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Review of Climate Adaptation in the United States: More Than Before, But Less Than Needed. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change* 18 (2013): 361–406.

Just what are states and localities doing to adapt to climate change effects? Not as much as they need to, the authors conclude. At all levels of government, as well as the private sector, there is more planning than action, with fairly few concrete measures put in place. Those that have been adopted amount to incremental changes, not major transformations of the kind that may be needed in some areas. Lots of barriers having to do with money, policy, and institutional constraints, as well as lack of firm knowledge about what the climate has in store for particular places, still impede more ambitious efforts. Lacking financial and staff resources, many governments are shoehorning adaptation planning into existing frameworks, such as public health, water management, and hazard mitigation programs. “Most adaptation actions are currently in the initial phase, with many actors focusing on identifying the relevant climate risks and conducting current and future risk and vulnerability assessments of their assets and resources,” the authors write.

- **Javeline, Debra.** “The Most Important Topic Political Scientists Are Not Studying: Adapting to Climate Change.” *Perspectives on Politics* 12 (2014): 420–434.

Decisions about responding to climate change are political in nature. Political scientists could help inform such debates by conducting research about adaptation and its costs, social justice questions, and federalism, since different levels of government are bound to be involved. But phrases such as “climate change adaptation” barely occur in political science journals and are even more rarely discussed in depth. To encourage research, Javeline summarizes the basic science that scholars would need to know and offers up a plethora of questions and topics that invite further

study. “Adaptation studies sorely need the contributions of political scientists from almost every subfield,” she concludes.

- **Krause, Rachel M.** “Political Decision-Making and the Local Provision of Public Goods: The Case of Municipal Climate Protection in the U.S.” *Urban Studies* 49 (2012): 2399–2417.

Many examinations of local climate change efforts barely look beyond the question of whether cities participate in networks devoted to the topic. Examining original survey data, Krause looks at what makes a city more likely to engage in specific climate protection efforts. Rather than financial support from other levels of government or the likely local impact of climate change (for instance, because of location along a coast), the biggest factors appear to be both the municipal government’s own capacity for formulating and implementing policy and the human resources available locally, in terms of both per capita income and, especially, levels of higher education.

- **Wolinsky-Nahmias, Yael, ed.** *Changing Climate Politics: U.S. Policy and Civic Action*. Los Angeles: CQ Press, 2015.

Much of the research devoted to climate change has been scientific in nature. This edited volume offers a comprehensive overview of U.S. climate change policy, arguing that the federal government has largely been absent, save for court action. The collapse of federal climate strategies has led states and localities to take on more expansive roles. After outlining their efforts, including state-led cap-and-trade programs and municipal efforts to inventory and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contributors look at the broader impact of climate change on society. They examine not just political issues such as activists’ pushing for stronger environmental policies through ballot measures and other means but also effects on consumer behavior.