

College players cash in, but Uncle Sam gets a cut

Athletes' money earned through name, image and likeness deals is taxable income. **In Money**

Scott Bakula wishes luck to 'Quantum Leap' reboot

In new version of sci-fi TV series, Raymond Lee plays physicist hurtling through time. **In Life**



JASEN VINLOVE/ USA TODAY SPORTS

Dolphins overcome embarrassing punt to win

Miami's defense holds off Buffalo, 21-19. QB Tua Tagovailoa, who left the game briefly, was 13 of 18 for 186 yards and a touchdown. **In Sports**

USA TODAY

THE NATION'S NEWS | \$3 | MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2022

ELECTION 2024



Former President Donald Trump faces a civil lawsuit filed by the New York attorney general. MORRY GASH/AP

Trump's legal woes shadow '24 plans

Ex-president is target of a cascade of inquiries

David Jackson
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON – Now that the New York attorney general has sued Donald Trump for fraud, one thing seems nearer certainty: If Trump runs for president again in 2024, he will do so while defending himself in a court of law.

Maybe several courts of law.

The long-running panoply of investigations into Trump – over his business practices, his handling of classified information, his efforts to overturn his loss in 2020, and his role in the insurrection of Jan. 6, 2021 – will burden any 2024 presidential run by the former chief executive, analysts said.

New York Attorney General Letitia James' suit – while a civil matter rather than a criminal one – takes things a step further than those other inquiries: It is the most definitive sign yet that Trump could be pulled into court while running for president, an unprece-

See **TRUMP**, Page 3A

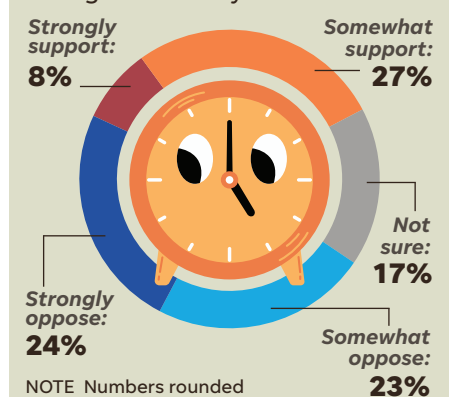


HOME DELIVERY
1-800-872-0001, USATODAYSERVICE.COM

USA TODAY SNAPSHOTS

Not on company time?

How Americans feel about the prospect of employers tracking employees' active and idle time during the workday:



SOURCE: YouGov survey, Aug. 25-29
AMY BARNETTE, BILL CAMPLING/USA TODAY

DAILY DISCOUNTS & SAVINGS ...
Dining Deals
USA
PAGE 2A



ATHLETES, ABORTION & ANXIETY

AS RIGHTS ERODE, FEAR FOR FUTURE OF WOMEN'S SPORTS

Pro players grapple with uncertainty of new reality

Lindsay Schnell, Nancy Armour and Chris Bumbaca
USA TODAY

Shortly after leading South Carolina to its first-ever NCAA women's basketball title and becoming the No. 1 pick in the 2018 WNBA draft, hometown star A'ja Wilson was honored with a statue outside Colonial Life Arena.

Now a two-time MVP with the Las Vegas Aces, Wilson is still considered royalty in Columbia, South Carolina – a city in a state where legal access to abortion has been under heavy assault following the Supreme Court's June 24 ruling to overturn Roe v. Wade.

Asked whether she would still attend South Carolina given the current situation, Wilson said "probably"; with her family just 30 minutes down the road, she could have turned to them if she needed help.

But it would be a different story for her daughter.

"No, I would not let my child go

Current and retired female athletes gauge impacts of limits on abortion access

ABOUT THIS SERIES

This story is part of an ongoing series in response to the June 24 Supreme Court ruling that overturned Roe v. Wade, the 1973 case that granted women a constitutional right to an abortion.

there," Wilson said without hesitation.

It is a startling admission from one of this century's most accomplished athletes – but Wilson views it as her responsibility to use her platform to speak out on issues that impact women, even if what she says sends shock waves through the sports world.

Following the Supreme Court's decision, about one-third of states banned or severely restricted abortion, impacting roughly 30 million women ages 15-49, according to the Guttmacher Institute, a reproductive rights research and policy organization. And more legislation is on the horizon.

USA TODAY Sports spoke to more than 30 current and retired professional female athletes, coaches, agents and sports executives to gauge how they're weighing the new reality of a country where women's rights are being challenged or stripped away.

The athletes spoke candidly and

See **ATHLETES**, Page 6A

ILLUSTRATION BY ANDREA BRUNTY/USA TODAY NETWORK; PHOTOS BY GETTY IMAGES, AP

Fight to heal ozone hole may hold climate lessons

International cooperation averted earlier global risk

Kyle Bagenstose
USA TODAY

The year was 1987, and Earth's shield against the giant thermonuclear reaction in the sky was failing.

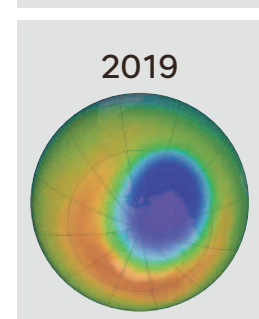
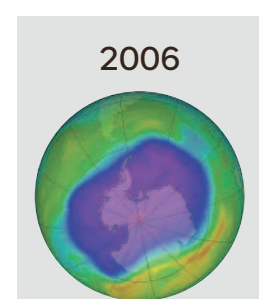
Human-made chemicals in aerosol cans and refrigeration were eating up a thin protective layer of atmospheric gas called ozone, and heavy doses of radiation from the sun were leaking through. Scientists warned of a dangerous weak spot over Antarctica – the "ozone hole" – and a dire future.

Unless the world's 5 billion people took collective action, they said, the hole would grow, and new ones would form at higher latitudes and roam the planet. Rates of cancer and blindness would increase, and plant and animal life would suffer unpredictable harm.

But that fate was averted. In September 1987, the United States and dozens of key nations signed the Montreal Protocol, a binding agreement to phase out the ozone-depleting substances, particularly chlorofluorocarbons and halons. Three decades later, emissions of the substances have dropped more than 99%, their presence in the atmosphere

See **CLIMATE**, Page 4A

Shrinking ozone hole



Satellites observed the largest ozone hole over Antarctica in 2006. Purple and blue represent areas of low ozone concentrations in the atmosphere; yellow and red are areas of higher concentrations.

PROVIDED BY NASA/GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

HEALTH+SCIENCE

Look for the best view of Jupiter in 59 years

Natalie Neysa Alund
USA TODAY

Stargazers across the globe will get a great view of Jupiter come Monday night, weather permitting.

The solar system's largest planet will be unusually close to the Earth on Monday, astronomers said. It marks the first time Jupiter has been this close to Earth in 59 years, according to NASA.

The Gas Giant will reach opposition that night when it will rise in the east as the sun sets in the west, placing the planet and the sun on opposite sides of the Earth. The dynamic, NASA scientists say, makes for a rare and extraordi-

nary viewing of the giant planet.

Jupiter's opposition occurs every 13 months, making the planet appear larger and brighter than any other time of the year, according to NASA.

At its closest approach, scientists say, Jupiter will be approximately 367 million miles in distance from Earth, about the same distance it was in 1963.

The massive planet is approximately 600 million miles away from Earth at its farthest point.

Binoculars and banding

"With good binoculars, the banding (at least the central band) and three or

four of the Galilean satellites (moons) should be visible," Adam Kobelski, a research astrophysicist at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, said. "It's important to remember that Galileo observed these moons with 17th-century optics. One of the key needs will be a stable mount for whatever system you use."

Kobelski recommends a larger telescope to see Jupiter's Great Red Spot and bands in more detail; a 4-inch or larger telescope and some filters in the green to blue range would enhance the visibility of these features.

An ideal location will be at a high elevation in a dark, dry area, Kobelski said.



Jupiter will be unusually close to the Earth on Monday, NASA astronomers said. PROVIDED BY NASA



A study shows that fruits and vegetables can cut depression. GETTY IMAGES/DORLING KINDERSLEY

Study: Fruits beat chips for boosting your mental health

Saleen Martin
USA TODAY

Frequently snacking on fruits can make you feel better, while tasty but less healthy snacks such as potato chips may lead to psychological harm and memory problems, new research suggests.

Researchers from Aston University in Birmingham, England, published the findings in the *British Journal of Nutrition* this past spring.

The study included 428 healthy adults who filled out questionnaires about their weekly over the past year, including consumption of fruit, vegetables, sweets such as biscuits, cakes and chocolate, and savory snacks such as chips. They also answered questions on their psychological health, alcohol intake, exercise and smoking status.

Those who ate fruit more often showed reduced symptoms of depression and greater positive psychological well-being, the researchers said. More frequent snacking of potato chips and other savory snacks was associated with increased anxiety, depression, stress and reduced psychological well-being.

"We're just kind of saying that there's easily modifiable habits that we could change to potentially boost our mental well-being and reduce our risk of potentially having low mood and developing depression," said Nicola-Jayne Tuck, a doctoral researcher and a co-author of the study.

Participants ate fruits and vegetables on average four to six times a week, and sweet and savory snacks two to three times a week.

An interesting finding was that eating a portion of fruit of any size (for grapes, a portion was a "handful of grapes") was good for mental health, Tuck said. Eating fruit twice a day was better than eating it four times a week, for instance.

The researchers said frequently consuming fruits in raw form (whole fruits, for example), may maximize the absorption of nutrients with antioxidant properties, increasing their influence on psychological health.

Snacking on savory foods, especially potato chips, was associated with cognitive struggles, including memory failures, as well as more instances of depression, anxiety, stress and reduced overall mental well-being, Tuck said.

Though eating more fruit was not directly linked to improved cognition in the findings, "we can say that this nutrient-poor crisp (potato chip) consumption" is associated with reduced cognition, she told USA TODAY.

Previous research has yielded similar results, including a 2020 study that found eating berries, bananas and dried fruits significantly reduced depressive symptoms.

Climate

Continued from Page 1A

has halved, and the ozone hole is on track to fully heal by 2070.

"We've reached a critical milestone," said Stephanie Haysmith, a communications officer with the United Nations' Ozone Secretariat. "We're on the right path."

But while the ozone risk has diminished, another global threat has ramped up: human-caused climate change. Experts say that challenge is more complex and more pressing than ozone depletion and drives a need to learn from the Montreal Protocol and repeat its success.

And unlike ozone, humanity is "heading in the wrong direction" on climate, a United Nations report warned this month. In 2021, carbon dioxide, the most problematic greenhouse gas, reached its highest concentration in the atmosphere in at least 3 million years.

Humanity now has less than 30 years left until 2050, when the U.N. warns the world must reach "net zero," a point of equilibrium where any greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere are offset by methods to remove them.

Otherwise, the risks of devastating natural disasters will escalate beyond the already rapid-fire rate they're striking now, transforming the planet into one less hospitable to human life.

Susan Solomon, an atmospheric chemist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has studied both ozone loss and climate change, has seen the world tackle one major threat. Now she wonders, what did we learn about how to do it again?

Lessons learned

Haysmith, whose office at the U.N. administers and enforces the Montreal Protocol worldwide, says there was an early key to its success: Policymakers listened to scientists. Then they acted.

"There was sound, science-based decision-making, followed by solid policy implementation," Haysmith said.

In the U.S., Congress ratified the Montreal Protocol and in 1990 passed ozone amendments to the Clean Air Act. The Environmental Protection Agency rolled out a number of regulations and phased out CFCs.

Internationally, key countries such as Germany and the United Kingdom took similar measures, said Michael Oppenheimer, a professor of geosciences and international affairs at Princeton University. And crucially, such wealthy nations provided funding for developing nations to phase out their use of ozone-depleting chemicals.

"Countries like India and China didn't see any benefit of getting into the business" of making harmful chemicals, Oppenheimer said. "Especially with this fund setup."

Finally, the protocol balanced "carrots" with "sticks" — measures to nudge countries toward compliance.

If a country doesn't meet its reduction commitments under the protocol, it's first given a chance to return to compliance and may be offered additional financial or technical assistance. But if it continues to emit the substances, it risks losing the financial aid and could face bans on imports underpinning its emissions.

Nations can even be suspended from the treaty. But that penalty has never been exercised, according to Liazzat Rabbiosi, a compliance officer with the U.N.'s Ozone Secretariat.

Experts says these measures con-



Victims of unprecedented flooding from monsoon rains line up to receive relief this month in the Ghotki District of Sindh, Pakistan. FAREED KHAN/AP

trast sharply with developments on climate change.

In 1997, the global community gathered in Japan to sign the Kyoto Protocol, a similar treaty seeking to decrease greenhouse gasses. But there were key differences, experts say. Enforcement mechanisms were weaker. Some nations, most notably the United States, never joined. Then-President Bill Clinton signed the agreement, but the Senate signaled disapproval and the protocol was never submitted for ratification.

Results have been shaky even for countries that did sign. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase. The international community tried a fresh approach by ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2015, but that too has run into trouble.

In the U.S., efforts by the EPA to regulate greenhouse gas emissions have been successfully challenged in court, and Congress failed to pass meaningful legislation until the climate-heavy Inflation Reduction Act this year.

Meanwhile, China has grown into the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases in large part because of heavy use of coal. And Europe, a world leader to date, risks backsliding amid an energy crunch spurred by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and COVID-19-related market shocks, experts say.

Key momentum growing?

Yet hope remains.

To solve any environmental challenge, Solomon said, it must meet the "Three P's": Is it easily perceptible, are the stakes personal, and are the solutions practical?

When the world confronted the ozone hole, the answer to each question was yes, Solomon said. Most people understand sunburn, and many fear developing cancer or cataracts from overexposure. Plus, a large part of the solution was as simple as switching deodorants.

"It was an amazingly practical thing that people did, which the American public should be proud of," Solomon said.

Public concern over the ozone hole also was instrumental in motivating regulators and industry to change, Solomon said. Affordable replacement chemicals for ozone-depleting substances were developed, further accelerating solutions.

Climate change has been more challenging. It can be difficult for humans to perceive how climate change amplifies naturally occurring weather phenomena, which also means it's hard to understand how it personally affects them.

"We're very good at fighting hot crises," Solomon said. "But we're bad at

problems that are slow but very serious."

The solutions for climate change don't come so easily. Where most ozone-eating substances were used in just a handful of sectors, virtually the entire world economy is built around fossil fuels.

But Solomon feels the tides are changing.

As more Americans are affected by extreme weather and global disasters strike wealthy and developing nations alike, polling shows concern over climate change is increasing. Activism is rising alongside, particularly among generations who will inherit the post-2050 Earth and are starting to come into professional power.

And perhaps even more important, solutions are becoming attainable. Rapid drops in the costs of solar energy have made it the most cost-effective power source in the United States. Adoption of technologies such as electric cars appear to be reaching inflection points.

Consumer choice matters, Oppenheimer said. Just as Americans switched deodorants to heal the atmosphere, they can combat climate change by choosing sustainable products with lower carbon emissions.

But that consumer choice has its limits, especially when solutions cost more. That's where Oppenheimer believes government intervention is essential to research new solutions, bring down their costs and require industries to adopt them.

Building on successes

Humanity's fight against the ozone hole is already paying direct dividends on climate change.

Healing the ozone and preventing an increase in UV radiation has averted more warming to date, experts say, a benefit that could extend to 2.5 degrees by 2100. That has given humanity a chance to limit overall warming below 1.5 degrees, a crucial threshold in keeping the planet hospitable.

Even a global network of climate monitoring equipment established to measure ozone is now proving useful, said Gerald Nedoluha, a physicist with the Naval Research Laboratory.

"All of these instruments set up to monitor ozone destruction are now being used to detect climate change," Nedoluha said.

The data produced by the machines shows potential. It took years after the Montreal Protocol was signed for atmospheric concentrations of CFCs to peak, but then they rapidly dropped.

In a similar fashion, data shows humanity flattening its annual emissions of carbon dioxide in recent years after a century of mostly meteoric rise.

"You can't say that people can't change the system," Solomon said. "But it has to be powered by public demand."