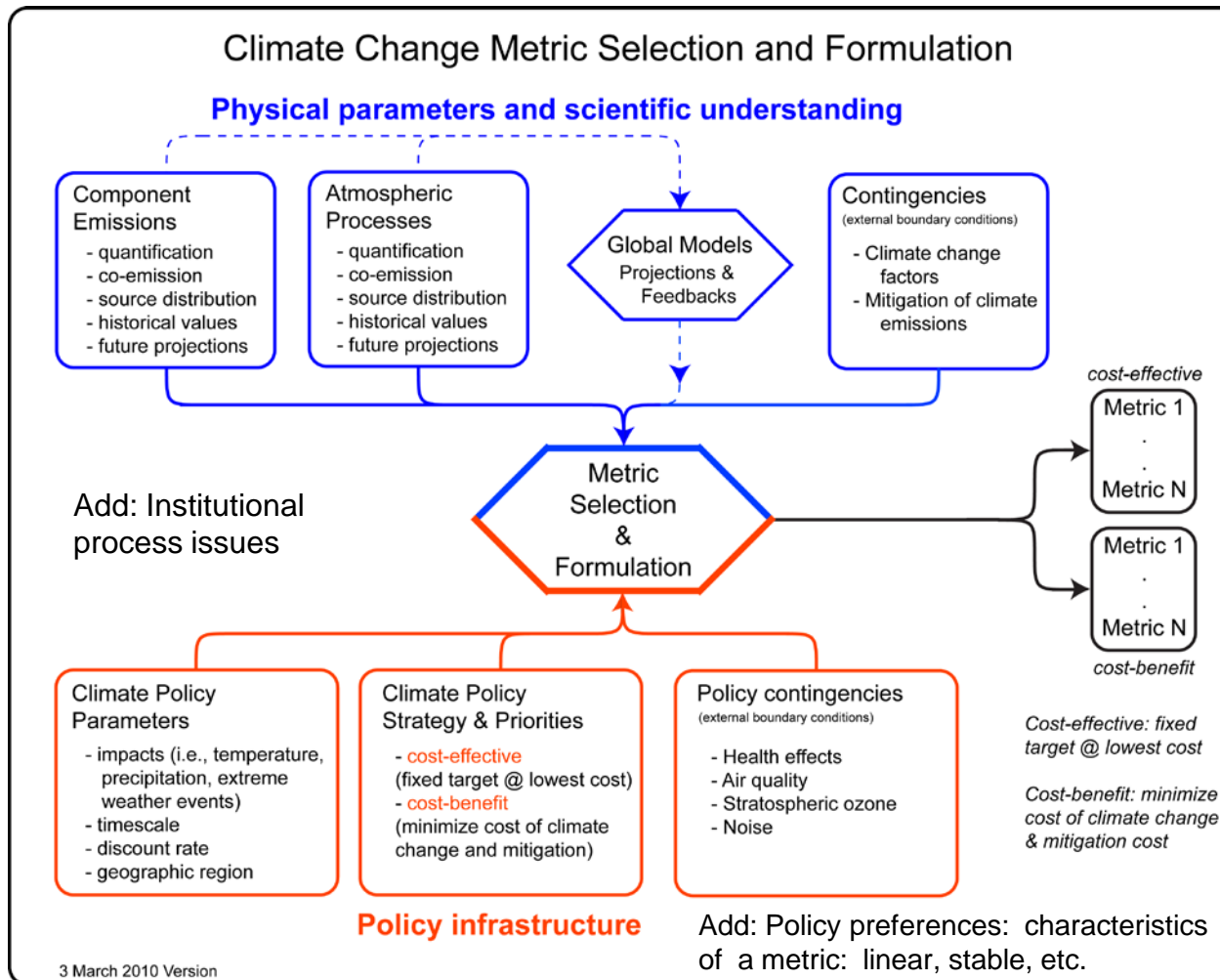
Summary of Discussion During Climate Metrics Breakout Session

Workshop on Short Lived Climate
Forcers

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Climate Metrics Breakout Group

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Caption: Schematic illustrating the conceptual basis of selecting and formulating a climate change metric for short-lived climate forcers. An ideal metric combines physical parameters and scientific understanding of the earth/atmosphere system with climate policy infrastructure. The latter establishes priorities and directions that guide the scientific analysis.

- BC 100 yr. GWP _might_ be good enough for some decisions (starting with it because its out there...)
 - We can calculate it (or GTP or other metric)
 - We know that it is imperfect for a number of tasks (but is it useful?)
 - We should analyze implications of using it: we need to figure out where it might be inappropriate
 - “good enough”: does it point policy in right direction (sign, given co-emissions), can it measure magnitude/effectiveness of policy
 - Because of uncertainty, need to include update procedure

Input from policymakers is a critical input for constraining metric choices

- (though policymakers don't always know what they want)
- Beyond 100 year integrated forcing, what is of value? Impacts on Arctic, rate of change, precipitation, Himalayan glaciers, etc.
- Every metric carries a value judgment

- Separate metric:
 - Does it need to be able to tradeoff with long-lived problem? (eg, GWP)
 - Or can we have multiple, separate metrics: apple = rate of change, orange = long-term change, pear = Arctic impacts
 - Difficulty: need to have an accepted short-lived target of similar importance to CO₂-equivalent targets
 - Multiple objective strategy
 - Multiple metrics are valuable in a communications sense:
 - What might this metric look like? Is a “20 year GWP” (or 5) an acceptable 2ndary metric?

Immediate followups

- Analyze implications of choosing 100 year GWP (given uncertainty, time-scale differences), and determine how to choose 100 year GWP? (including co-emissions, indirect effects, newest science, and lack of robust existing GWP: is there any reasonable upper or lower limit, especially given potential regional/seasonal differences?)