

2013 STRATEGIC COLLABORATIVE SCIENCE PROGRAM SUMMIT

“2013 Science Summit”

Presentation by
I Sam Higuchi,* Staff Engineer
NASA-HQ Environmental Management Division
Office of Strategic Infrastructure

11 – 12 July 2013

(2nd Strategic Collaborative Science Program Summit)

NASA HQ; 300 E Street SW; Washington, DC

11 July 2013 – "PRC – 9H40 (9 floor, room H40)"

12 July 2013 – "MIC-3 - 3H46 (3rd floor, room H46)"

**This presentation does not represent the official position of NASA or the United States government. This presentation reflects only the personal views of the presenter.*



Express (Washington Post publicatin) 9 July 2013
http://www.expressnightout.com/printedition/PDF/EXPRESS_07092013.pdf

National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) #40 – “Access to Space”

U.S. SPACE TRANSPORTATION POLICY

January 6, 2005

FACT SHEET

The President authorized a new national policy on December 21, 2004, that establishes national policy, guidelines, and implementation actions for United States space transportation programs and activities to ensure the Nation's ability to maintain access to and use space for U.S. national and homeland security, and civil, scientific, and commercial purposes. This policy supercedes Presidential Decision Directive/National Science and Technology Council-4, National Space Transportation Policy, dated August 5, 1994, in whole, and the following portions of Presidential Decision Directive/National Science and Technology Council-8/National Security Council-49, National Space Policy, dated September 14, 1996, that pertain to space transportation programs and activities: Civil Space Guideline 3b, Defense Space Sector Guideline c, Commercial Space Guideline 5, and Intersector Guideline 2.

National Security Presidential Directive #40

Responsibility for “Assures Access to Space”:

1. *Department of Defense*
2. *National Aeronautics and Space Administration*

Sustainability – Resilience – Encroachment

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON ACCESS TO SPACE

11th ASCE Aerospace Division International Conference (Earth and Space 2008)
Long Beach, CA, USA, March 3-6, 2008

U.S. SPACE TRANSPORTATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE: POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON ACCESS TO SPACE

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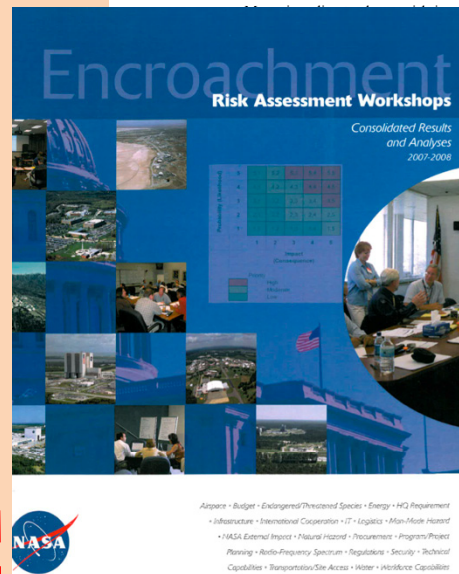
I. S. Higuruchi, Jr., M.S., J.D.

NASA Headquarters, Environmental Management Division, Washington DC 20546, USA
shiguruchi@nasa.gov

Abstract

The President's Vision for Space Exploration - National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) # 31 and U.S. Space Transportation Policy - NSPD # 40 both require continued access to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) over the long-term. However, there is a growing possibility that changing climate trends pose risks to our Nation's critical spaceport and LEO transportation capabilities.

...growing field of study, but there are no known systematic approaches to date. Potential hazards to U.S. spaceports are generally recognized to include, but not limited to, sea level change, extreme weather events, and related natural



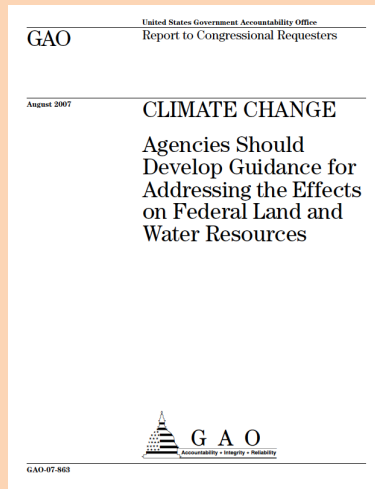
SOME ENCROACHMENT RISK CATEGORIES

- *Airspace*
- *Endangered/ Threatened Species*
- *Energy*
- *Infrastructure*
- *Natural Hazards*
- *Radio-Frequency Spectrum*
- *Transportation/ Site Access*
- *Water*

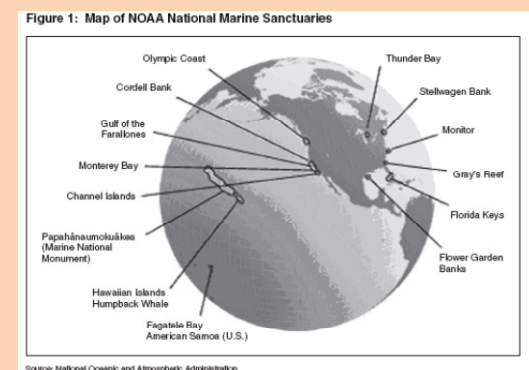
Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units



FEDERAL LAND & WATER RESOURCES



<http://www.gao.gov/assets/270/265207.pdf>



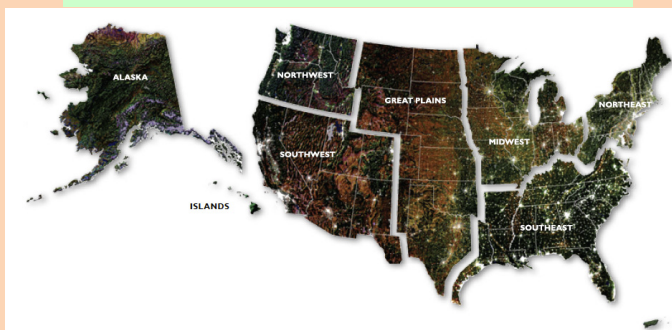
“The **Cooperative Ecosystem Study Unit (CESU)** is an existing tool that has not been fully utilized but:
CESUs could be utilized to conduct
 ➤ **regional-scale,**
 ➤ **cross-ownership boundary**
climate change effects.” (page 118)

WHAT GAO FOUND *in 2007*:

- 1) Managed natural resources are vulnerable to wide range of effects from climate change:
 - Physical effects
 - Biological effects
 - Economic and social effects
- 2) Resource managers are
 - Focused on near-term with less time for longer-term issues (e.g.; climate change)
- 3) Limited guidance on how to address climate change (DOI broad order January 2001)
- 4) **Insufficient site specific information** to plan for and manage effects and without such information:
 - Limited to reacting to effects and
 - Difficult to plan for future changes.

GAO (2007): "Insufficient site specific information" Progress since 2007

2009 Global Climate Change Impacts in the US



Draft 2012 National Climate Assessment



UK Projections

Variables over land areas

Mean temperature
Mean daily maximum temperature
Mean daily minimum temperature
99th percentile of daily maximum temperature in a season
(Warmest day of the season)
1st percentile of daily maximum temperature in a season
(Coolest day of the season)
99th percentile of the daily minimum temperature in a season
(Warmest night of the season)
1st percentile of daily minimum temperature in a season
(Coldest day of the season)

Precipitation rate

99th percentile of daily precipitation rate in the season
(Wettest day of the season)

Specific humidity

Relative humidity

Total cloud

Net surface long wave flux

Net surface short wave flux

Total downward short wave flux

Mean sea level pressure

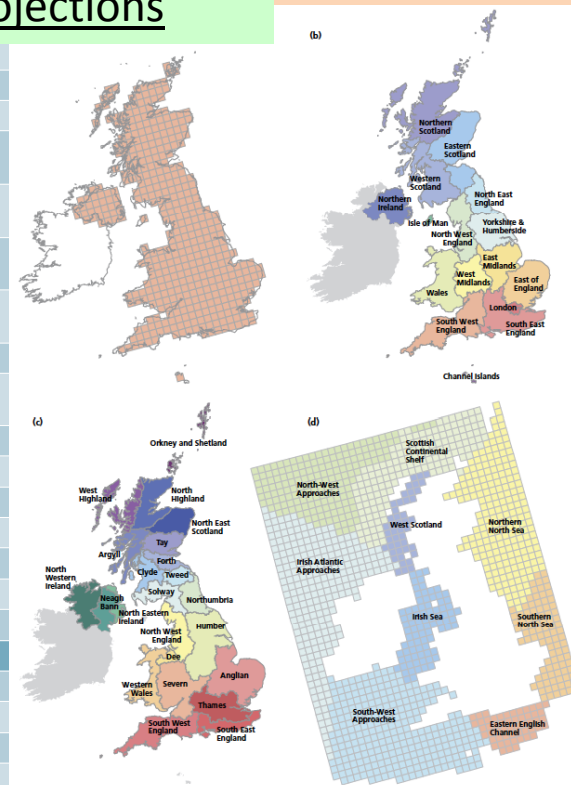
Variables over marine regions

Mean air temperature

Precipitation rate

Total cloud

Mean sea level pressure



UK Observations

UKCP09: Available data sets

These data sets are currently the best available. The Met Office reserves the right to issue periodic updates that reflect improvements in our ability to produce these grids. This section outlines which data sets are currently available on daily, monthly and annual timescales, at 5 x 5 km resolution, as well as long-term averages at 5 x 5 km and 25 x 25 km resolutions and as regional values.

Please view the [summary](#) (PDF, 12 kB) of available data sets. Alternatively, follow the links below for detailed information.

- ▶ [Daily data sets](#)
- ▶ [Monthly data sets](#)
- ▶ [Annual data sets](#)
- ▶ [Average data sets](#)

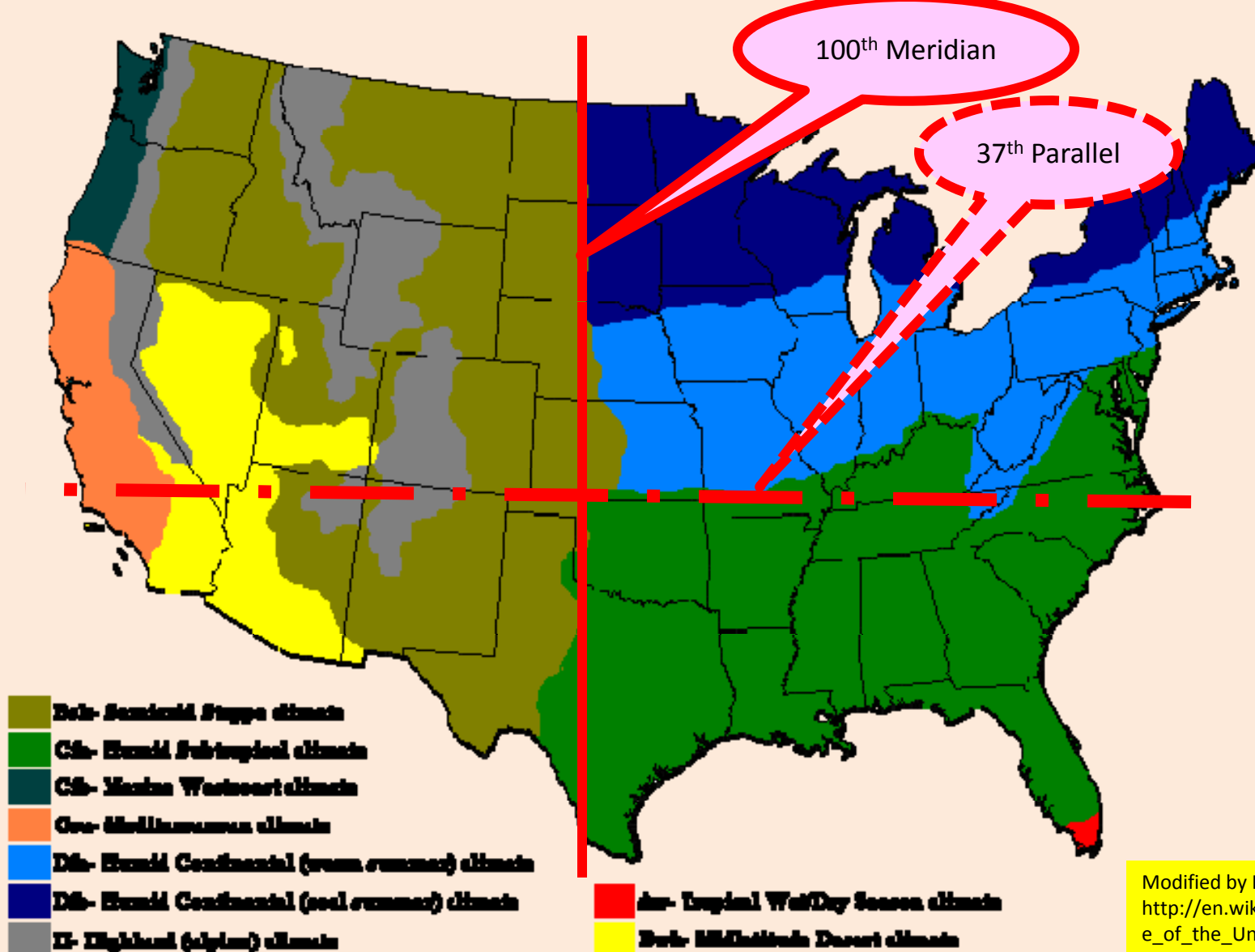
<http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/media.jsp?mediaid=87868&filetype=pdf>

<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climatechange/science/monitoring/ukcp09/available/index.html>

Rules of Thumb: Dividing the Country into 4 major natural systems based on:

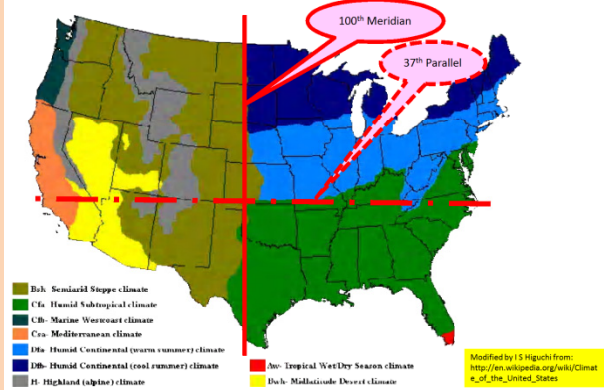
- 100th Meridian - Water (precipitation) 20 inches per year: Arid and Humid
- 37th Parallel - Growing season (temperature) 200 days per year: Long and Short

Climate Zones of the Continental United States

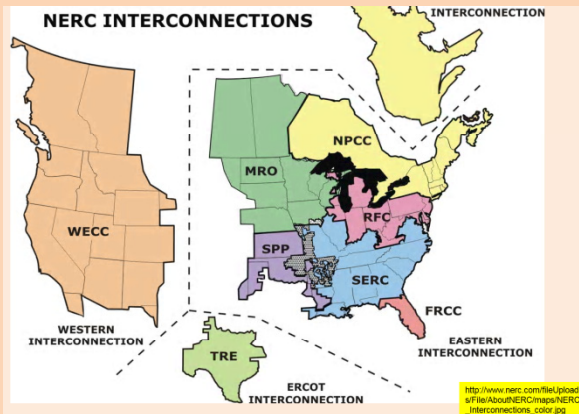


Modified by I S Higuchi from:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_of_the_United_States

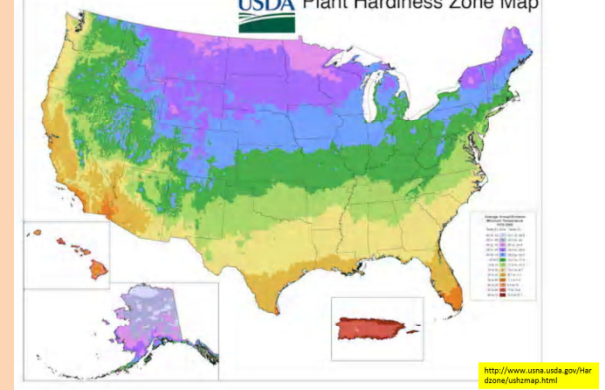
Climate Zones of the Continental United States



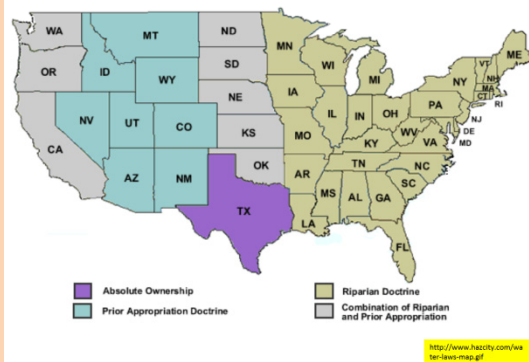
NERC INTERCONNECTIONS



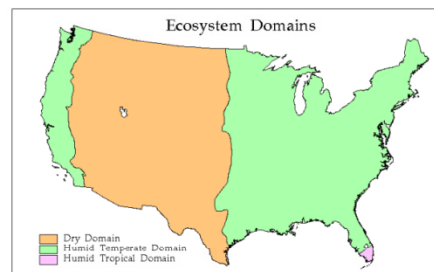
USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map



U.S. Water Law



Ecosystem Domains



Eco-Regions of the United States

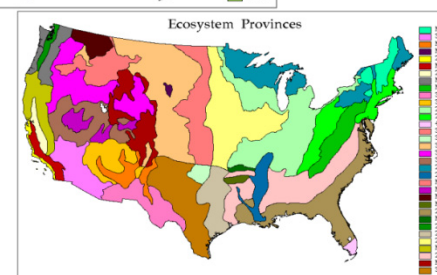
USDA – Forest Service

R G Bailey <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/ecosysgmt/index.html>

Divisions



Ecosystem Provinces



http://www.fs.fed.us/land/ecosysgmt/colorimagemap/ecoreg1_domains.html

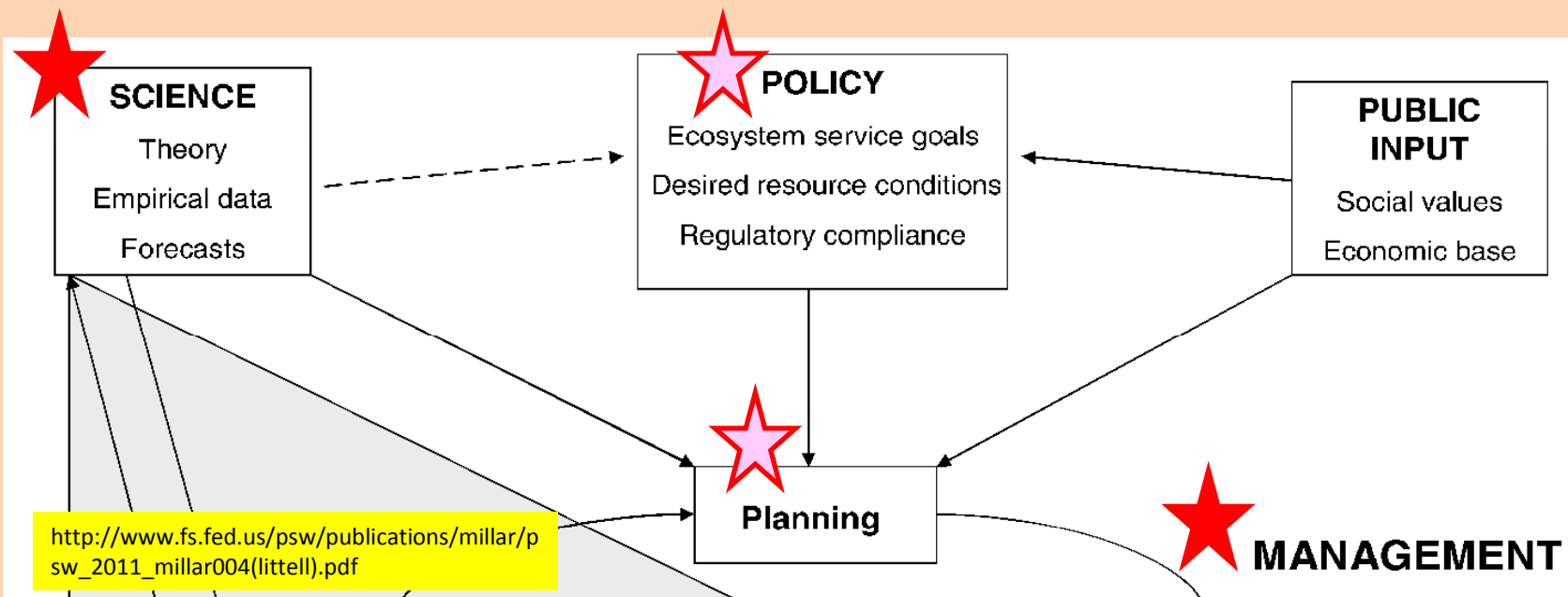
Bureau of Reclamation



NEEDS

Science: *Monitor and Re-Assess*

Science and Management: *Resource Protection Levels*



TIME SNAP-SHOTS

- 1) Past
- 2) Present
- 3) Near Future
- 4) Distant Future

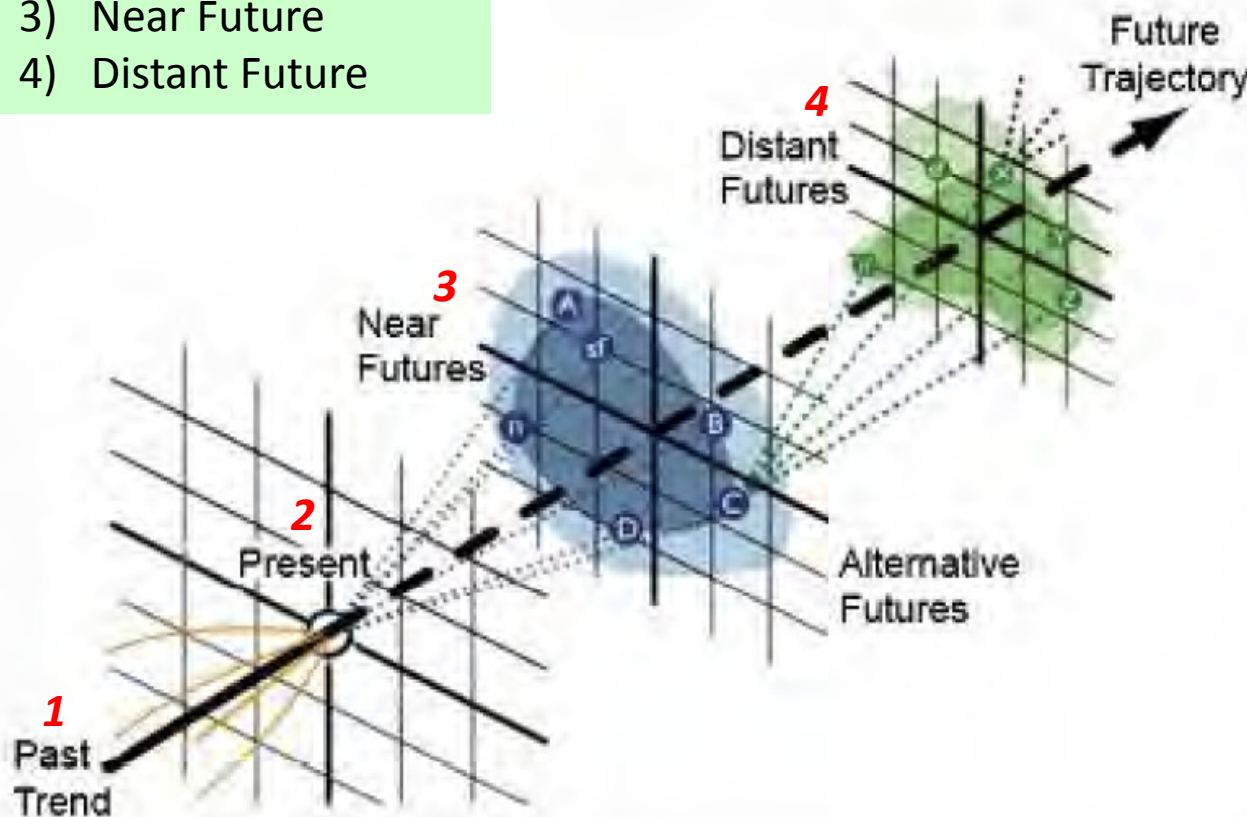


FIGURE 7.1 LANDSCAPE FUTURES CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF TRENDS, SCENARIOS AND FUTURE TRAJECTORY (ADAPTED AFTER SHEARER 2005)

Water Resources & Drought

FIGURE 7.1 LANDSCAPE FUTURES CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF TRENDS, SCENARIOS AND FUTURE TRAJECTORY (ADAPTED AFTER SHEARER 2005)

Dr. Jim Westervelt

Construction Engineering Research Lab

Engineer Research and Development Center

Army Corps

Dr. William Hargrove

Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center

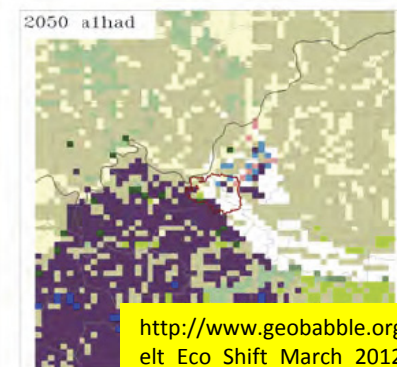
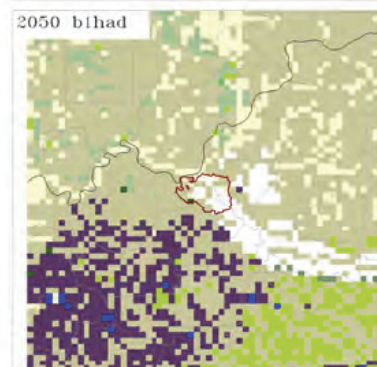
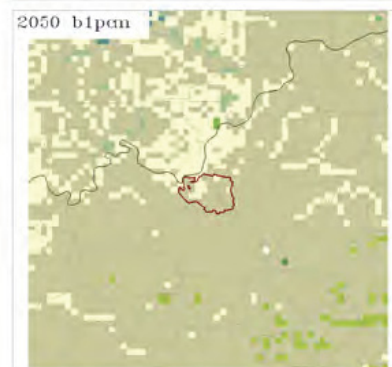
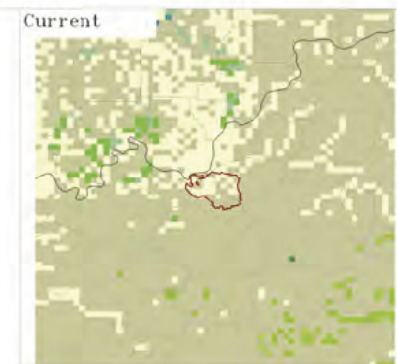
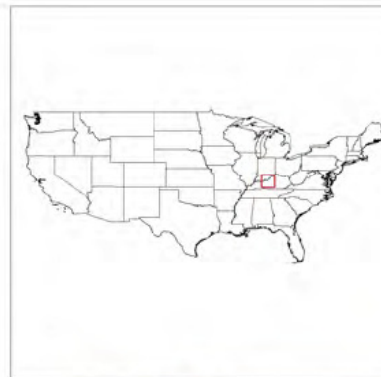
Forest Service

Results for Military Installations

- All Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Army
- Two Models
 - ▶ Hadley and PCM
- Two Scenarios
 - ▶ A1 and B1
- Three time periods
 - ▶ 2000, 2050, and 2080

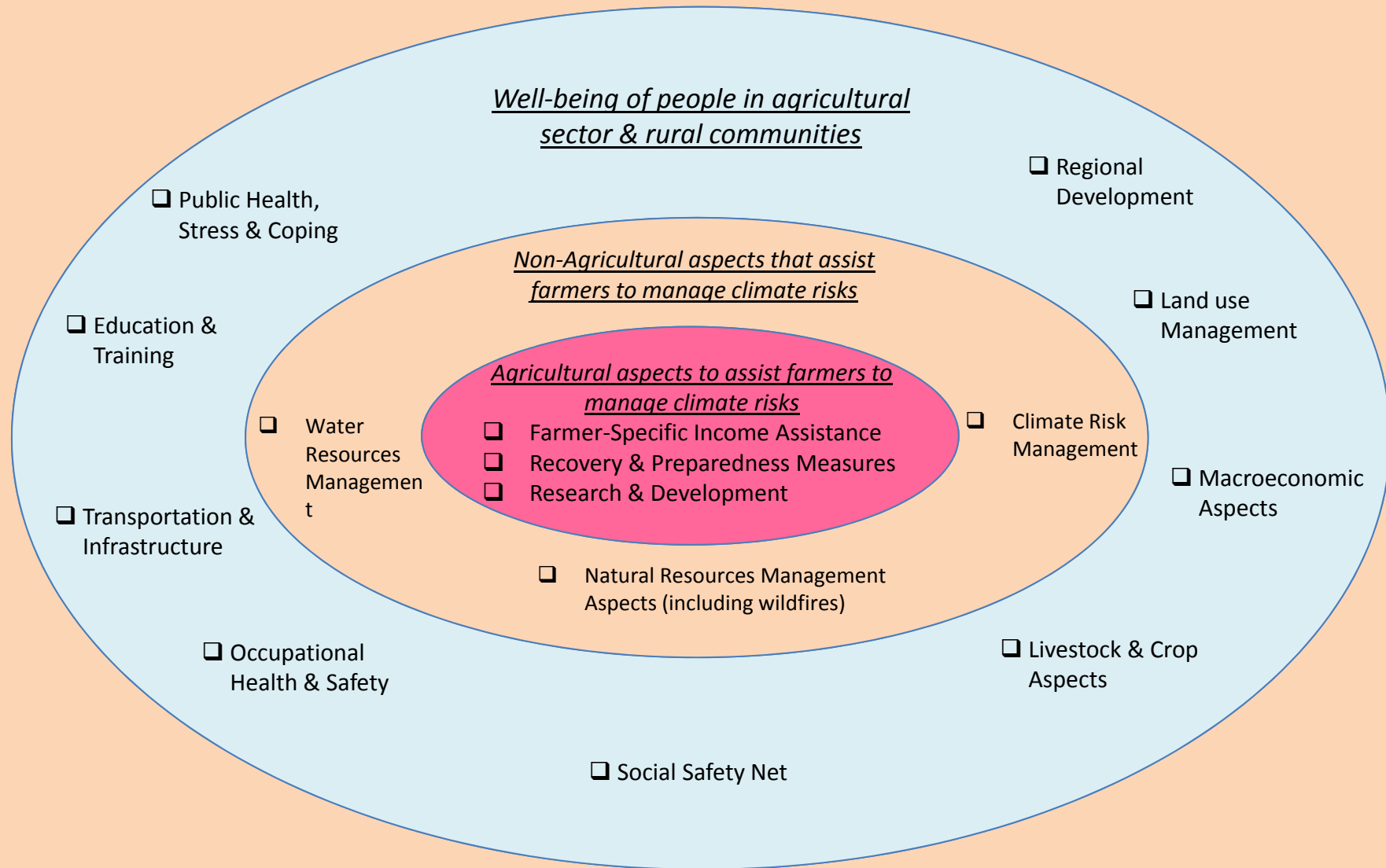
Fort Knox

4115) Ozark-Ouachita Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
4116) Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
4126) Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Hardwood
4302) Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Hardwood Modifier
4328) Ozark-Ouachita Shortleaf Pine-Oak Forest and Woodland
4330) Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
4332) West Gulf Coastal Plain Pine-Hardwood Forest
4334) Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest
4401) Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
4402) South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest
4507) East Gulf Coastal Plain Interior Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland - Loblolly Modifier
8202) Evergreen Plantations or Managed Pine (can include dense successional regrowth)
8203) Managed Tree Plantation
9804) East Gulf Coastal Plain Large River Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
9842) Atlantic Coastal Plain Small Brownwater River Floodplain Forest
9851) East Gulf Coastal Plain Small Stream and River Floodplain Forest
9908) West Gulf Coastal Plain Wet Longleaf Pine Savanna and Flatwoods



http://www.geobabble.org/~hnw/Westervelt_Eco_Shift_March_2012.pdf

DROUGHT



Modified from Australian Government, Productivity Commission's (2009) Government Drought Support

USDA

Climate Change & Agriculture in the US

Social-Ecological System

Fig. 2.14. A schematic framework representing key linkages between the anthropogenic drivers of climate change and the global climate system (IPCC 2007, p 26, Figure 1.1). An assessment of the interactions between key components of this system may inform the development of adaptation options to reduce future climate change impacts on the United States agricultural SES.

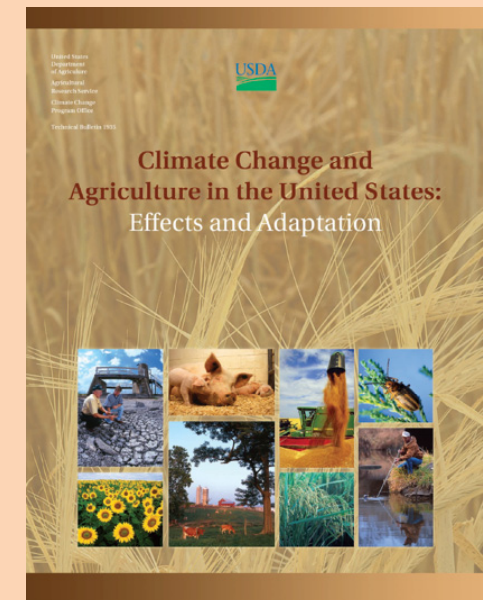
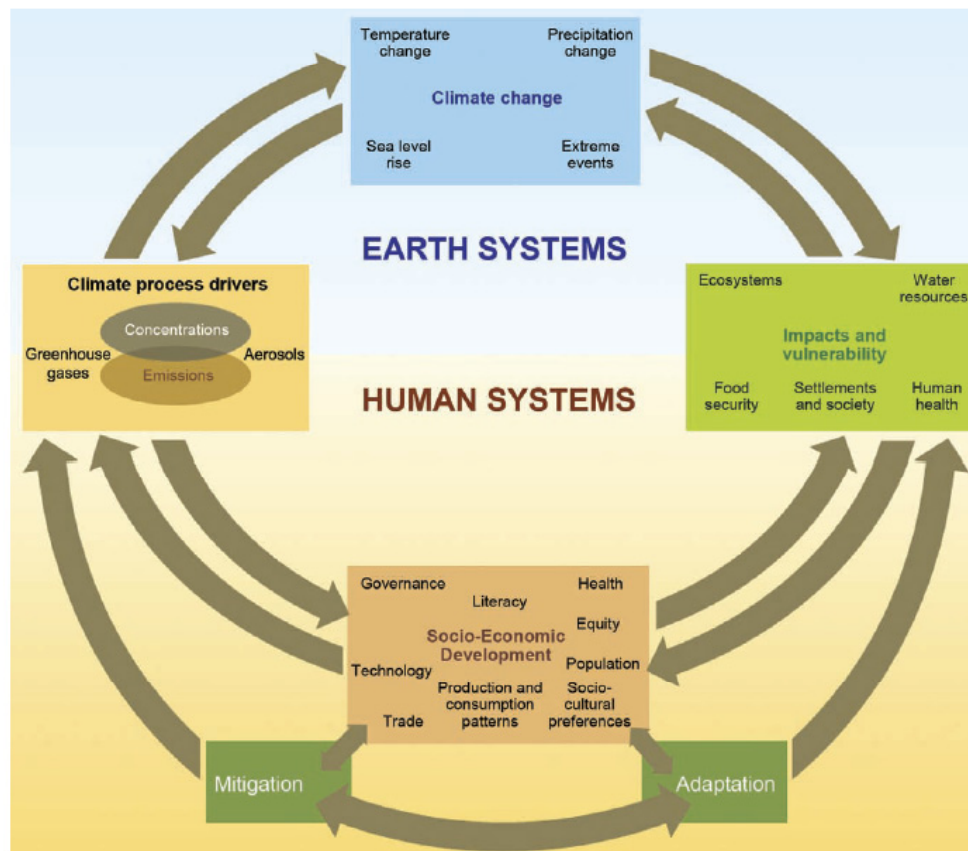
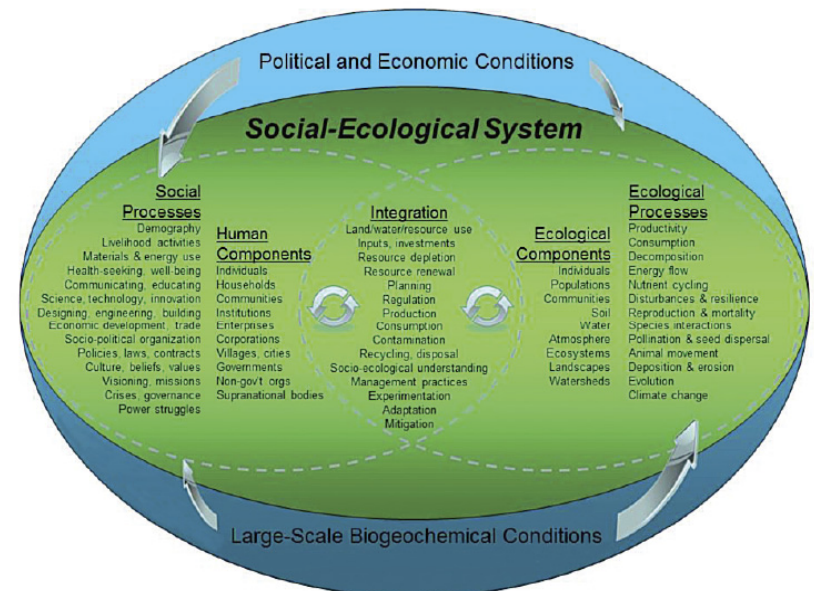


Fig. 2.13. The United States agricultural social-ecological system can be viewed as a dynamic system of interacting social and ecological components and processes linked to global scale biophysical systems such as climate system and the nitrogen cycle and global scale social systems such as international trade and governance (Humphrey 2011).



[http://www.usda.gov/oc/climate_change/effects_2012/CC%20and%20Agriculture%20Report%20\(02-04-2013\).pdf](http://www.usda.gov/oc/climate_change/effects_2012/CC%20and%20Agriculture%20Report%20(02-04-2013).pdf)

NASA and “Priority Water Resource Caution Area”

St. Johns River Water Management District 2008

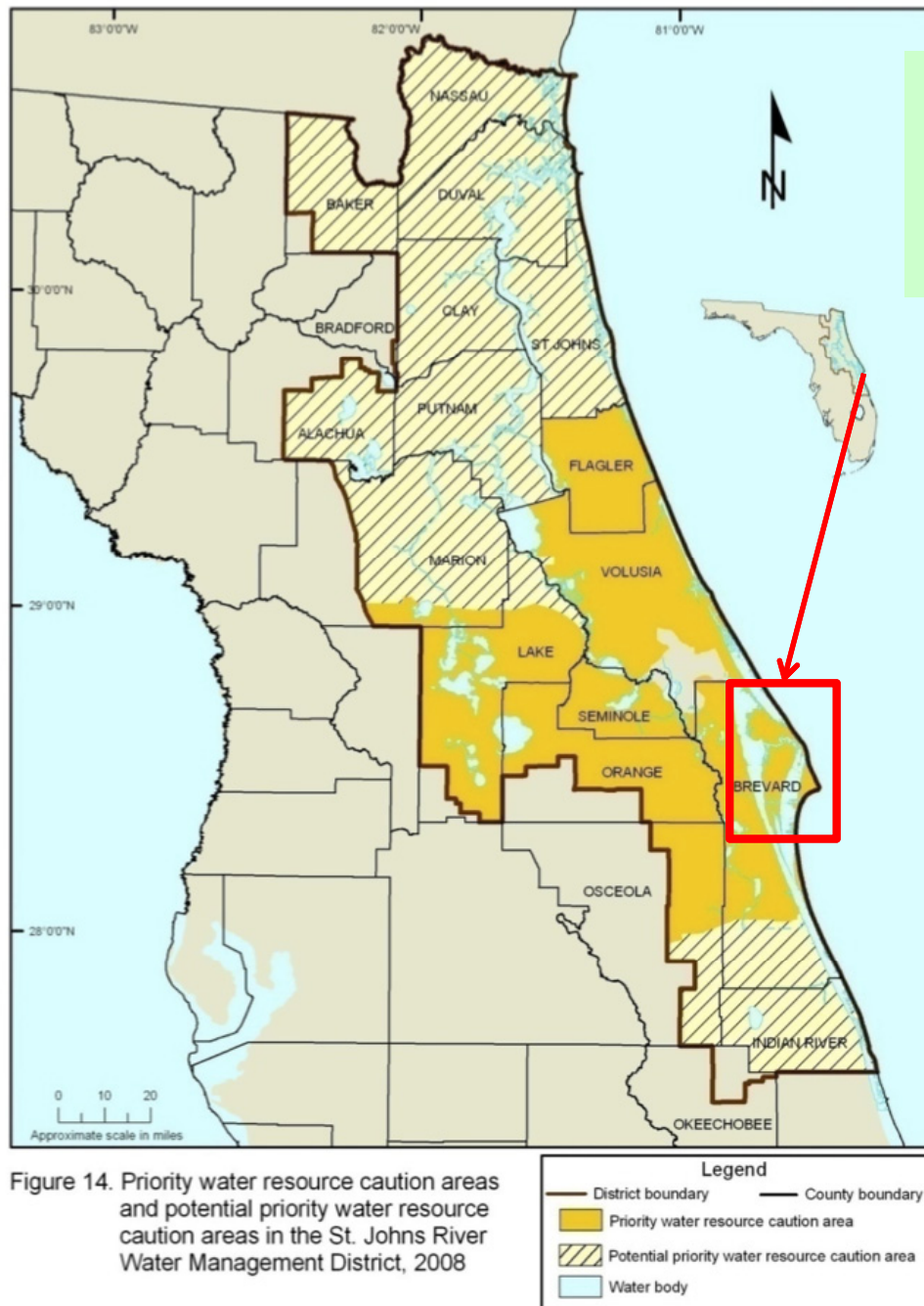


Figure 14. Priority water resource caution areas and potential priority water resource caution areas in the St. Johns River Water Management District, 2008

CURRENT SITUATION

Operation and Mission

Kourou



K. Barthelemy (2007) "Chaque geste compte", Latitudes 5

Cape Canaveral



KSC-2009-2754 (04/18/2009)
<http://mediaarchive.ksc.nasa.gov/search.cfm?cat=23>

Sea Turtles

Kourou



Photograph from K. Barthelemy (2007) "Chaque geste compte", [Latitudes 5](#) ; also see article K. Barthelemy (2006) "Pouponnière de tortues", [Latitudes 5](#).

Cape Canaveral

Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

Global Change Biology (2004) 10, 1–4 doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2496.2004.00817.x

Earlier nesting by loggerhead sea turtles following sea surface warming

JOHN F. WEISHAMPEL, DEAN A. BAGLEY and LLEWELLYN M. EHRHART
Department of Biology, 4000 Central Florida Boulevard, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816-2668, USA

Abstract

The onset of spring, noted by the timing of wildlife migratory and breeding behaviors, has been occurring earlier over the past few decades. Here, we examine 15 years of loggerhead sea turtle, *Caretta caretta*, nesting patterns along a 40.5-km beach on Florida's Atlantic coast. This small section of beach is considered to be the most important nesting area for this threatened species in the western hemisphere. From 1989 to 2003, the annual number of nests fluctuated between 13 000 and 25 000 without a conspicuous trend; however, based on a regression analysis, the median nesting date became earlier by roughly 10 days. The Julian day of median nesting was significantly correlated with near-shore, May sea surface temperatures that warmed an average of 0.5°C over this period. This trend is consistent with previous research showing that earlier onset of spring is associated with warmer sea surface temperatures.



Wildlife - birds

Kourou

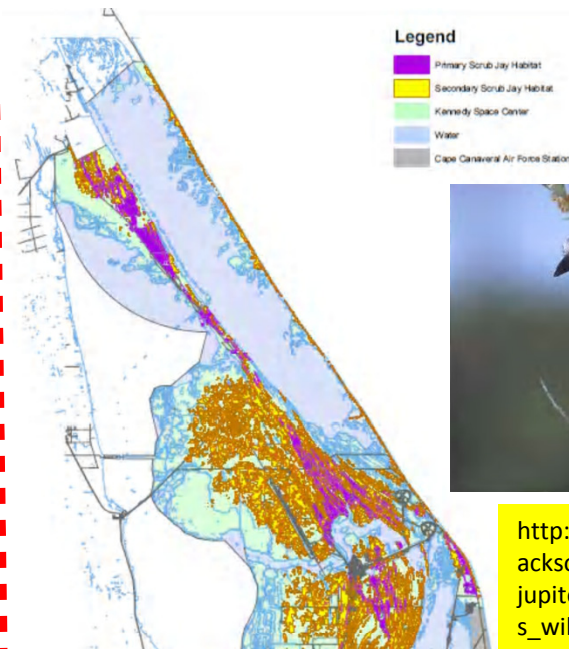
White-winged Swallow (*Tachycineta albiventer*)



Par K. Barthelemy & S. Druet-Lamy (2006 (October)) "Vivre en Guyana",
Latitude 5

Cape Canaveral

Florida Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*
coerulescens)



http://www.blm.gov/es/st/en/fo/Jackson_Home_Page/jupiter_ONA/jupiter_ona_photos/jupiter_photos_wildlife.html

Florida Scrub Jay habitat map from "Cape Canaveral Spaceport Master Plan" (2002)

THE PRESIDENT'S CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Executive Office of the President

June 2013



<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/image/president27sclimateactionplan.pdf>

- Building Stronger & Safer Communities and Infrastructure
- **Protecting the Nation's Economy and Natural Resources**
- **Using Sound Science to Manage Climate Impacts**
- **Working with Other Countries to Take Action to Address Climate Change**

Learning from Others --
**INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF
 "BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES"**

<u>BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR</u>	<u>EXPERTIES OR EXPERIENCE WHERE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1) Local Adaptation Programs	UK	5-km or 12-km resolution data available to local governments
2) Infrastructure Design & Planning	Canada	Literature Review and Training Engineers
3) Coastal Flooding	Australia	Government documents available to local governments for planning
4) Storm Water and Infrastructure Planning	New Zealand	Screening, IDF Curves
5) Drought Response	Australia	Government documents available to local governments
6) Catastrophic Asset Management	Europe	Association of British Insurers, <u>MunichRe</u> , <u>SwissRe</u> ,
7) Moving beyond the Mean to Extremes	Australia	R N Jones

THE RIGHT PEOPLE ARE IN THE ROOM!!

It is OK to be prepared for life as it is today;

But it is awesome to be prepared for making life better for today and the future.

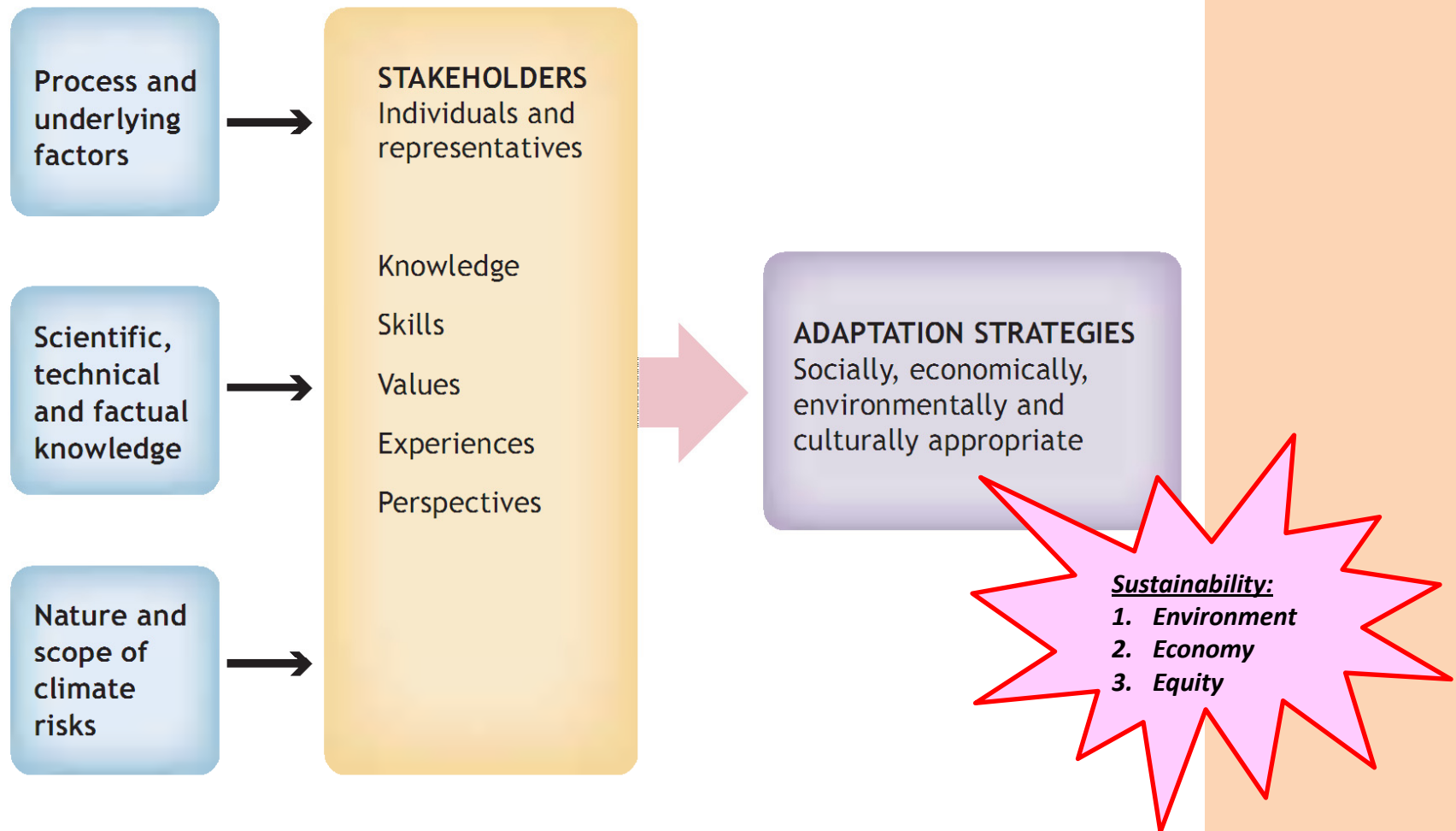


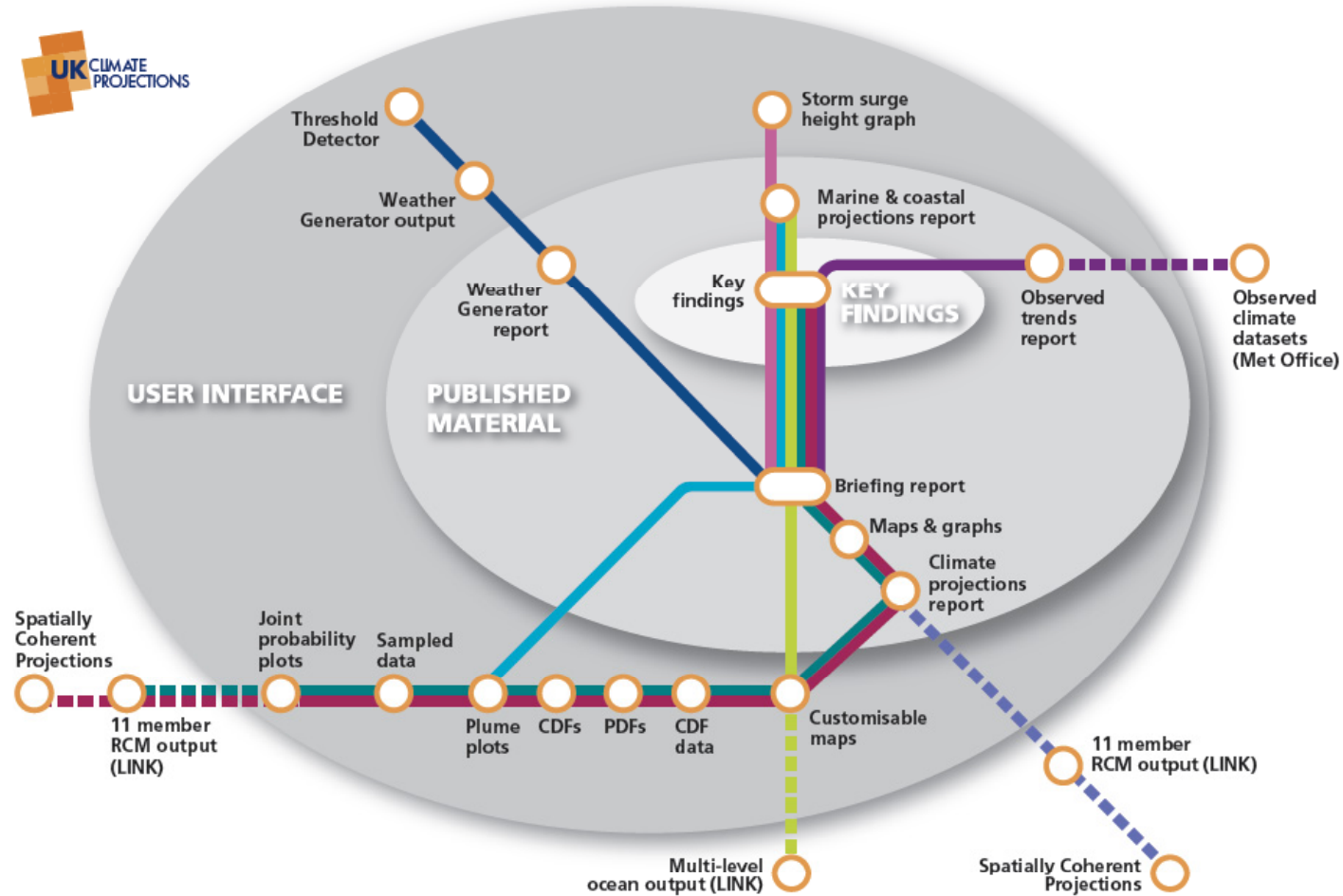
Figure 3: Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the adaptation process.

*Unlike the 'Lone Ranger' --
This is not a "Tom & Sam" meeting!*



Photo Credit: Disney Enterprises Inc.
<http://www.readexpress.com/2013/07/stable-heroes/>

STOP



- Probabilistic climate projections (land)
- Probabilistic climate projections (marine)
- Multi-level ocean output
- Sea level projections
- Storm surge height projections
- Observed climate information
- Wind projections
- Weather Generator

<http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/media.jsp?mediaid=87823&filetype=pdf>

<http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk>

Learning from Others --
INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF
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