Group: People and Community

Report Back #2

Potential Adaptation Strategies

Highlighted Adaptation Strategy: Workforce Impacts from Heat Related Illnesses

- Maintenance & Operations
  - Look at the reduction of mowed areas to address safety and not aesthetics
    - Environmental to implement Natural Habitat areas – Dave Lorance/Hugh Carr)
    - Safety & Mission Assurance & Security – Address Clear Line of Vision
    - Other Stakeholders – Roads and Grounds
    - Incrementally implement to not impact budget
  - Less costs for medical and PPE
- Policy
  - Consider the urban interface requirement of the Wild Land Strategic Fire Protection Plan

Other Example Adaptation Strategies

- Workforce: Drought and wildfire
  - Water conservation
  - Smoking policy adjustments
- Family and Community: Flooding
  - Community information sharing: ROSES
  - Family flood/evacuation plan encouragement
- Center Recovery Process: weather intensity, sea level rise and drought
  - Alternate routes/methods to work (including telework)
  - Alternate communications capabilities

How Adaptation Strategy Development will Continue

- Meet within the NASA Team to complete other adaptation strategies
- Develop innovative solutions in the monthly report back to Mark

Other Important Information

- Leverage existing partnerships
  - MSU Crosby Arboretum
  - MSU Extension Service
  - Other academic partnerships
- Additional Partnering Strategies:
  - Work more with EOC, MDOT, city/county leaders
  - Reach out to health and insurance organizations

Elevator Speech

- Top 3 primary short-term / long-term climate change impacts to SSC/system

  1. Families of Workers and the Surrounding Communities – Loss of mobility due to Coastal Flooding
  2. Fires – Test Stand Protection from Wild Land Fires
  3. Data – Availability of Actionable Data for Droughts

- Top 3 Opportunities

  1. Increase resilience through information sharing and technical assistance readily available at SSC for advanced planning and disaster recovery
  2. Decrease the fire loading and increase resilience of the test stands
  3. Low cost options exist to minimize ignition sources from drought areas while improving workforce health (no smoking and hot work permitting)