U.S. Global Change Research Program **National Climate Assessment Global Change Information System**

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The Global Change Research Act and USGCRP

 USGCRP was mandated by Congress in the Global Change Research Act (GCRA) of 1990 (P.L. 101 – 606)

"To provide for development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated United States Research Program which will assist the Nation and the world to understand, assess, predict, and respond to human-induced and natural processes of global change."



U.S. Global Change Research Program

The Program:

- Coordinates Federal research to better understand and prepare the nation for global change
- Prioritizes and supports cutting edge scientific work in global change
- Assesses the state of scientific knowledge and the Nation's readiness to respond to global change
- Communicates research findings to inform, educate, and engage the global community



United States

Subcommittee for Global Change Research

Executive Office of the President

National Science and Technology Council Chair: President, Vice Chair: OSTP Director

Members: President's Cabinet

Committee on Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainability

Co-Chairs: OSTP, NOAA, EPA

Subcommittee on Global Change Research

13 Agencies and Departments NOAA, DOI, NASA, DOE, USDA, NSF, EPA, HHS, DOT, DOS, DOD, SI, USAID



Subcommittee for Global Change Research

Thomas Karl, NOAA Chair

Ann Bartuska, Department of Agriculture Vice Chair for Adaptation Science

Michael Freilich, NASA Vice Chair for Integrated Observations

Gerald Geernaert, Dept. of Energy Vice-Chair for Integrated Modeling

Timothy Killeen, National Science Foundation Vice Chair for Strategic Planning and Research

Thomas Armstrong, OSTP Executive Director, USGCRP

Henry Kelly, OSTP

Kathy Jacobs, OSTP, Director, NCA

Stuart Levenbach, OMB

Jason Bordoff, Council on Environmental Quality

Rick Duke, Dept of Energy, Climate Change Technology Program

Fabien Laurier
Deputy Director and Executive Secretary

John Balbus, Dept of Health and Human Services

William Hohenstein, Dept of Agriculture

Chester Koblinsky, NOAA

Jack Kaye, NASA

Linda Lawson, Department of Transportation

Leonard Hirsh, Smithsonian Institution

Michael Kuperberg, Department of Energy

Jonathan Pershing, Department of State

Joann Roskoski, National Science Foundation

Andy Miller, Environmental Protection Agency

Joel Clement, Department of the Interior

Linwood Vincent, Department of Defense

Katherine Batten USAID



The USGCRP Vision and Mission

Vision - A nation, globally engaged and guided by science, meeting the challenges of climate and global change.

Mission - To build a knowledge base that informs human responses to climate and global change through coordinated and integrated federal programs of research, education, communication, and decision support.



US Global Change Research Program

Strategic Plan (2012-2021)

- Draft reviewed by National Research Council and public comment
- More information at http://globalchange.gov

Goals

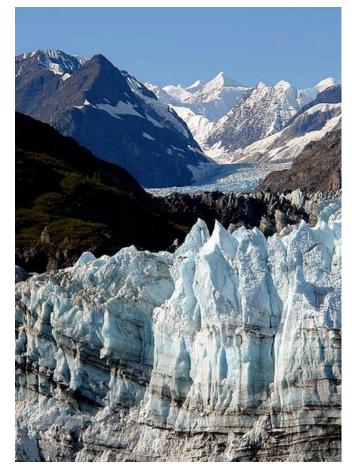
- Advance Science
- Inform Decisions
- Conduct Sustained Assessments
- Communicate and Educate





Global Change Research Act (1990), Section 106
...not less frequently than every 4 years, the
Council... shall prepare... an assessment which—

- integrates, evaluates, and interprets the findings of the Program and discusses the scientific uncertainties associated with such findings;
- analyzes the effects of global change on the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use, land and water resources, transportation, human health and welfare, human social systems, and biological diversity; and
- analyzes current trends in global change, both human- induced and natural, and projects major trends for the subsequent 25 to 100 years.



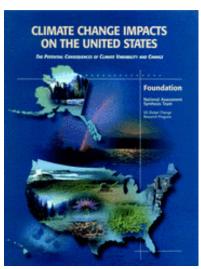


Previous National Climate Assessments

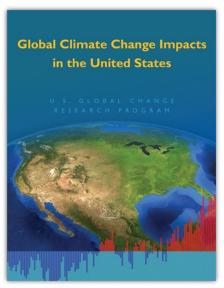
Climate Change Impacts on the United States (2000)







Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States (2009)

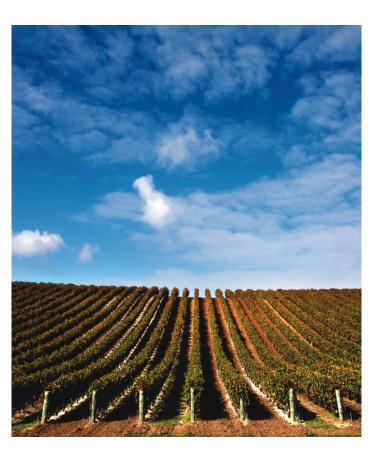


http://nca2009.globalchange.gov

Target date for next NCA: 2013



The "New" National Climate Assessment



Goal

 Enhance the ability of the United States to anticipate, mitigate, and adapt to changes in the global environment.

Vision

Advance an inclusive, broad-based, and sustained process for assessing and communicating scientific knowledge of the impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities associated with a changing global climate in support of decision-making across the United States.

NCA 2013

- Technical Input Process
 - Over 250 submissions from over 120 individuals or teams and an additional 200+ collected by NCADAC working groups.

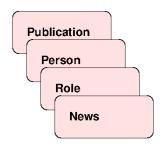
- Working on communication and presentation
 - content and traceability to inputs and sources

Global Change Information System (GCIS)

• A web based source of *authoritative*, *accessible*, *usable*, and *timely* information about climate and global change for use by scientists, decision makers, and the public.



GCIS



Catalog items that are mature, authoritative, persistent, with an appropriate subset of suitable metadata.

Tag each item with topic keywords and relationships.

Algorithm

Model

Map

Image

Maintain link back to the Agency 'home' for each item.

Field: Value Field: Value Field: Value Field: Value

Structured

Metadata

Instrument
Sensor

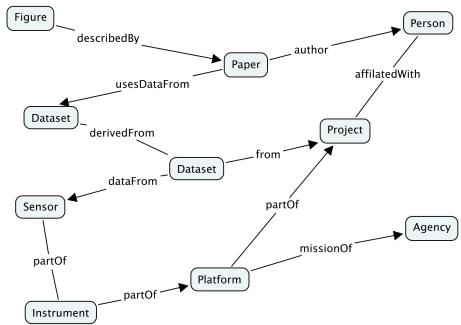
Agency
Organization
Project

National Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation
Human Health Southwest Northeast Society
Islands Northwest Ecosystems Coasts
Energy Supply and Use Water Resources
Regional Adaptation Global Climate Change Alaska
Midwest Transportation Southeast Agriculture
Great Plains



GCIS

- Create an entity from the structured metadata about each thing – tag with related concepts.
- Identify it with a persistent, controlled identifier.
- Present with a human readable web page and a machine interface.
- Represent all relationships between items.



Interagency Information Integration

GCIS can use relationships between all relevant information about global change across the agencies:

- From observations to datasets to research papers to models to analyses to organizations to people to synthesized reports to human impacts...
- Determine agency interdependencies -- An EPA analysis uses a NOAA model dependent on observations from a NASA satellite.
- Can present unique interagency metrics "How many papers referenced datasets from a specific satellite?"
- Direct users back to agency data centers for more detailed information and the actual content and data.



GCIS Benefits

NCA Web Portal

- NCA content available online, Dec. 2013
- Searchable, linkable
- Complete provenance traceability
- Links back to agency information sources
- Construct, prototype and test the initial framework
- Use constrained scope and dedicated staff to accomplish a lot in a short time
- Ensure the system design is extensible and able to grow to meet long term GCIS needs

GCIS

- A single web site can lead back to agency global change information across the program
- A friendly, accessible entry into global change information for nonscientists
- Global, persistent, reusable identifiers for each item
- Integrated data catalog provides interagency metrics, data mining, searching, etc.
- Interagency relationships allow discovery of interdependencies and increase collaboration opportunities
- Agency information mapped into a common, consistent model with a standard vocabulary
- Concept tagging and linking improves search results for agency products



Questions and Comments

For more information, visit http://www.globalchange.gov



























