

We Can No Longer Afford a Fossil Fuel Economy

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Global Research, September 10, 2018

Region: [USA](#)
Theme: [Environment](#), [Law and Justice](#), [Oil and Energy](#)
In-depth Report: [Climate Change](#)

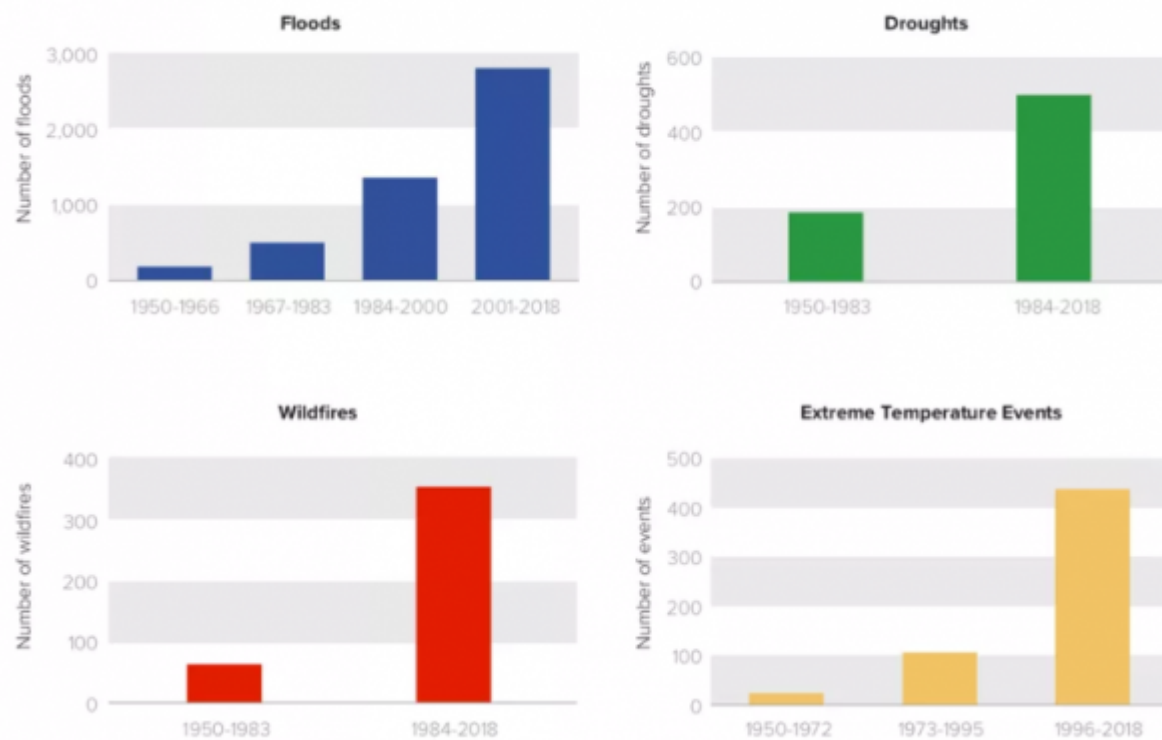
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Featured image: #WeRiseForClimate protest in San Francisco, September 8, 2018 from 350.org flickr.

The [Global #RiseForClimate actions](#) are just one example of many that the climate justice movement is building the power needed to transform the economy and put in place policies to confront climate change. The ingredients exist for the climate justice movement to rapidly succeed. A challenge is not knowing how much time we have. Scientists have been conservative in their estimates, and [feedback loops](#) could rapidly increase the impacts of climate change.

The costs of not acting are high. The benefits of investing in a clean energy economy would be widespread. We need to keep building the movement.

Global Occurrences of Extreme Weather Events.



Source: New Climate Economy

The Climate Crisis Is Already Devastating

The urgency of the climate crisis is obvious and cannot be reasonably denied. ABC News reported about the horrific California wildfires, saying there is an [“undeniable link to climate change.”](#) They wrote,

“Experts have said that rising temperatures linked to climate change are making the fires larger, more dangerous and more expensive to fight.”

This year’s fires broke records set by last year’s fires, leading Governor Jerry Brown to describe them as the “new normal” caused by years of drought and rising temperatures.

[Researchers at Columbia University and the University of Idaho](#) reported in 2017 that human-caused warming was drying out forests, causing peak fire seasons across the West to expand every year by an average of nine days since 2000. The U.S. Department of Agriculture said the [2017 fire season cost more than \\$2 billion](#), making it the most expensive fire season on record.

[Extreme heat](#) is becoming more common because of climate change. Since 2001, [17 of the 18 warmest years](#) on record have occurred. [Records were broken all over the world](#) this year. Record heat is also contributing to [more ferocious storms](#). [Storms](#) with heavy rain and high winds are increasing, as [the Union of Concerned Scientists warns](#).

Michael Mann, an atmospheric science professor at Penn State University, [clarifies the science](#):

“What we can conclude with a great deal of confidence now is that climate change is making these events more extreme. And its not rocket science, you warm the atmosphere it’s going to hold more moisture, you get larger flooding events, you get more rainfall. You warm the planet, you’re going to get more frequent and intense heat waves. You warm the soils, you dry them out, you get worse drought. You bring all that together and those are all the ingredients for unprecedented wildfires.”



Fernando Lopez | Survival Media Agency

Economic Cost of Climate Impacts Is Rising

Global warming will hit the US economy hard, particularly in the South. The Richmond branch of the Federal Reserve Bank [cites a study](#) that finds refusing to combat climate change could utterly devastate the South's entire economy. The Fed notes, "higher summer temperatures could reduce overall U.S. economic growth by as much as one-third over the next century, with Southern states accounting for a disproportionate share of that potential reduction."

There is a correlation between higher temperatures and lower factory production, lower worker productivity and lower economic growth. An August 2018 report [found](#):

"The occurrence of six or more days with temperatures above 90 degrees Fahrenheit reduces the weekly production of U.S. automobile manufacturing plants by an average of 8 percent."

Ironically, the oil and gas industry, which is accused of undermining climate science, is now [asking government to protect it from the impacts of climate change](#). When Hurricane Harvey hit Texas, swamping Houston, it caused an immediate 28 cents per gallon increase in the price of oil. After Harvey a Texas commission report sought \$61 billion from Congress to protect Texas from future storms. Joel N. Myers, of AccuWeather, predicted in 2017 that the [total losses from Harvey "would reach \\$190 billion](#) or one percent of the nation's gross domestic product." The cost of a 60 mile seawall along the Texas coast is initially projected to be \$12 billion.

Harvey broke the record set by Hurricane Katrina, which cost \$160 billion. [The 10 most destructive hurricanes caused](#) an estimated \$442 billion in losses. Out of 27 extreme weather events in 2016, researchers for [the American Meteorological Society](#) have correlated 21 of them to human-caused climate change.

A [2018 Climate Change Assessment report](#) for California estimated climate change:

"could soon cost us \$200 million a year in increased energy bills to keep homes air conditioned, \$3 billion from the effects of a long drought and \$18 billion to replace buildings inundated by rising seas, just to cite a few projections. Not to mention the loss of life from killer heat waves, which could add more than 11,000 heat-related deaths a year by 2050 in California, and carry an estimated \$50 billion annual price tag."

Impacts are seen throughout the United States. A report found that "since 2005, [Virginia has lost \\$280 million in home values](#) because of sea-level rise." A 2018 [study](#) found coastal properties in five Southeastern states have lost \$7.4 billion in potential value since 2005. The [2017 Hawaii Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Report](#) estimates the lost value of flooded structures and land at over \$19 billion. Additionally, Hawaii's roadways, bridges and infrastructure will cost \$15 billion to repair and replace. The National Flood Insurance Program is losing \$1.4 billion annually largely due to claims in 284 coastal counties. The [Congressional Budget Office](#) finds the program is already \$20.5 billion in the red even

after the government forgave \$16 billion in debt last fall.

These are just some of the many costs — food, agriculture, fishing, oceans, storms, fires, droughts, heat, flooding and more are going to worsen significantly.

Climate change could be the [cause of the next economic collapse](#) due to [the cost of climate damage](#), an [insurance industry crisis](#), or [stranded assets](#), as over-investing in carbon energy has caused a fragile [carbon bubble](#).



Equity, Justice, #WeRiseForClimate from Flickr

The US Can Transform To A Climate Justice Economy Now

While there has been progress on clean energy, it is inadequate and sporadic compared to the urgent needs. We need dramatic escalation with clear goals — keep fossil fuels in the ground, use agriculture and wetlands to sequester carbon, deploy renewable energy, build climate justice infrastructure and transition to a new economy based on sustainability, democracy and equity.

This week, [the world's largest wind farm opened](#). It can power 590,000 homes in the UK. [Another planned wind farm](#) could provide the power for 2 million homes. The world is only scratching the surface of the [potential of wind](#) and [solar](#).

We can no longer afford the old carbon energy economy. A [new climate economy](#) would [add \\$26 trillion to the global economy by 2030](#), a conservative estimate. It [will create 65 million new jobs](#) and prevent 700,000 premature deaths. This transformation provides an opportunity to create the future we want based on economic, racial and environmental justice.

Just as we are underestimating the high costs of climate change, we have also “grossly underestimated the benefits and opportunities unlocked by smart, connected, distributed energy technologies,” [David Roberts writes in Vox](#). We will look back after the transition and wonder why we waited as we will see “the benefit of quieter, safer, more livable cities and

better respiratory health, we'll wonder why we ever put up with anything else — why we nickel-and-dimed the transition to electric buses, long-haul trucks, and passenger vehicles; why we fought over every bike lane and rail line.” We can also implement [Solutionary Rail](#) – a network of electrified railroads that also serves as an energy grid serving rural areas and relieving roads of trucks.

The [2018 New Climate Economy Report](#) reports time is running out; extreme damage from climate change is being locked in. We need a sustainable trajectory by 2030. The developing world needs infrastructure and much of the developed world’s infrastructure is failing. The report finds, “The world is expected to spend about US\$90 trillion on infrastructure in the period up to 2030, more than the entire current stock today. Much of this investment will be programmed in the next few years.” We need to spend this on creating a new sustainable economy.

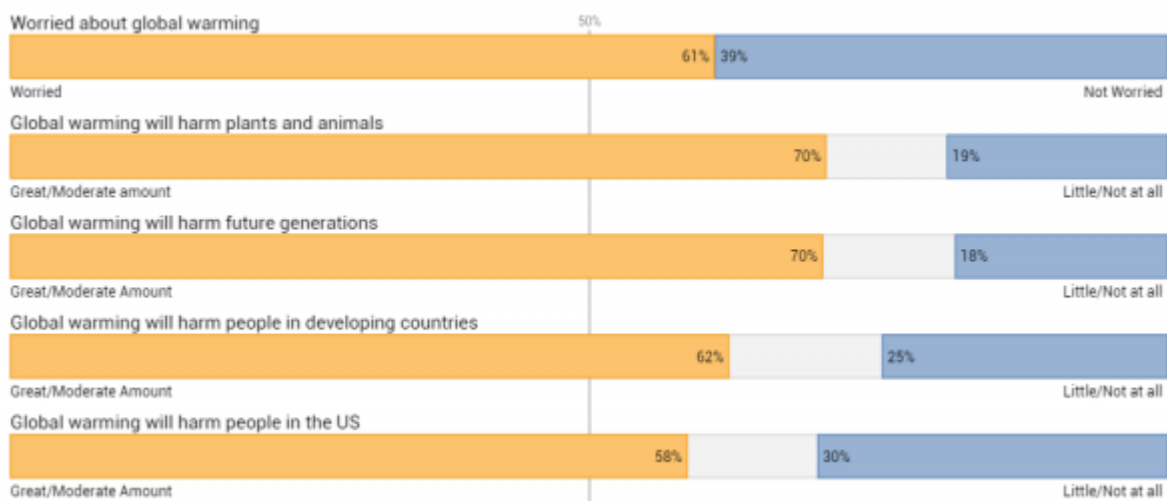
[Adele Peters quotes](#) Helen Mountford, lead author of the Global Commission project,

“If we get that infrastructure right, we’re going to put ourselves on the right path. If we get it wrong, we’ll be very much stuck on that wrong pathway.”

The report examined five areas: cities, energy, food and land use, water, and industry. Building sustainable, efficient, clean energy infrastructure will reduce health costs, and increase productivity and innovation. This requires policy based on equity, cutting fossil fuel subsidies while increasing the price of carbon, and investing in sustainable infrastructure.

The good news is we have the ability and technology to make the transition. We know what works. We lack the leadership, but this leadership void can be filled by the people. When we lead, the leaders will follow.

As the crisis hits and national consensus solidifies, people will need to demand a new economy based on equity, fairness, democratized energy and serving the necessities of the people and planet. This new democratized economy could include [a federal buyout of the top US-based, publicly-traded fossil fuel companies](#). It could include the reversal of disastrous privatization with [nationalization](#) of key industries and [public ownership of energy utilities](#) to serve the public interest, rather than private interests.



Polling on risks of climate change. Yale Program on Climate Communication, 2018.

National Consensus Is Solidifying For Climate Action

Despite mis-leadership by power holders and lack of commercial media coverage, people know climate change is having major negative impacts and want to action taken to confront it. [Yale reports](#) that polls show 83% want research funded on alternative energy, 77% want CO2 regulated as a pollutant, 70% want strict limits on CO2 from coal-fired power plants, and 68% even favor a carbon tax on polluters.

Obama's policies on climate were inadequate, and he led massive building of oil and gas infrastructure. The current administration denies climate change exists, [hides research on climate, is reversing Obama's positive steps](#) and opposes the national consensus. This is going to lead to a climate justice boomerang. More storms and the cost of climate change will cause people to rebel and demand the transformation political elites have refused.

There is an impressive mobilized movement; not just the [Global #RiseForClimate](#), but people [putting their bodies on the line](#) and [risking arrest](#) to stop carbon infrastructure. [Activists are successfully delaying](#) the approval of pipelines, often with [Indigenous leadership](#) as [their rights are crucial](#) for climate justice. Activists are arguing their resistance against polluters is being [done out of climate necessity](#) and are sometimes succeeding.

[Oil companies are being sued](#) for hiding the truth about climate change - [former scientists are exposing them](#) - and are now being [forced to disclose climate change risks](#) to shareholders. [Activists are confronting investors](#) of carbon infrastructure and [insurance companies](#) on coal. [Workers are confronting unions](#) on the issue. [Youth are suing](#) for a livable climate future.

The movement is building power. The path needed is clear, but escalation is urgent.

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Kevin Zeese and Margaret Flowers, co-directors of [Popular Resistance](#) where this article was originally published.

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