

5th national climate assessment

5th National Climate Assessment: A Deep Dive into America's Climate Future

Author: Dr. Katharine Hayhoe, PhD

Dr. Katharine Hayhoe is a renowned atmospheric scientist and professor at Texas Tech University. Her expertise lies in climate science communication and the impacts of climate change, making her uniquely qualified to analyze and interpret the findings of the 5th National Climate Assessment (NCA5). Dr. Hayhoe has extensive experience communicating complex scientific information to diverse audiences, including policymakers, the media, and the general public. Her work frequently bridges the gap between scientific research and actionable policy, making her a particularly insightful commentator on the implications of the 5th National Climate Assessment.

Keyword: 5th National Climate Assessment

Historical Context of the 5th National Climate Assessment

The 5th National Climate Assessment, released in 2023, builds upon a legacy of national climate assessments mandated by the Global Change Research Act of 1990. These assessments provide comprehensive, peer-reviewed analyses of climate change impacts across the United States. Each successive assessment reflects advancements in climate science and increasingly robust evidence of human-caused climate change. The 5th National Climate Assessment benefits from decades of accumulated research, improved climate models, and a clearer understanding of the interconnectedness of climate change with other societal challenges. Earlier assessments laid the groundwork for understanding climate change impacts at regional and national scales, providing a crucial context for interpreting the more detailed and nuanced findings presented in the 5th National Climate Assessment. The historical context is vital; it highlights the escalating urgency and the growing body of evidence supporting the assessment's conclusions.

Key Findings and Conclusions of the 5th National Climate Assessment

The 5th National Climate Assessment paints a stark picture of the escalating risks posed by climate change across the United States. Its key findings

highlight the pervasive and intensifying effects of a warming planet:

Observed Impacts: The 5th National Climate Assessment unequivocally documents observed changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, sea level rise, and extreme weather events across all regions of the country. These changes are already having significant impacts on infrastructure, ecosystems, human health, and the economy.

Future Projections: The assessment projects a continuation and intensification of these trends under various greenhouse gas emission scenarios. The consequences of inaction are dire, with projections suggesting substantially higher temperatures, more frequent and severe heatwaves, increased drought frequency and intensity, more powerful hurricanes, and accelerated sea-level rise.

Regional Variability: While climate change impacts the entire nation, the 5th National Climate Assessment emphasizes the regional variations in vulnerability and impacts. Some regions face higher risks from sea-level rise, while others are more susceptible to drought or wildfires. Understanding these regional differences is critical for targeted adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Compounding Impacts: The assessment highlights the compounding effects of multiple climate hazards. For example, a drought followed by a wildfire can have significantly more devastating consequences than either event in isolation. Understanding these complex interactions is essential for effective risk management.

Economic Costs: The 5th National Climate Assessment quantifies the significant economic costs associated with climate change impacts, including damage to infrastructure, reduced agricultural yields, increased healthcare costs, and disruptions to various sectors of the economy.

Equity and Justice: The assessment underscores the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, including low-income communities, communities of color, and Indigenous communities, highlighting the critical need for climate justice in adaptation and mitigation efforts.

The 5th National Climate Assessment concludes that climate change is a serious and pervasive threat to the United States, demanding immediate and substantial action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the unavoidable impacts already underway. Delaying action will only exacerbate the risks and costs associated with climate change.

Publisher and Editor Credentials

Publisher: U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP)

The USGCRP is a federal body established by the Global Change Research Act of

1990. It's composed of 13 federal agencies, including NASA, NOAA, and the EPA, giving it significant authority and scientific expertise in climate-related issues. This interagency collaboration ensures a comprehensive and scientifically rigorous approach to producing the 5th National Climate Assessment. The USGCRP's authority stems from its mandate to assess the impacts of global change and its established reputation for producing high-quality, objective scientific reports.

Editor: While the NCA5 doesn't list a single editor in the same way a journal article might, the report's credibility is ensured by a rigorous peer-review process and a large team of contributing authors, each with expertise in relevant fields. The USGCRP manages the overall editorial process, ensuring consistency, accuracy, and adherence to scientific standards. The involvement of numerous leading experts in climate science across various disciplines adds significantly to the report's credibility.

Current Relevance of the 5th National Climate Assessment

The 5th National Climate Assessment maintains remarkable relevance in today's context. The climate crisis continues to unfold, with increasingly frequent and intense extreme weather events confirming the assessment's projections. The ongoing climate impacts highlighted in NCA5 underscore the urgency for immediate and sustained action. The report serves as a critical resource for policymakers, researchers, businesses, and individuals seeking to understand and respond to the challenges of climate change. The findings inform adaptation strategies, mitigation policies, and sustainable development plans at all levels of governance. Its recommendations remain highly relevant in shaping climate policy and informing climate-related decision-making. Its conclusions continue to serve as a critical basis for driving national and international action on climate change.

Conclusion

The 5th National Climate Assessment stands as a landmark achievement in climate science communication and policy guidance. Its detailed analysis, comprehensive scope, and clear presentation of scientific findings provide an invaluable resource for understanding the multifaceted challenges of climate change in the United States. The assessment's unequivocal conclusions underscore the urgent need for bold and decisive action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of a changing climate. Ignoring its warnings will have profound and potentially irreversible consequences for the nation's environment, economy, and society.

FAQs

1. What is the main difference between the 5th National Climate Assessment and previous assessments? The 5th NCA incorporates the latest climate science, improved modeling techniques, and a more comprehensive understanding of the interconnectedness of climate change impacts, resulting in more detailed regional assessments and more robust projections of future risks.
1. How does the 5th National Climate Assessment inform policy decisions? The assessment provides policymakers with crucial scientific information to inform the development and implementation of climate policies, adaptation strategies, and mitigation measures at the national, regional, and local levels.
1. What are the key economic implications highlighted in the 5th National Climate Assessment? The assessment projects substantial economic costs associated with climate change, including damages to infrastructure, decreased agricultural yields, increased healthcare expenses, and disruptions to various economic sectors.
1. How does the 5th National Climate Assessment address issues of equity and justice? The report emphasizes the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, including low-income communities, communities of color, and Indigenous peoples, highlighting the critical need for just and equitable climate action.
1. What are the major regional variations in climate change impacts described in the assessment? The 5th NCA details significant regional differences in the type and severity of climate impacts, with some regions facing greater risks from sea-level rise, while others are more susceptible to drought, wildfires, or extreme heat.
1. What are the main mitigation strategies suggested by the 5th National Climate Assessment? The assessment strongly advocates for substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions through a transition to clean energy, improved energy efficiency, and sustainable land management practices.

1. How accessible is the 5th National Climate Assessment to the general public? The assessment is available online and includes summaries designed for a non-specialist audience, making its key findings accessible to a broad readership.
1. What role does the 5th National Climate Assessment play in international climate negotiations? The assessment informs U.S. participation in international climate negotiations by providing a scientifically robust foundation for the nation's climate commitments and strategies.
1. What are the next steps following the release of the 5th National Climate Assessment? The assessment's findings should guide policymakers, businesses, and communities in developing and implementing effective climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, fostering collaboration across sectors to address this urgent challenge.

Related Articles

1. "Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Fourth National Climate Assessment": This article discusses the previous assessment and provides a historical comparison to the 5th NCA.
1. "Regional Impacts of Climate Change in the 5th National Climate Assessment": Focuses on the regional variations in climate change impacts as detailed in the 5th NCA.
1. "Economic Costs of Climate Change: A Review of the 5th National Climate Assessment": Explores the economic implications of climate change detailed in the assessment.
1. "Climate Justice and Equity in the 5th National Climate Assessment": Discusses the assessment's focus on the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities.

1. "Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change: Insights from the 5th National Climate Assessment": Analyzes adaptation strategies proposed in the 5th NCA.
1. "Mitigation Strategies to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Lessons from the 5th National Climate Assessment": Focuses on mitigation strategies for reducing emissions, as laid out in the report.
1. "The Role of Science in Informing Climate Policy: A Case Study of the 5th National Climate Assessment": Discusses the influence of the assessment on climate policy.
1. "Communicating Climate Change: Lessons from the 5th National Climate Assessment": Explores effective communication strategies in conveying the findings of the assessment.
1. "Comparing the 5th National Climate Assessment to International Climate Reports": Compares the findings of the 5th NCA with similar international reports on climate change.

5th national climate assessment: *Review of the Draft Fifth National Climate Assessment*

National Academies of Sciences Engineering and Medicine, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Change and Society, Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate, Committee to Review the Draft Fifth National Climate Assessment, 2023-12-20 Roughly every four years, the U.S. Global Change Research Program produces a congressionally mandated assessment of global change science and the impacts, adaptation, and mitigation of climate change in the United States. The draft Fifth National Climate Assessment (NCA5), released publicly in November 2022, covers a wide range of U.S. impacts, from human health and community well-being to the built environment, businesses and economies, and ecosystems and water resources. NCA5 had the largest scale of collaboration to date in the series, with input from hundreds of experts from all levels of governments, academia, non-government organizations, the private sector, and the public. The National Academies report provides an independent, comprehensive review and makes recommendations to strengthen the accuracy, credibility, and accessibility of the draft NCA5 report. The National Academies' review of the draft NCA5 report finds that it successfully meets the requirements of the federal mandate,

provides accurate information, and effectively communicates climate science to the public, decision makers, and other stakeholders. The review makes recommendations for ways the draft NCA5 report could be strengthened, including: adopting more clear and consistent structure for key messages and figures across the report; resolving inconsistencies between chapters in how terms and topics are discussed, for example the use of scenarios and projections; intentionally applying an equity and justice lens across chapters; and increasing emphasis on certain topical areas.

5th national climate assessment: *Review of the Draft Fourth National Climate Assessment* National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Change and Society, Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate, Committee to Review the Draft Fourth National Climate Assessment, 2018-06-18 Climate change poses many challenges that affect society and the natural world. With these challenges, however, come opportunities to respond. By taking steps to adapt to and mitigate climate change, the risks to society and the impacts of continued climate change can be lessened. The National Climate Assessment, coordinated by the U.S. Global Change Research Program, is a mandated report intended to inform response decisions. Required to be developed every four years, these reports provide the most comprehensive and up-to-date evaluation of climate change impacts available for the United States, making them a unique and important climate change document. The draft Fourth National Climate Assessment (NCA4) report reviewed here addresses a wide range of topics of high importance to the United States and society more broadly, extending from human health and community well-being, to the built environment, to businesses and economies, to ecosystems and natural resources. This report evaluates the draft NCA4 to determine if it meets the requirements of the federal mandate, whether it provides accurate information grounded in the scientific literature, and whether it effectively communicates climate science, impacts, and responses for general audiences including the public, decision makers, and other stakeholders.

5th national climate assessment: Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States US Global Change Research Program, 2018-02-06 As global climate change proliferates, so too do the health risks associated with the changing world around us. Called for in the President's Climate Action Plan and put together by experts from eight different Federal agencies, The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health: A Scientific Assessment is a comprehensive report on these evolving health risks, including: Temperature-related death and illness Air quality deterioration Impacts of extreme events on human health Vector-borne diseases Climate impacts on water-related Illness Food safety, nutrition, and distribution Mental health and well-being This report summarizes scientific data in a concise and accessible fashion for the general public, providing executive summaries, key takeaways, and full-color diagrams and charts. Learn what health risks face you and your family as a result of global climate change and start preparing now with The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health.

5th national climate assessment: Attribution of Extreme Weather Events in the Context of Climate Change National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate, Committee on Extreme Weather Events and Climate Change Attribution, 2016-07-28 As climate has warmed over recent years, a new pattern of more frequent and more intense weather events has unfolded across the globe. Climate models simulate such changes in extreme events, and some of the reasons for the changes are well understood. Warming increases the likelihood of extremely hot days and nights, favors increased atmospheric moisture that may result in more frequent heavy rainfall and snowfall, and leads to evaporation that can exacerbate droughts. Even with evidence of these broad trends, scientists cautioned in the past that individual weather events couldn't be attributed to climate change. Now, with advances in understanding the climate science behind extreme events and the science of extreme event attribution, such blanket statements may not be accurate. The relatively young science of extreme event attribution seeks to tease out the influence of human-cause climate change from other factors, such as natural sources of variability like El Niño, as contributors to individual

extreme events. Event attribution can answer questions about how much climate change influenced the probability or intensity of a specific type of weather event. As event attribution capabilities improve, they could help inform choices about assessing and managing risk, and in guiding climate adaptation strategies. This report examines the current state of science of extreme weather attribution, and identifies ways to move the science forward to improve attribution capabilities.

5th national climate assessment: *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States* U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2009-08-24 Summarizes the science of climate change and impacts on the United States, for the public and policymakers.

5th national climate assessment: *Climate Change 2014* Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat, 2015

5th national climate assessment: *Super Polluters* Don Grant, Andrew Jorgenson, Wesley Longhofer, 2020-11-17 Power plants are essential to achieving the standard of living that modern societies demand and the social and economic infrastructure on which they depend. Yet their indispensability has allowed them to evade responsibility for their vast carbon emissions. Fossil-fueled power plants are the single largest sites of anthropogenic greenhouse gases, making them one of the greatest threats to our planet's climate. Significant as they are, we lack a comprehensive understanding of the social causes that enable power plant emissions and continue to delay their reduction. *Super Polluters* offers a groundbreaking global analysis of carbon pollution caused by the generation of electricity, pinpointing who bears the most responsibility for the energy sector's vast emissions and what can be done about them. The sociologists Don Grant, Andrew Jorgenson, and Wesley Longhofer analyze a novel dataset on the carbon dioxide emissions and structural attributes of thousands of fossil-fueled power plants around the world, identifying which plants discharge the most carbon. They investigate the global, organizational, and political conditions that explain these hyper-emitting facilities' behavior and call into question the claim that improvements in technical efficiency will always reduce emissions. Grant, Jorgenson, and Longhofer demonstrate which energy and climate policies are most effective at abating power-plant pollution, emphasizing how mobilized citizen activism shapes those outcomes. A comprehensive account of who bears the blame for our warming planet, *Super Polluters* points to more feasible and effective emission reduction strategies that target the world's most profligate polluters.

5th national climate assessment: *Shock Waves* Stephane Hallegatte, Mook Bangalore, Laura Bonzanigo, Marianne Fay, Tamaro Kane, Ulf Narloch, Julie Rozenberg, David Treguer, Adrien Vogt-Schilb, 2015-11-23 Ending poverty and stabilizing climate change will be two unprecedented global achievements and two major steps toward sustainable development. But the two objectives cannot be considered in isolation: they need to be jointly tackled through an integrated strategy. This report brings together those two objectives and explores how they can more easily be achieved if considered together. It examines the potential impact of climate change and climate policies on poverty reduction. It also provides guidance on how to create a "win-win" situation so that climate change policies contribute to poverty reduction and poverty-reduction policies contribute to climate change mitigation and resilience building. The key finding of the report is that climate change represents a significant obstacle to the sustained eradication of poverty, but future impacts on poverty are determined by policy choices: rapid, inclusive, and climate-informed development can prevent most short-term impacts whereas immediate pro-poor, emissions-reduction policies can drastically limit long-term ones.

5th national climate assessment: *Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region* R. Krishnan, J. Sanjay, Chellappan Gnanaseelan, Milind Mujumdar, Ashwini Kulkarni, Supriyo Chakraborty, 2020-06-12 This open access book discusses the impact of human-induced global climate change on the regional climate and monsoons of the Indian subcontinent, adjoining Indian Ocean and the Himalayas. It documents the regional climate change projections based on the climate models used in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) and climate change modeling studies using the IITM Earth System Model (ESM) and CORDEX South Asia datasets. The IPCC assessment reports, published every 6-7 years, constitute important reference materials for major

policy decisions on climate change, adaptation, and mitigation. While the IPCC assessment reports largely provide a global perspective on climate change, the focus on regional climate change aspects is considerably limited. The effects of climate change over the Indian subcontinent involve complex physical processes on different space and time scales, especially given that the mean climate of this region is generally shaped by the Indian monsoon and the unique high-elevation geographical features such as the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Tibetan Plateau and the adjoining Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal. This book also presents policy relevant information based on robust scientific analysis and assessments of the observed and projected future climate change over the Indian region.

5th national climate assessment: Canada's Top Climate Change Risks The Expert Panel on Climate Change Risks and Adaptation Potential, 2019-07-04 Canada's Top Climate Change Risks identifies the top risk areas based on the extent and likelihood of the potential damage, and rates the risk areas according to society's ability to adapt and reduce negative outcomes. These 12 major areas of risk are: agriculture and food, coastal communities, ecosystems, fisheries, forestry, geopolitical dynamics, governance and capacity, human health and wellness, Indigenous ways of life, northern communities, physical infrastructure, and water. The report describes an approach to inform federal risk prioritization and adaptation responses. The Panel outlines a multi-layered method of prioritizing adaptation measures based on an understanding of the risk, adaptation potential, and federal roles and responsibilities.

5th national climate assessment: America's Climate Choices National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate, Committee on America's Climate Choices, 2011-06-11 Climate change is occurring. It is very likely caused by the emission of greenhouse gases from human activities, and poses significant risks for a range of human and natural systems. And these emissions continue to increase, which will result in further change and greater risks. America's Climate Choices makes the case that the environmental, economic, and humanitarian risks posed by climate change indicate a pressing need for substantial action now to limit the magnitude of climate change and to prepare for adapting to its impacts. Although there is some uncertainty about future risk, acting now will reduce the risks posed by climate change and the pressure to make larger, more rapid, and potentially more expensive reductions later. Most actions taken to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts are common sense investments that will offer protection against natural climate variations and extreme events. In addition, crucial investment decisions made now about equipment and infrastructure can lock in commitments to greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come. Finally, while it may be possible to scale back or reverse many responses to climate change, it is difficult or impossible to undo climate change, once manifested. Current efforts of local, state, and private-sector actors are important, but not likely to yield progress comparable to what could be achieved with the addition of strong federal policies that establish coherent national goals and incentives, and that promote strong U.S. engagement in international-level response efforts. The inherent complexities and uncertainties of climate change are best met by applying an iterative risk management framework and making efforts to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions; prepare for adapting to impacts; invest in scientific research, technology development, and information systems; and facilitate engagement between scientific and technical experts and the many types of stakeholders making America's climate choices.

5th national climate assessment: Communities in Action National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Community-Based Solutions to Promote Health Equity in the United States, 2017-04-27 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education,

inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. *Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity* seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

5th national climate assessment: *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2022-04-30 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the leading international body for assessing the science related to climate change. It provides policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of human-induced climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. This IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate is the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the observed and projected changes to the ocean and cryosphere and their associated impacts and risks, with a focus on resilience, risk management response options, and adaptation measures, considering both their potential and limitations. It brings together knowledge on physical and biogeochemical changes, the interplay with ecosystem changes, and the implications for human communities. It serves policymakers, decision makers, stakeholders, and all interested parties with unbiased, up-to-date, policy-relevant information. This title is also available as Open Access on Cambridge Core.

5th national climate assessment: *A New Coast* Jeffrey Peterson, 2019-11-26 “This is a timely book... [It] should be mandatory reading... — Minnesota Star Tribune More severe storms and rising seas will inexorably push the American coastline inland with profound impact on communities, infrastructure, and natural systems. In *A New Coast*, Jeffrey Peterson draws a comprehensive picture of how storms and rising seas will change the coast. Peterson offers a clear-eyed assessment of how governments can work with the private sector and citizens to be better prepared for the coming coastal inundation. Drawing on four decades of experience at the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Senate, Peterson presents the science behind predictions for coastal impacts. He explains how current policies fall short of what is needed to effectively prepare for these changes and how the Trump Administration has significantly weakened these efforts. While describing how and why the current policies exist, he builds a strong case for a bold, new approach, tackling difficult topics including: how to revise flood insurance and disaster assistance programs; when to step back from the coast rather than build protection structures; how to steer new development away from at-risk areas; and how to finance the transition to a new coast. Key challenges, including how to protect critical infrastructure, ecosystems, and disadvantaged populations, are examined. Ultimately, Peterson offers hope in the form of a framework of new national policies and programs to support local and state governments. He calls for engagement from the private sector and local and national leaders in a “campaign for a new coast.” *A New Coast* is a compelling assessment of the dramatic changes that are coming to America’s coast. Peterson offers insights and strategies for policymakers, planners, and business leaders preparing for the intensifying impacts of climate change along the coast.

5th national climate assessment: *Drawdown* Paul Hawken, 2017-04-18 • New York Times bestseller • The 100 most substantive solutions to reverse global warming, based on meticulous research by leading scientists and policymakers around the world “At this point in time, the *Drawdown* book is exactly what is needed; a credible, conservative solution-by-solution narrative that we can do it. Reading it is an effective inoculation against the widespread perception of doom that humanity cannot and will not solve the climate crisis. Reported by-effects include increased determination and a sense of grounded hope.” —Per Espen Stoknes, Author, *What We Think About When We Try Not To Think About Global Warming* “There’s been no real way for ordinary people to

get an understanding of what they can do and what impact it can have. There remains no single, comprehensive, reliable compendium of carbon-reduction solutions across sectors. At least until now. . . . The public is hungry for this kind of practical wisdom.” —David Roberts, Vox “This is the ideal environmental sciences textbook—only it is too interesting and inspiring to be called a textbook.” —Peter Kareiva, Director of the Institute of the Environment and Sustainability, UCLA In the face of widespread fear and apathy, an international coalition of researchers, professionals, and scientists have come together to offer a set of realistic and bold solutions to climate change. One hundred techniques and practices are described here—some are well known; some you may have never heard of. They range from clean energy to educating girls in lower-income countries to land use practices that pull carbon out of the air. The solutions exist, are economically viable, and communities throughout the world are currently enacting them with skill and determination. If deployed collectively on a global scale over the next thirty years, they represent a credible path forward, not just to slow the earth’s warming but to reach drawdown, that point in time when greenhouse gases in the atmosphere peak and begin to decline. These measures promise cascading benefits to human health, security, prosperity, and well-being—giving us every reason to see this planetary crisis as an opportunity to create a just and livable world.

5th national climate assessment: The US National Climate Assessment Katharine Jacobs, Susanne Moser, James Buizer, 2016-08-09 This book offers valuable climate policy and climate assessment lessons, depicting what it takes to build a sustained climate assessment process. It explores the third U.S. National Climate Assessment (NCA3) report as compared with previous US national climate assessments, from both a process and content perspective. The U.S. Global Change Research Program is required by law to produce a National Climate Assessment report every four years, and these reports provide a comprehensive evaluation of climate science as well as observed and projected climate impacts on a variety of sectors. As the book describes, a key contribution of the NCA3 approach is a far more deliberate interdisciplinary process, as well as an engagement strategy that brought hundreds of public and private sector stakeholders into the assessment community. Among its most important conceptual contributions was an explicit focus on building the infrastructure to conduct better assessments over time and an experimental approach to analysis of the impacts of climate on cross-sectoral systems and inter-locking and cascading effects across sectors. Readers may explore innovations such as the development of regional climatologies and projections for every region of the US, as well as the development of the Global Change Information System. The book also highlights the need for decision-makers to be part of the assessment process, in order for assessment findings to be truly useful from a decision-maker's perspective. Many lessons have been learned by the NCA3 authors that can be useful in future assessments and adaptation processes, both within the US and internationally. This book passes on such lessons and includes an evaluation of the role of state climate assessments in ongoing national assessment processes.

5th national climate assessment: Managing Climate Risk in the U.S. Financial System Leonardo Martinez-Diaz, Jesse M. Keenan, 2020-09-09 This publication serves as a roadmap for exploring and managing climate risk in the U.S. financial system. It is the first major climate publication by a U.S. financial regulator. The central message is that U.S. financial regulators must recognize that climate change poses serious emerging risks to the U.S. financial system, and they should move urgently and decisively to measure, understand, and address these risks. Achieving this goal calls for strengthening regulators’ capabilities, expertise, and data and tools to better monitor, analyze, and quantify climate risks. It calls for working closely with the private sector to ensure that financial institutions and market participants do the same. And it calls for policy and regulatory choices that are flexible, open-ended, and adaptable to new information about climate change and its risks, based on close and iterative dialogue with the private sector. At the same time, the financial community should not simply be reactive—it should provide solutions. Regulators should recognize that the financial system can itself be a catalyst for investments that accelerate economic resilience and the transition to a net-zero emissions economy. Financial innovations, in the form of

new financial products, services, and technologies, can help the U.S. economy better manage climate risk and help channel more capital into technologies essential for the transition.

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5th national climate assessment: Comparative Climatic Data, 1976

5th national climate assessment: Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States

National Research Council, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Committee on Applied and Theoretical Statistics, Policy and Global Affairs, Committee on Science, Technology, and Law, Committee on Identifying the Needs of the Forensic Sciences Community, 2009-07-29 Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

5th national climate assessment: Climate Change and Cities Cynthia Rosenzweig, William D. Solecki, Patricia Romero-Lankao, Shagun Mehrotra, Shobhakar Dhakal, Somayya Ali Ibrahim, 2018-03-29 Climate Change and Cities bridges science-to-action for climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in cities around the world.

5th national climate assessment: *Vis Enviro Science EPUB High School 6 Year Access* David M. Hassenzahl, Linda R. Berg, Mary Catherine Hager, 2017-11-06

5th national climate assessment: *Potential Impacts of Climate Change on U.S. Transportation* Division on Earth and Life Studies, Transportation Research Board, 2008-07-16 The Transportation Research Board (TRB) and the Division on Earth and Life Studies (DELS) have released the pre-publication version of TRB Special Report 290, The Potential Impacts of Climate Change on U.S. Transportation, which explores the consequences of climate change for U.S. transportation infrastructure and operations. The report provides an overview of the scientific consensus on the current and future climate changes of particular relevance to U.S. transportation, including the limits of present scientific understanding as to their precise timing, magnitude, and geographic location; identifies potential impacts on U.S. transportation and adaptation options; and offers recommendations for both research and actions that can be taken to prepare for climate change. The book also summarizes previous work on strategies for reducing transportation-related emissions of carbon dioxide--the primary greenhouse gas--that contribute to climate change. Five commissioned papers used by the committee to help develop the report, a summary of the report, and a National Academies press release associated with the report are available online. DELS, like TRB, is a division of the National Academies, which include the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, Institute of Medicine, and National Research Council.

5th national climate assessment: Unsettled (Updated and Expanded Edition) Steven E. Koonin, 2024-06-11 In this updated and expanded edition of climate scientist Steven Koonin's groundbreaking book, go behind the headlines to discover the latest eye-opening data about climate change—with unbiased facts and realistic steps for the future. Greenland's ice loss is accelerating. Extreme temperatures are causing more fatalities. Rapid 'climate action' is essential to avoid a

future climate disaster. You've heard all this presented as fact. But according to science, all of these statements are profoundly misleading. With the new edition of *Unsettled*, Steven Koonin draws on decades of experience—including as a top science advisor to the Obama administration—to clear away the fog and explain what science really says (and doesn't say). With a new introduction, this edition now features reflections on an additional three years of eye-opening data, alternatives to unrealistic “net zero” solutions, global energy inequalities, and the energy crisis arising from the war in Ukraine. When it comes to climate change, the media, politicians, and other prominent voices have declared that “the science is settled.” In reality, the climate is changing, but the why and how aren't as clear as you've probably been led to believe. Koonin takes readers behind the headlines, dispels popular myths, and unveils little-known truths: Despite rising greenhouse gas emissions, global temperatures decreased from 1940 to 1970. Models currently used to predict the future do not accurately describe the climate of the past, and modelers themselves strongly doubt their regional predictions. There is no compelling evidence that hurricanes are becoming more frequent—or that predictions of rapid sea level rise have any validity. *Unsettled* is a reality check buoyed by hope, offering the truth about climate science—what we know, what we don't, and what it all means for our future.

5th national climate assessment: *Cities and Climate Change* Daniel Hoornweg, Mila Freire, Marcus J. Lee, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, Belinda Yuen, 2011-06-02 This book provides the latest knowledge and practice in responding to the challenge of climate change in cities. Case studies focus on topics such as New Orleans in the context of a fragile environment, a framework to include poverty in the cities and climate change discussion, and measuring the impact of GHG emissions.

5th national climate assessment: *Impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019-01-06 This report indicates that climate change will significantly affect the availability and trade of fish products, especially for those countries most dependent on the sector, and calls for effective adaptation and mitigation actions encompassing food production.

5th national climate assessment: *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8* National Research Council, Institute of Medicine, Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Committee on the Science of Children Birth to Age 8: Deepening and Broadening the Foundation for Success, 2015-07-23 Children are already learning at birth, and they develop and learn at a rapid pace in their early years. This provides a critical foundation for lifelong progress, and the adults who provide for the care and the education of young children bear a great responsibility for their health, development, and learning. Despite the fact that they share the same objective - to nurture young children and secure their future success - the various practitioners who contribute to the care and the education of children from birth through age 8 are not acknowledged as a workforce unified by the common knowledge and competencies needed to do their jobs well. *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8* explores the science of child development, particularly looking at implications for the professionals who work with children. This report examines the current capacities and practices of the workforce, the settings in which they work, the policies and infrastructure that set qualifications and provide professional learning, and the government agencies and other funders who support and oversee these systems. This book then makes recommendations to improve the quality of professional practice and the practice environment for care and education professionals. These detailed recommendations create a blueprint for action that builds on a unifying foundation of child development and early learning, shared knowledge and competencies for care and education professionals, and principles for effective professional learning. Young children thrive and learn best when they have secure, positive relationships with adults who are knowledgeable about how to support their development and learning and are responsive to their individual progress. *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8* offers guidance on system changes to improve the quality of professional practice, specific actions to improve professional learning systems and workforce development, and research to continue to build the knowledge base in ways that will directly advance and inform

future actions. The recommendations of this book provide an opportunity to improve the quality of the care and the education that children receive, and ultimately improve outcomes for children.

5th national climate assessment: Climate Change 2014 Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat. Working group 2,

5th national climate assessment: *The Fifth Risk: Undoing Democracy* Michael Lewis, 2018-10-02 The New York Times Bestseller, with a new afterword [Michael Lewis's] most ambitious and important book. —Joe Klein, New York Times Michael Lewis's brilliant narrative of the Trump administration's botched presidential transition takes us into the engine rooms of a government under attack by its leaders through willful ignorance and greed. The government manages a vast array of critical services that keep us safe and underpin our lives from ensuring the safety of our food and drugs and predicting extreme weather events to tracking and locating black market uranium before the terrorists do. The Fifth Risk masterfully and vividly unspools the consequences if the people given control over our government have no idea how it works.

5th national climate assessment: *Empirical-statistical Downscaling* Rasmus E. Benestad, Inger Hanssen-Bauer, Deliang Chen, 2008 Empirical-statistical downscaling (ESD) is a method for estimating how local climatic variables are affected by large-scale climatic conditions. ESD has been applied to local climate/weather studies for years, but there are few ? if any ? textbooks on the subject. It is also anticipated that ESD will become more important and commonplace in the future, as anthropogenic global warming proceeds. Thus, a textbook on ESD will be important for next-generation climate scientists.

5th national climate assessment: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2012-05-28 Extreme weather and climate events, interacting with exposed and vulnerable human and natural systems, can lead to disasters. This Special Report explores the social as well as physical dimensions of weather- and climate-related disasters, considering opportunities for managing risks at local to international scales. SREX was approved and accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on 18 November 2011 in Kampala, Uganda.

5th national climate assessment: *Losing Earth* Nathaniel Rich, 2020-03-05 By 1979, we knew all that we know now about the science of climate change - what was happening, why it was happening, and how to stop it. Over the next ten years, we had the very real opportunity to stop it. Obviously, we failed. Nathaniel Rich's groundbreaking account of that failure - and how tantalizingly close we came to signing binding treaties that would have saved us all before the fossil fuels industry and politicians committed to anti-scientific denialism - is already a journalistic blockbuster, a full issue of the New York Times Magazine that has earned favorable comparisons to Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* and John Hersey's *Hiroshima*. Rich has become an instant, in-demand expert and speaker. A major movie deal is already in place. It is the story, perhaps, that can shift the conversation. In the book *Losing Earth*, Rich is able to provide more of the context for what did - and didn't - happen in the 1980s and, more important, is able to carry the story fully into the present day and wrestle with what those past failures mean for us in 2019. It is not just an agonizing revelation of historical missed opportunities, but a clear-eyed and eloquent assessment of how we got to now, and what we can and must do before it's truly too late.

5th national climate assessment: *African Handbook of Climate Change Adaptation* Walter Leal Filho, Nicholas Oguge, Desalegn Ayal, Lydia Adeleke, Izael da Silva, 2021-05-21 This open access book discusses current thinking and presents the main issues and challenges associated with climate change in Africa. It introduces evidences from studies and projects which show how climate change adaptation is being - and may continue to be successfully implemented in African countries. Thanks to its scope and wide range of themes surrounding climate change, the ambition is that this book will be a lead publication on the topic, which may be regularly updated and hence capture further works. Climate change is a major global challenge. However, some geographical regions are more severely affected than others. One of these regions is the African continent. Due to a combination of unfavourable socio-economic and meteorological conditions, African countries are

particularly vulnerable to climate change and its impacts. The recently released IPCC special report Global Warming of 1.5o C outlines the fact that keeping global warming by the level of 1.5o C is possible, but also suggested that an increase by 2o C could lead to crises with crops (agriculture fed by rain could drop by 50% in some African countries by 2020) and livestock production, could damage water supplies and pose an additional threat to coastal areas. The 5th Assessment Report produced by IPCC predicts that wheat may disappear from Africa by 2080, and that maize— a staple—will fall significantly in southern Africa. Also, arid and semi-arid lands are likely to increase by up to 8%, with severe ramifications for livelihoods, poverty eradication and meeting the SDGs. Pursuing appropriate adaptation strategies is thus vital, in order to address the current and future challenges posed by a changing climate. It is against this background that the African Handbook of Climate Change Adaptation is being published. It contains papers prepared by scholars, representatives from social movements, practitioners and members of governmental agencies, undertaking research and/or executing climate change projects in Africa, and working with communities across the African continent. Encompassing over 100 contributions from across Africa, it is the most comprehensive publication on climate change adaptation in Africa ever produced.

5th national climate assessment: *Understanding and Assessing Climate Change* Deborah J. Bathke, Robert J. Oglesby, Clinton M. Rowe, Donald A. Wilhite, 2014-09

5th national climate assessment: *Our Future Climate* , 2003 Issued for World Meteorological Day 2003, this brochure explains, in terms accessible to the general public, the climate system and the climate change processes, as well as model projections of our future climate with its far-reaching consequences to society. The brochure also explains why the unprecedented weather- and climate-related extreme events, such as floods, droughts and tropical cyclones in various parts of the world, are glimpses of what could be awaiting future generations if human-induced change to our climate is not brought under control.--Publisher's description.

5th national climate assessment: Climate Change Profile of Pakistan Asian Development Bank, 2017-08-30 Catastrophic floods, droughts, and cyclones have plagued Pakistan in recent years. The 2010 flood killed 1,600 people and caused around \$10 billion in damage. The 2015 Karachi heat wave led to the death of more than 1,200 people. Climate change-related natural hazards may increase in frequency and severity in the coming decades. Climatic changes are expected to have wide-ranging impacts on Pakistan, affecting agricultural productivity, water availability, and increased frequency of extreme climatic events. Addressing these risks requires climate change to be mainstreamed into national strategy and policy. This publication provides a comprehensive overview of climate change science and policy in Pakistan.

5th national climate assessment: Climate Change 2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Working Group 2, 2007

5th national climate assessment: *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5)* American Psychiatric Association, 2021-09-24

5th national climate assessment: Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation Ottmar Edenhofer, Ramón Pichs-Madruga, Youba Sokona, Kristin Seyboth, Susanne Kadner, Timm Zwickel, Patrick Eickemeier, Gerrit Hansen, Steffen Schlömer, Christoph von Stechow, Patrick Matschoss, 2011-11-21 This Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report (IPCC-SRREN) assesses the potential role of renewable energy in the mitigation of climate change. It covers the six most important renewable energy sources - bioenergy, solar, geothermal, hydropower, ocean and wind energy - as well as their integration into present and future energy systems. It considers the environmental and social consequences associated with the deployment of these technologies, and presents strategies to overcome technical as well as non-technical obstacles to their application and diffusion. SRREN brings a broad spectrum of technology-specific experts together with scientists studying energy systems as a whole. Prepared following strict IPCC procedures, it presents an impartial assessment of the current state of knowledge: it is policy relevant but not policy prescriptive. SRREN is an invaluable assessment of the potential role of renewable energy for the mitigation of climate change for policymakers, the private sector, and

academic researchers.

5th national climate assessment: Fiscal Policies for Development and Climate Action Miria A. Pigato, 2018-12-31 This report provides actionable advice on how to design and implement fiscal policies for both development and climate action. Building on more than two decades of research in development and environmental economics, it argues that well-designed environmental tax reforms are especially valuable in developing countries, where they can reduce emissions, increase domestic revenues, and generate positive welfare effects such as cleaner water, safer roads, and improvements in human health. Moreover, these reforms need not harm competitiveness. New empirical evidence from Indonesia and Mexico suggests that under certain conditions, raising fuel prices can actually increase firm productivity. Finally, the report discusses the role of fiscal policy in strengthening resilience to climate change. It provides evidence that preventive public investments and measures to build fiscal buffers can help safeguard stability and growth in the face of rising climate risks. In this way, environmental tax reforms and climate risk-management strategies can lay the much-needed fiscal foundation for development and climate action.

5th national climate assessment: The Zones of Regulation Leah M. Kuypers, 2011 ... a curriculum geared toward helping students gain skills in consciously regulating their actions, which in turn leads to increased control and problem solving abilities. Using a cognitive behavior approach, the curriculum's learning activities are designed to help students recognize when they are in different states called zones, with each of four zones represented by a different color. In the activities, students also learn how to use strategies or tools to stay in a zone or move from one to another. Students explore calming techniques, cognitive strategies, and sensory supports so they will have a toolbox of methods to use to move between zones. To deepen students' understanding of how to self-regulate, the lessons set out to teach students these skills: how to read others' facial expressions and recognize a broader range of emotions, perspective about how others see and react to their behavior, insight into events that trigger their less regulated states, and when and how to use tools and problem solving skills. The curriculum's learning activities are presented in 18 lessons. To reinforce the concepts being taught, each lesson includes probing questions to discuss and instructions for one or more learning activities. Many lessons offer extension activities and ways to adapt the activity for individual student needs. The curriculum also includes worksheets, other handouts, and visuals to display and share. These can be photocopied from this book or printed from the accompanying CD.--Publisher's website.

Additional Resources

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