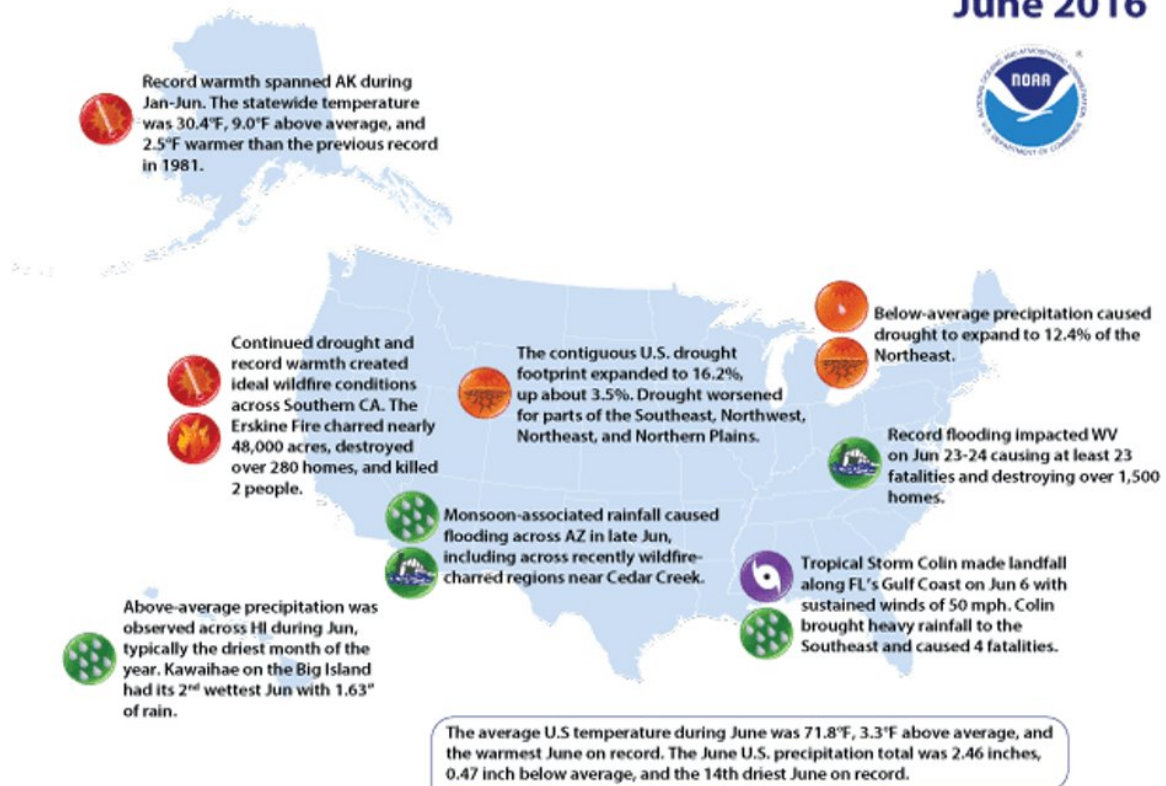


The climate science report Trump hoped to ignore will resonate outside of Washington, DC

November 8 2017, by Gary W. Yohe

U.S. Selected Significant Climate Anomalies and Events June 2016



Please Note: Material provided in this map was compiled from NOAA's State of the Climate Reports. For more information please visit: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc>

Credit: NOAA

Last week, without comment, the White House published a study officially titled the [Climate Science Special Report](#). Contrary to many statements and positions articulated by President Trump, members of his Cabinet, his surrogates and his supporters, the report clearly states that Earth's climate is changing, and "it is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century."

The study was prepared pursuant to a 1990 law in which Congress [directed](#) government scientists to prepare and transmit a [report](#) to the president and Congress every four years assembling and interpreting findings from the [U.S. Global Change Research Program](#). This initiative draws together work from 13 federal agencies that conduct or use research on global change and its impacts, in areas ranging from agriculture to national defense. The report is part I of the Fourth National Climate Assessment, with more to follow.

Along with many other others, I was concerned that the Trump administration would reject the report's conclusions, thereby emboldening contrarians and giving decision-makers at all levels of government cover to ignore climate change in their policy decisions.

Now that the administration has implicitly accepted the report, the question is whether it will have any impact on federal policy. In my view, the chances of that are slim to none. However, letting the report stand has strengthened the case for action to slow and otherwise respond to climate change across the country, notwithstanding President Trump's reluctance to lead from Washington.

A vacant White House science office

The [Office of Science and Technology Policy](#), where this report landed, was created by Congress in 1976 to advise the president and coordinate

among agencies on issues ranging from climate change to space exploration. Historically the office's director has also served as [science adviser](#) to the president, a post that is subject to Senate confirmation.

During final preparation of the Third National Climate Assessment in 2013, I served as vice chair of the National Climate Assessment Development and Advisory Committee. Our job was to bring together an assessment written by nearly 300 authors and deliver it to the Obama administration in a form that nonscientists could understand, while preserving the integrity of the [science](#) that went into it.

As the report neared completion, we were regularly called to meetings in Washington, D.C. with John Holdren, President Barack Obama's science adviser. Our work focused on new [climate science](#) studies: We examined recent findings and discussed how they affected our confidence in our key messages and the evidence on which we based each of our conclusions.

For example, we considered new analyses of agricultural yields which ultimately strengthened our finding that "climate disruptions to agricultural production have increased in the past 40 years and are projected to increase over the next 25 years. By midcentury and beyond, these impacts will be increasingly negative on most crops and livestock."

President Obama released the full Third National Climate Assessment in the Rose Garden on [May 6, 2014](#). In contrast, last week's release was like trick-or-treating on Halloween and coming to a house with a bowl of candy at the door but nobody home.

That's because the White House Science Office is currently an empty shell. President Trump has yet to nominate a director for the office and has no science adviser. There is no one there to act on the report's findings, or on [part II of the new assessment](#) on [climate change impacts](#),

risks and adaption, which is scheduled for completion in early 2018.

The Trump administration is not legally required to incorporate the assessment's findings in its policy and budgetary decisions, and its strong tilt toward policies that promote fossil fuels strongly indicates that it will not do so.

Action beyond Washington, DC

However, having published the report, President Trump and his Cabinet cannot wish its findings away. Rejecting it could have cast a cloud over climate-related decisions at the state and local levels and in the private sector. We can't be certain of the impacts of not rejecting it, but letting it stand makes some outcomes more likely. Notably:

- Congress will have more trouble dismissing proposed legislation that takes climate change risk into account.
- It will be harder for federal agencies to justify barring the [mention of climate change from documents and websites](#) or [preventing their scientists from giving presentations](#) on climate change.
- Shareholders of major corporations can cite the climate science report as a basis for urging CEOs to heed material climate risk.

California, with alliance of 15 states, pledges to keep pushing climate policies despite lack of federal progress

<https://t.co/nT1eVVSDjm>

— LA Times CA Politics (@LATpoliticsCA) [September 20, 2017](#)

- Local governments will have stronger cases for action to ameliorate impacts of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas

emissions. For example, Miami is considering a general obligation bond proposal that would use new property taxes to underwrite a US\$200 million down payment on an anticipated \$900 million investment to [upgrade flood prevention and drainage systems](#).

- The Trump administration will have a harder time making its case in court for proposed actions such as repealing the Clean Power Plan.

In summary, action to mitigate and adapt to [climate change](#) has already moved beyond the D.C. Beltway, including quiet steps in red-state rural areas. In my view, the Trump administration's stamp of "non-disapproval" on the [climate](#) science report will only fuel these efforts.

This article was originally published on [The Conversation](#). Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

Citation: The climate science report Trump hoped to ignore will resonate outside of Washington, DC (2017, November 8) retrieved 14 August 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-11-climate-science-trump-resonate-washington.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.