

Attendees:

John McCombs, NOAA, john.mccombs@noaa.gov
Mark Stanton, Premier Geo, mark.stanton@xedarinc.com
Larry Bonneau, Yale University, Laurent.bonneau@yale.edu
Joe Knight, University of Minnesota, jknight@umn.edu
Curtis Clabaugh, Wyoming Department of Transportation, Curtis.clabaugh@wyo.gov
Robert Yoha, retired from State of California, ryoha@scglobal.net
David Alvarez, GISD, davidalvarez76@gmail.com
Ming Hung, NW Missouri State University, mhung@nwmissouri.edu
Mary Latiolais, MDA, mary.latiolais@mdaus.com

Meeting notes:

- Basic introductions and short background on the committee
- Wanted to cover Vision and Mission more, but without projector, it was too much to read/listen to and digest. *Draft Vision and Mission are included below for input*
 - Vision: participants said committee could
 - Educate on climate change
 - Educate on use of imagery to monitor climate change
 - Research and educate on new topics and new technology
 - Re-evaluate old and new methodologies and technology
- Discussion about activities for the committee
 - Importance of baseline data sets was discussed. We need to know how things are now (or were further back in time) in order to measure and monitor changes into the future. Two “baseline” data sets discussed at length were elevation and shoreline. It was discussed that while having a current inventory of these baseline data sets are important, it probably was not an activity for this committee. There are inventories of these data sets in existence already (e.g., CLICK or NOAA Digital Coast). David Alvarez suggested that a possible student led activity would be to inventory these sources of data on an annual basis and post on the ASPRS web-site as a resource.
 - Other activities discussed were the development of guidelines or best practices for using RS data for climate change. One difficulty with this topic was the broad range of climate change detection/monitoring activities, and that each may benefit from different data sources (e.g., coral bleaching detection versus ice cap size measurement). It would be good idea to come up with a list of some “hot topic” climate change issues and focus on one or more topics in regards to guidelines.
 - Downscaling of climate change models was briefly discussed. Many climate change models are global in nature, but many climate policies and management decisions are made on a finer scale. It would be a good idea to research and be informed on approaches to downscaling global models for use at more local scales. Possible ties into GIS Division and university/graduate student research activities.
 - Committee should seek out ties to other organizations/groups. Need to identify and follow-up on potential leads.
 - Curtis Clabaugh suggested we look into the Transportation Research Board and their efforts in the climate change arena (e.g., areas at risk)
 - Investigate data sets within the Google Earth Engine. The Engine may allow for the analysis of large data sets of time to investigate trends. Possibility of collaborating with PDAD on the radiometry of data within Google Earth Engine.

- Need to grow the committee and increase activity/communication
 - Email ASPRS members to seek interested members
 - Work with Student Advisory Committee and Regions to increase awareness of committee
 - Schedule regular meetings/teleconferences
- Further Actions:
 - Solicit and identify Assistant Chair for the Committee
 - Finalize Vision/Mission and publish on ASPRS website
 - Schedule future meetings (TBD)
 - Work with PDAD and GISD to help develop special sessions/topics for future ASPRS meetings

Draft Vision

Remotely sensed imagery and geospatial data will be accurately acquired and appropriately used for monitoring and modeling climate change at global, national, and regional scales.

Draft Mission

The Climate Change Committee falls under the Remote Sensing Applications Division. Its purpose within ASPRS is to develop guidelines and best practices for the use of remotely sensed and geospatial data within the arena of climate change; promote the understanding and use of geospatial data for climate change; provide an avenue for ASPRS to become more active in national and international climate change organizations and activities.