

ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (EGIS) at STENNIS SPACE CENTER (SSC)

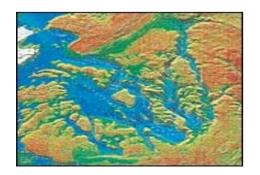


Hugh Carr, Doc Smoot, Joy Parikh NASA Environment and Energy Conference Wednesday, May 26, 2004

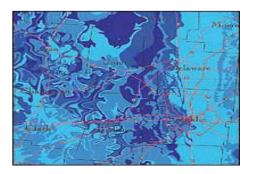


OBJECTIVE

- Background of SSC Environmental GIS (EGIS)
- Principal Center Activities
- SSC's GIS Applications
 - Environmental Emergency Response Tool
 - CERCLA
 - Facilities Master Planning
 - Natural Resource Management and Site Assessment









STENNIS SPACE CENTER

Stennis Space Center

Landsat ETM Data





INTRODUCTION

- As a Federal agency, NASA is subject to the environmental provisions of:
 - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
 - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)
 - National Historic Preservation Act
 - Endangered Species Act (ESA)
 - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)







NASA

INTRODUCTION

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- These regulations often require reports, maps, models, and quantitative measurements of:
- Chemical Use
- Wastewater discharge
- Air Emissions
- Environmental Assets
- Natural Resources
- Cultural Resources



Consequently, there is a demand for tools that consolidate ecological, cultural, and geological information into one central resource to facilitate environmental management and informed decision making

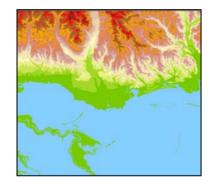


GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

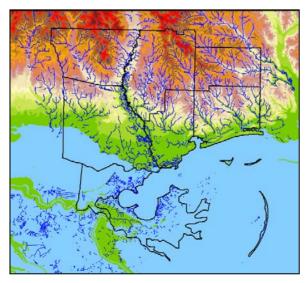
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GIS is a *system* of computer software, hardware data, and personnel capable of displaying, analyzing, and modeling geographically referenced information. This tool allows for the storage and analyses of vast amounts and various kinds of geospatial data.











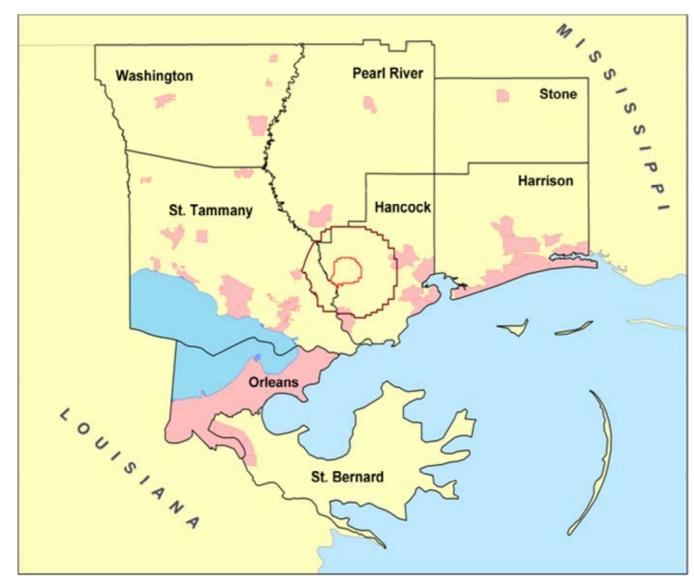
BEGINNING of SSC EGIS

- NASA Environmental Office
 - Assess and monitor impacts of onsite activities
 - Environmental Justice
 - Propulsion testing
- Building the database
 - Incorporated data collected for the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor Program (ASRM)
 - Primarily included data of the Center
 - Procured data from government information sources





EXTENT OF EGIS



- Four counties in Mississippi and four parishes in Louisiana
- Over 400 data layers including vector and raster data from various public and private sources
- Over 100GB of data



ORGANIZATION OF DATA LAYERS

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Hydrology

Represents the classificaton and use of surface and subsurface water

Subsurface

Wells

Surface

Hydrologic Units/Subunits Water Bodies Rivers/Streams

Infrastructure

Represents cultural features that support the basic activities of "modern" life.

Transportation

Roads

Railroads

Utilities

Natural Gas Pipelines

Cadastral/Geodetic

Represents the locational information required to define the geographic position of a place or feature

Public Land Survey System (PLSS)

Sections Subdivisions Townships Parcel Boundaries

Referencing System

1:24,000 Quadrangle Grid 1:100,000 Quadrangle Grid

Physical Geography
Represents the conditions reflecting the natural environment
Land Characterization
Land Use
National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
Q3 Flood
Vertebrate Species Locations
Threatened & Endangered Species Habitats
Physiography
Soils
Surface Geology
Contours

Geo-Political

Represents the various boundares used or defined by federal, state and local units of government

Administrative

Elevation

State Boundaries County Boundaries Census Places Stennis Space Center Boundaries Public School District County Zoning Boundaries

Political

Senate Districts House of Representatives District Voting Precincts Zip Code Boundaries

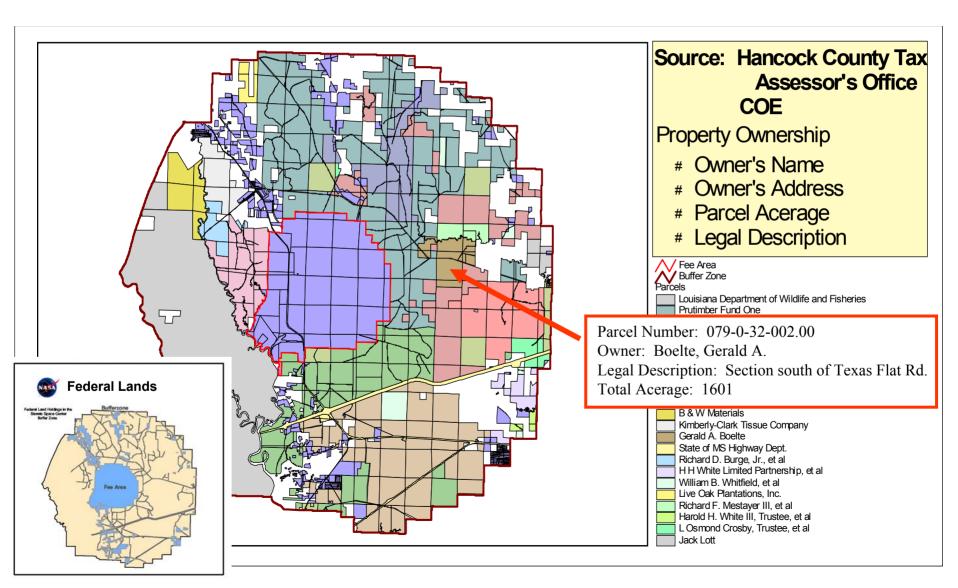


ORGANIZATION OF DATA LAYERS

Socio-Economic						
Represents the aspects of human society covering past and current conditions						
Census Data						
Block Groups						
Census Tracks						
Census Demographics						
g						
Cultural						
Hospitals						
Schools						
Public Colleges and Universities						
Buildings/Parking Lots						
Archaeological Sites						
Environmental						
Hydrogen Tanks						
Acoustic Levels						
Remote Sensing Data						
Landsat Thematic Mapper (30 Meter)						
Spot (20 Meter)						
Radarsat (12 Meter)						
ATLAS (2.5 Meter)						
Star3i (2.5 Meter; 10 Meter)						
AVIRIS (2 Meter)						
Positive Systems (1 and 3 Meter)						
IKONOS (1 and 4 Mete	er)					
Data Providers & Collaborators						
• NASA Center Archive	Tau Assassis Office					
· US Census Bureau	Tax Assessor's Office					
 US Geological Survey 	Planning Commission					
· FEMA	Coastal Environments, Inc.					
 Soil Conservation Service 	Department of Marine Resources Culf Regional Planning Commission					
 US Corps of Engineers 	 Gulf Regional Planning Commission Dept of Environmental Quality 					
· US Fish and Wildlife Service	Universities and Colleges					
	Oniversities and Coneges					

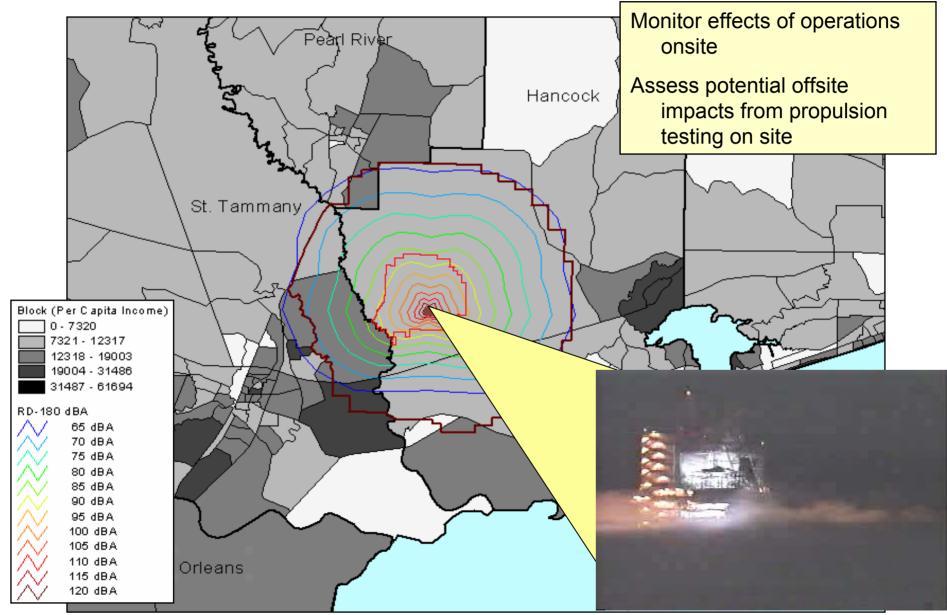


LAND OWNERSHIP FROM HCTA



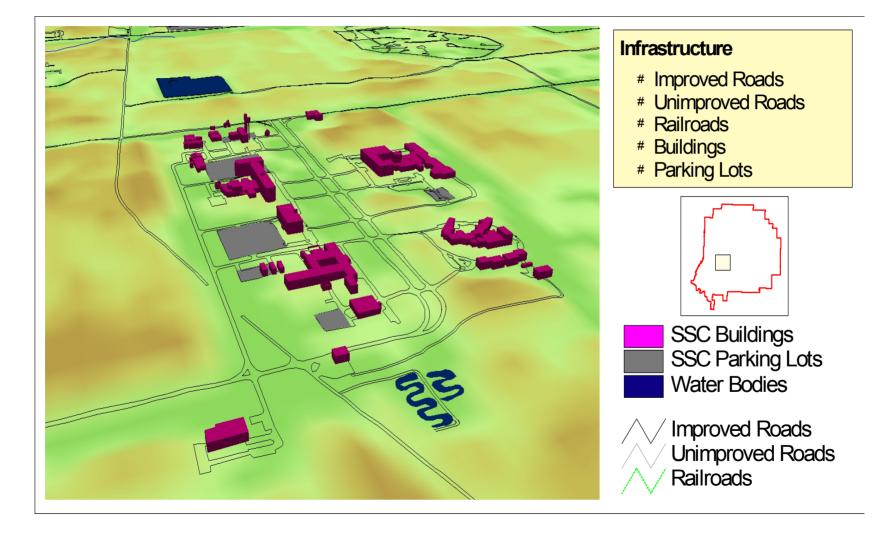


NOISE POLLUTION MODELING



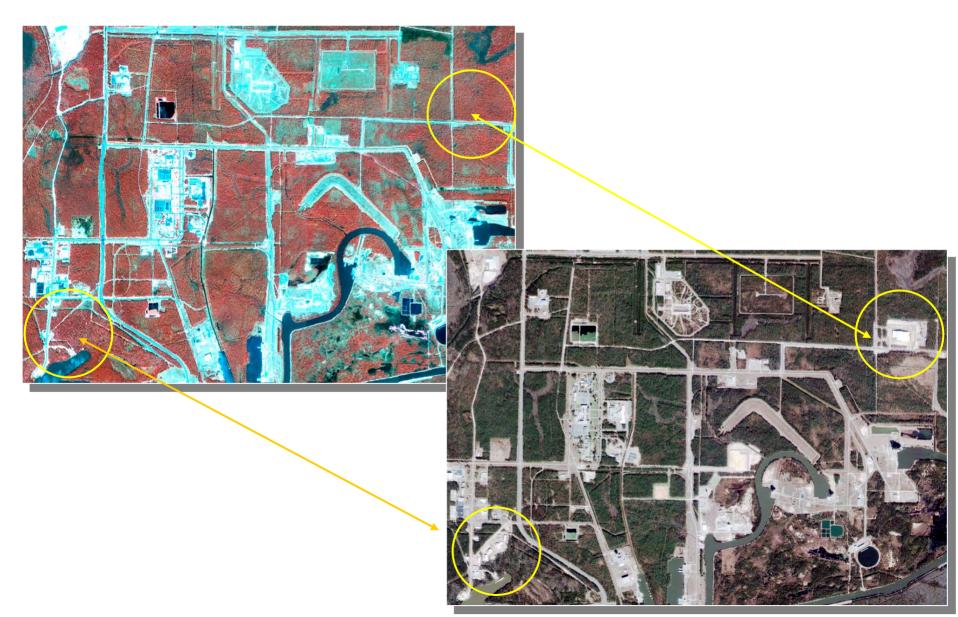


INFRASTRUCTURE



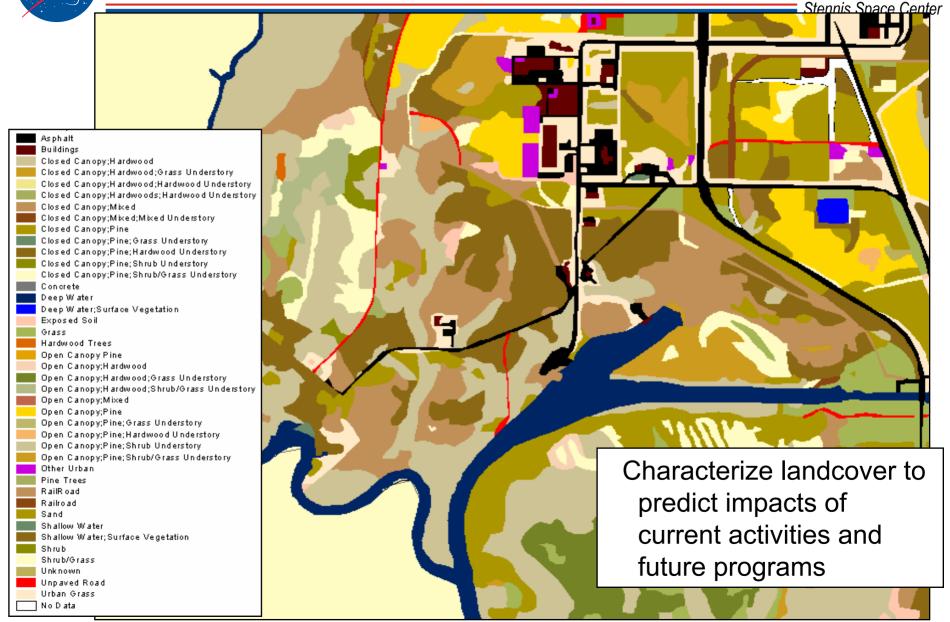


SSC LANDUSE CHANGE



NAISA

LANDCOVER ASSESSMENT





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In May 2000, Stennis Space Center was designated as the Principal center for support of NASA's Environmental GIS activities.

SSC has led a NASA-wide effort to develop and deliver a baseline EGIS for each of NASA's 14 field centers and component facilities. These databases were designed to support NASA's Environmental Management Program.









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Michoud Assembly Facility Stennis Space Center



•Five-year MOA; currently in 4th year

•Collaborate with NASA field centers to develop requirements

•Designed, delivered, installed baseline EGIS database, IKONOS imagery, and metadata to each Center

•Customized, delivered, installed agencywide emergency response application to four centers

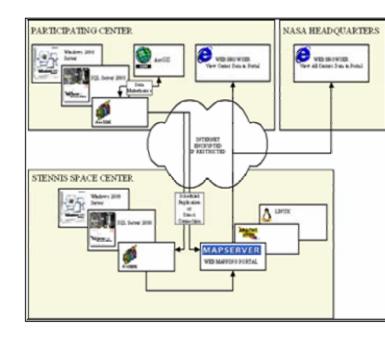


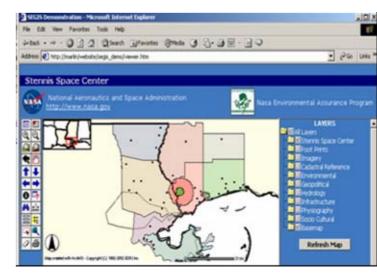




FY04 PRINCIPAL CENTER ACTIVITIES

- Web-based Agency-wide EGIS Portal connecting NASA HQ to select Field Centers
- Building upon the original EGIS databases
- Initially includes SSC, MSFC, KSC, GRC, GRC-PBS
- Password protected, query, display, analysis capabilities, electronic data exchange
- Future efforts: integration of other NASA Field Centers and development of NASA-Wide Web applications







- Emergency Response/Disaster Preparedness

 Emergency Environmental Response Tool (EERT)
- Facilities Management and Master Planning

 Conversion of CADD data to GIS format
 Development of a web-based application
- Groundwater Monitoring and Chemical Remediation
 -CERCLA
- Resource Management and Site Assessment





EMERGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TOOL (EERT)

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An Environmental Response application was developed at SSC to support NASA's emergency response and preparedness requirements. This application provides the ability to effectively plan, manage, and coordinate environmental emergency incidents and facilitate data sharing among onsite personnel to provide near real-time management capabilities.

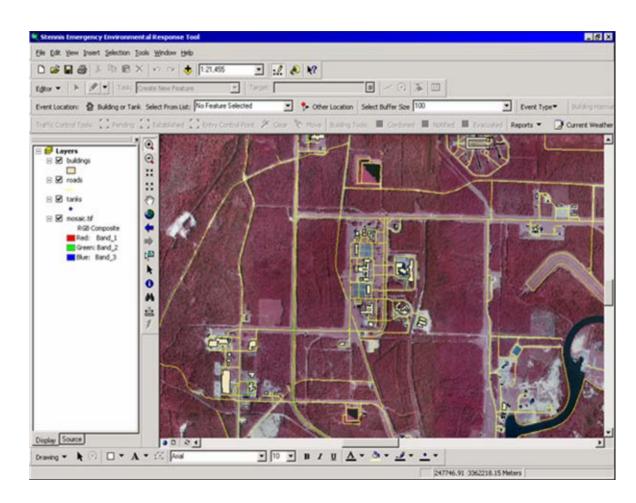
The Environmental Office in conjunction with the Fire Department, Security Office, and Facilities Management Office can use EERT to develop a comprehensive emergency management plan in the event of a major chemical release.





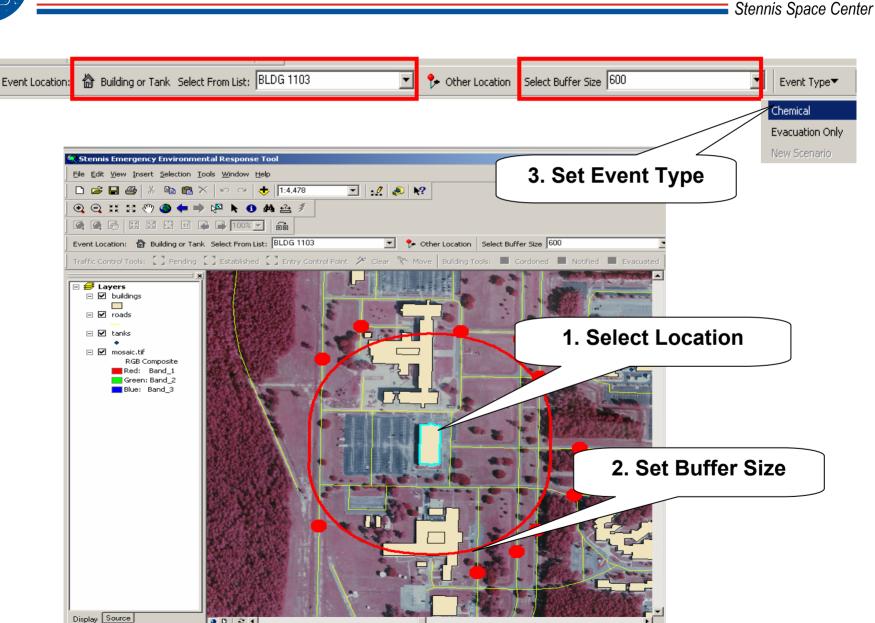
ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TOOL (EERT)

- Interfaces with ALOHA (Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmosphere) model and chemical inventory to plot plume dispersion
- Incorporates real-time weather information to display wind speed and direction; provides notification of major changes
- Establishes and geographically plots security perimeters
- Updates and monitors the status of impacted buildings and traffic control points





INCIDENT SIMULATION

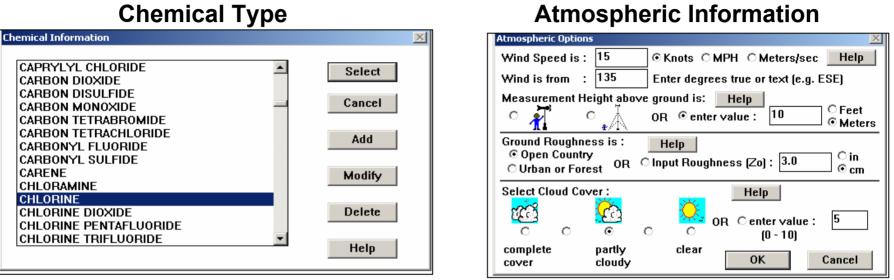


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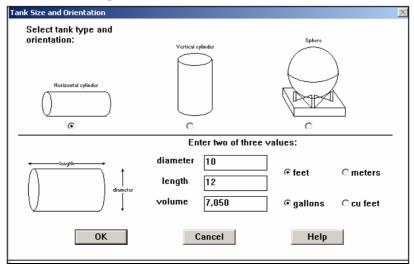


INPUTS

Stennis Space Center



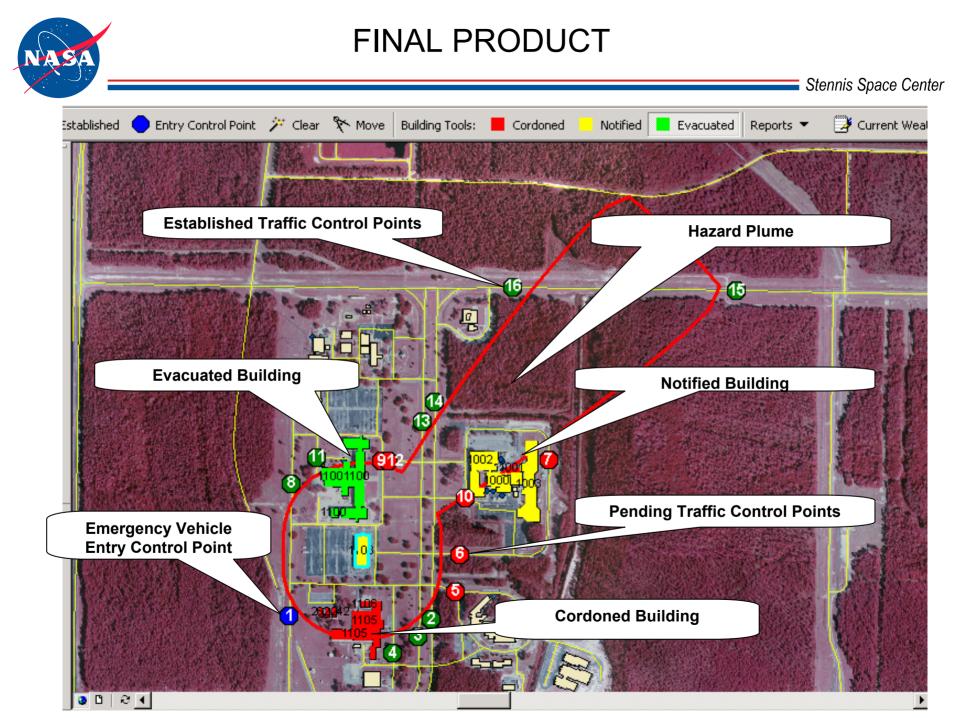
Specific Conditions





GENERATED REPORTS

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**** BUILDING STATUS REPORT ****				
Report Date: 7/26/2002 Report Time:	1:15:01 PM	1		
Building Number: 1100 Building Status: Notified Point of Contact: Jerry Bower POC Phone Number: 688-5881 POC Agency: USN/ROICC		0		
Building Number: 1100 Building Status: Notified	TrafficControl.txt - WordPad File Edit View Insert Format Help			
Point of Contact: Glenda Schornick POC Phone Number: 688-1704 POC Agency: NOAA/NDBC	Image: Second			
Building Number: 1100 Building Status: Notified	Report Date: 7/26/2002 Report Time: 1:12:35 PM TCP IDSTATUS NAME			
Point of Contact: Tina Reid POC Phone Number: 688-2451 POC Agency: NOAA/NDBC	- 1 Entry Control Point Road C 2 Pending Balch Boulevard		0 2 4 miles	0
Building Number: 1100 Building Status: Notified Point of Contact: Bob Cage POC Phone Number: 688-7431	3 Entry Control Point Balch Boulevard 4 Established 1105 Frontage Access 5 Pending NRL Access and Parkin 6 Pending NAVO Access and Parkin	ıg		
POC Agency: NOAA/NDBC	7 Established Road C 8 Established 1100 Frontage Access 9 Established Balch Boulevard 10 Pending Balch Boulevard	and Parking		
	11 Established 1100 Access and Park:	ing North		



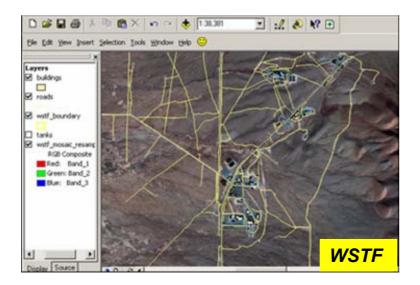


EERT INTEGRATION AT NASA

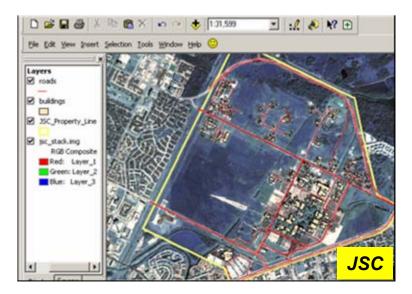
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Developed a uniform application that allows NASA Centers to work together more efficiently, thus improving overall coordination and collaboration







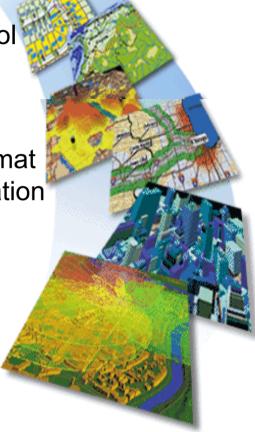




- Emergency Response/Disaster Preparedness

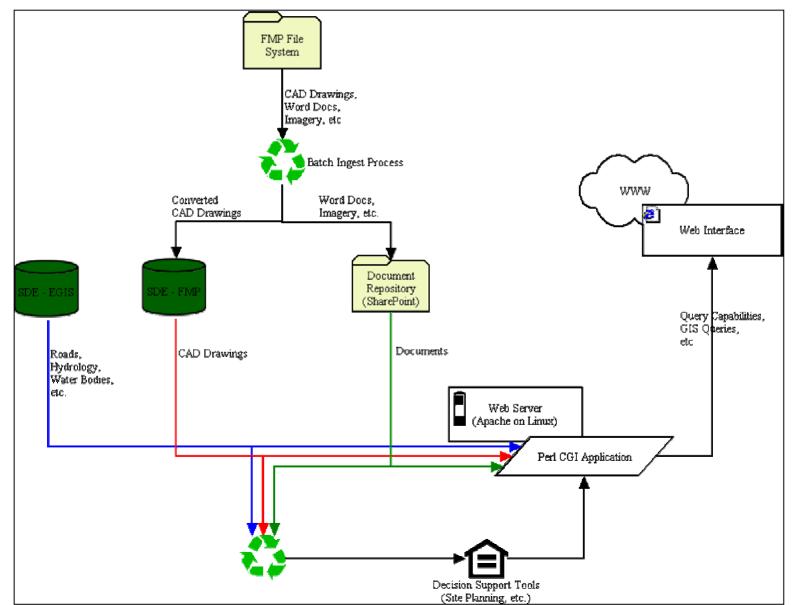
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 (EERT)
- Facilities Management and Master Planning

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FMP PROJECT FLOW DIAGRAM





CAD/GIS INTEGRATION in ArcGIS





FACILITIES MASTER PLAN (FMP) WEB PORTAL

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•Pilot project to design, develop, and implement a web-based SSC FMP GIS application

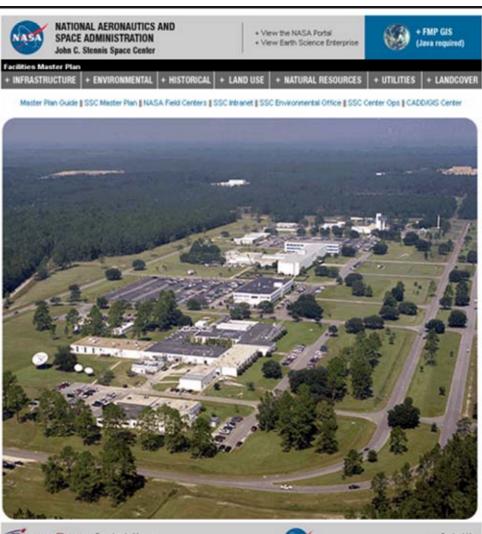
•Aligns with NASA's Master Planning NPG 8820.2A

•Integrates narratives, databases, maps, and spatial query tools

•Provides true planning tool

•Linked to CADD database

•Initiated web-based - available site-wide





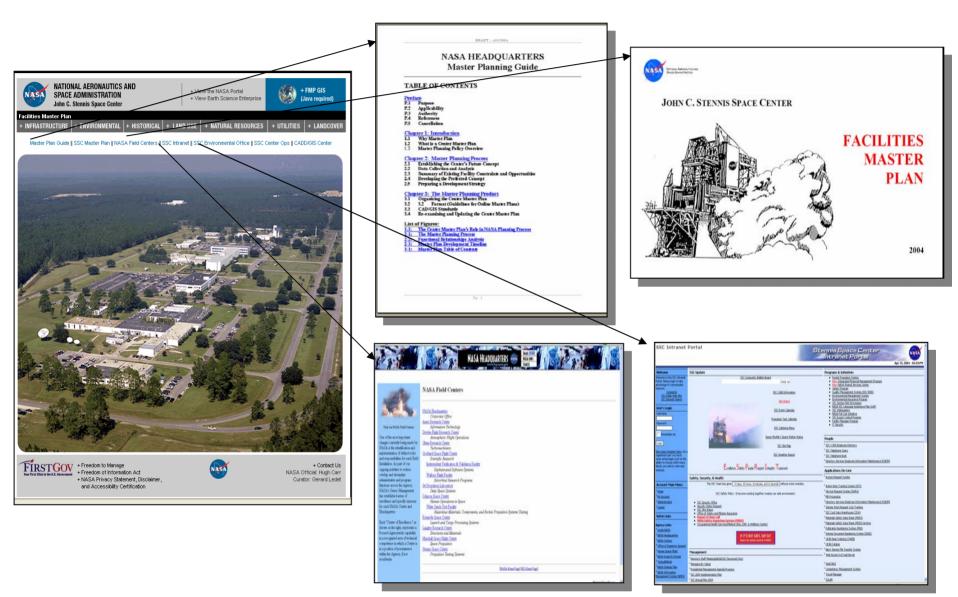
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 Freedom of Information Act
 NASA Privacy Statement, Disclaimer, and Accessibility Certification



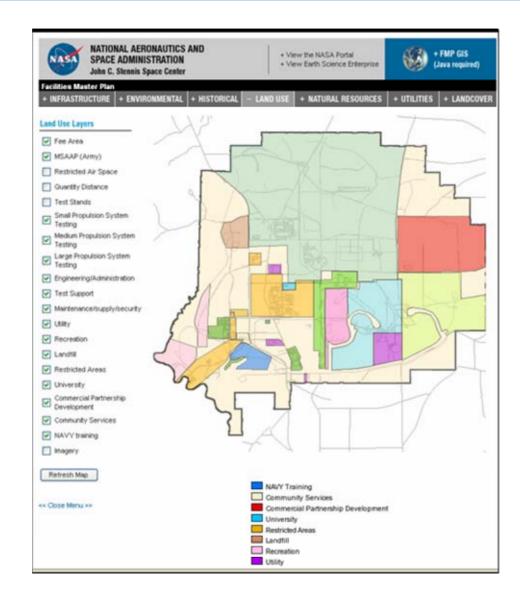
Contact Us
 NASA Official Hugh Carr
 Curator: Genard Ledet



HYPERLINKS



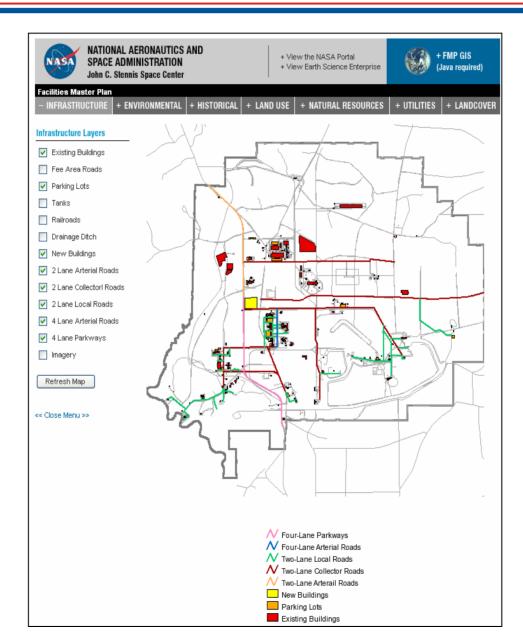






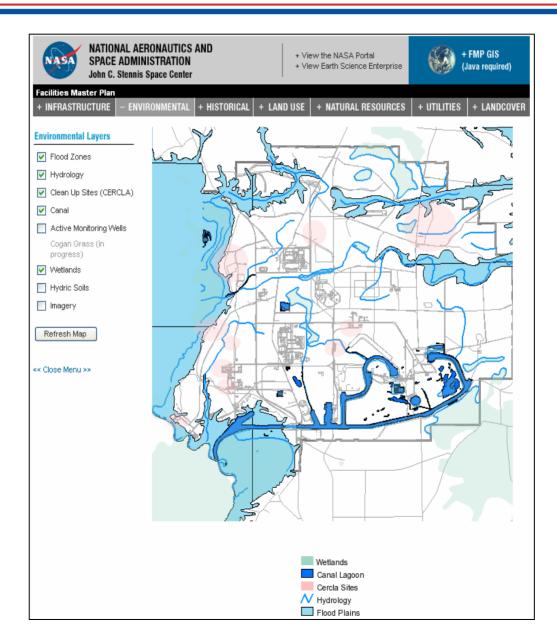


INFRASTRUCTURE



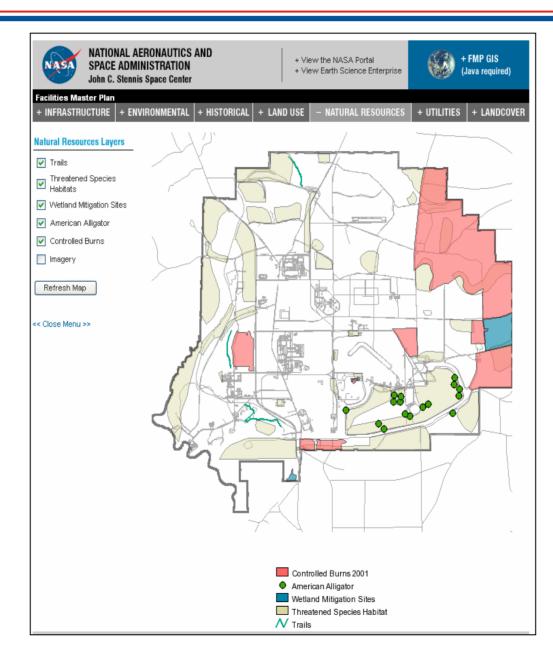


ENVIRONMENTAL



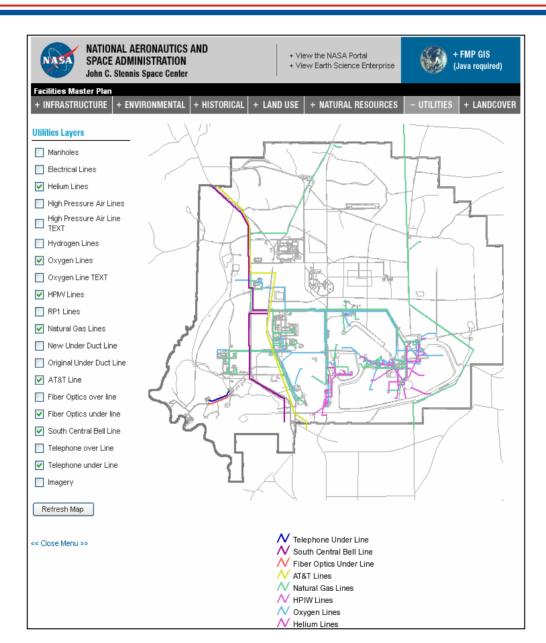


NATURAL RESOURCES



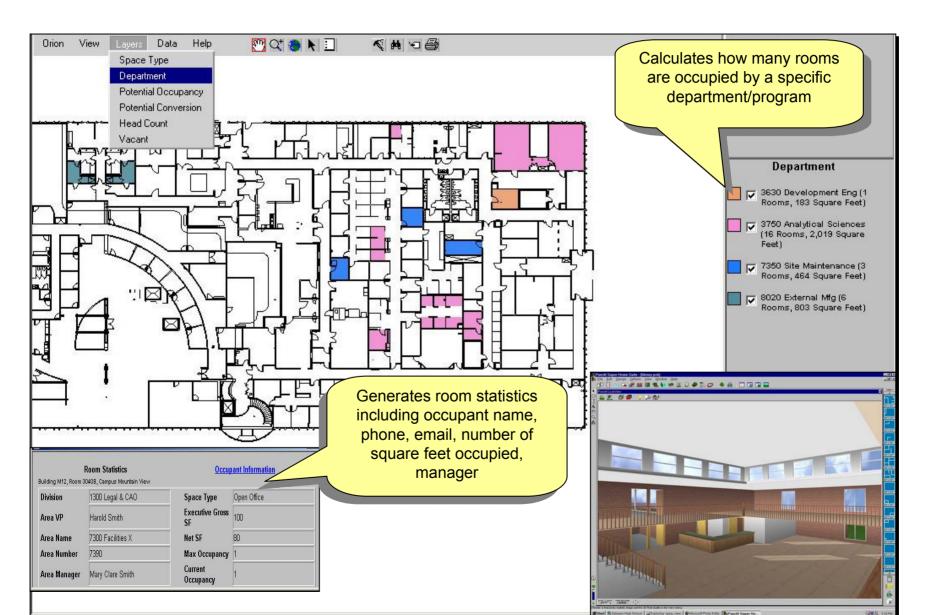


UTILITIES



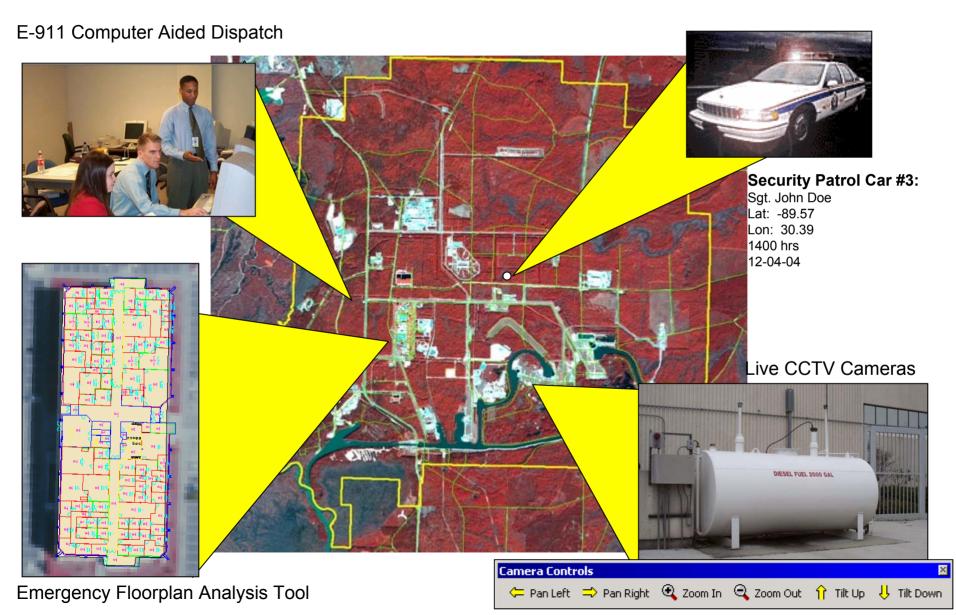


FMP FLOORPLAN DATA RETRIEVAL





FUTURE SECURITY GIS CAPABILITIES





- Emergency Response/Disaster Preparedness

 Emergency Environmental Response Tool
 (EERT)
- Facilities Management and Master Planning

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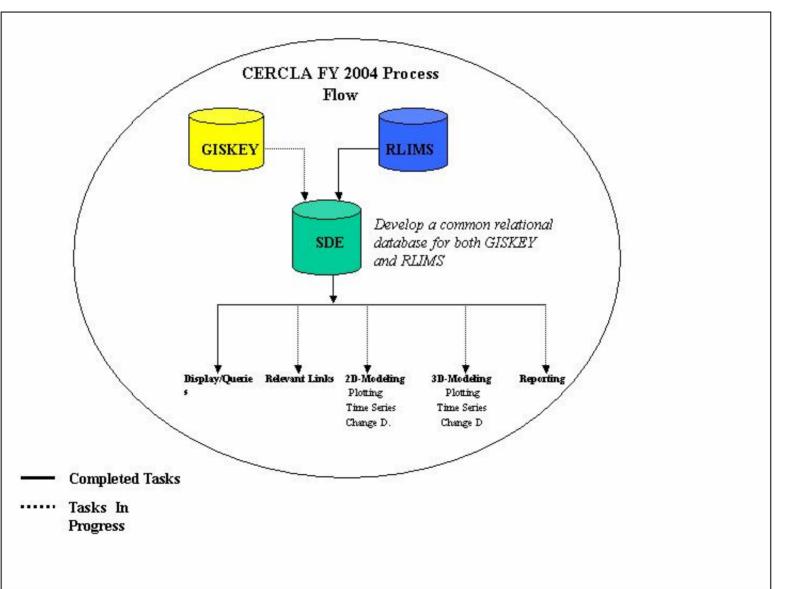
CERCLA INTRODUCTION



- As part of the historic operations at SSC, various contaminants have been disposed and released
- SSC began a site identification and investigation process in 1990, and have designated 9 sites as clean-up areas
- The Relational Laboratory Information Management System (RLIMS) is the repository for current and future chemical data



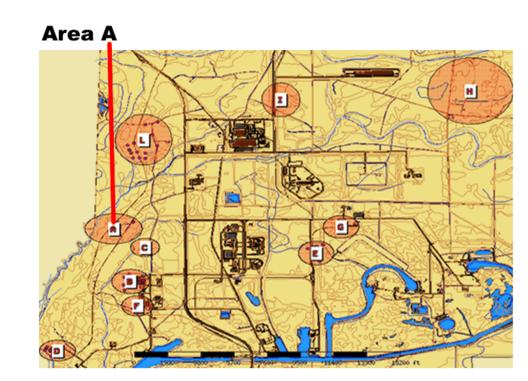
CERCLA PROJECT FLOW





CLEANUP SITES

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Area A

Area A Air Force Disposal Site Pesticide Operations Area When: 1970s - 1990s Where: Western boundary of SSC near Buildings 2501 and 2502 What: Contaminated debris and pesticide operation waste Contaminants: Organic compounds, dioxin, pesticides/herbicides,and metals Status: Comment period closed and Decision Document signed. Installation of slurry wall and RCRA cap began in Spring 2001. Installation of passive treatment wall to begin in Fall 2001.



CERCLA GIS WEB PORTAL

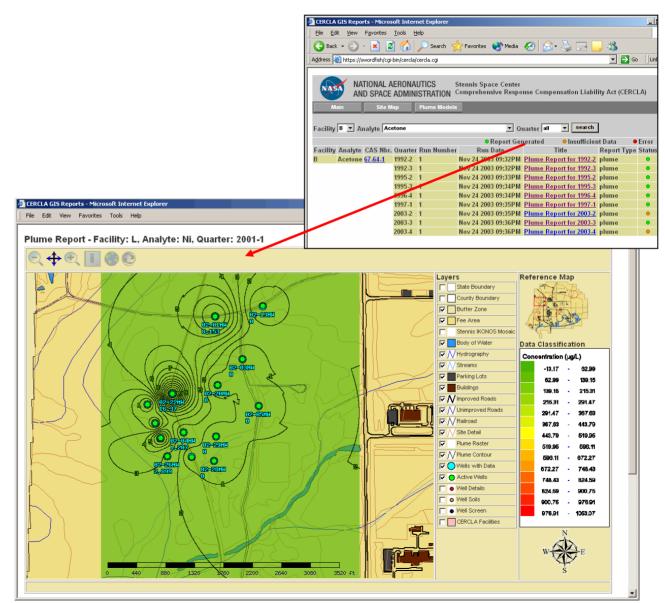
•Immediate access to SSC's clean up sites via Internet

•Facilitates reporting, compliance, site-assessment

•Dynamic 2-D maps, quarterly reports, analytical spreadsheets, site photos, EPA substance registry list, etc.

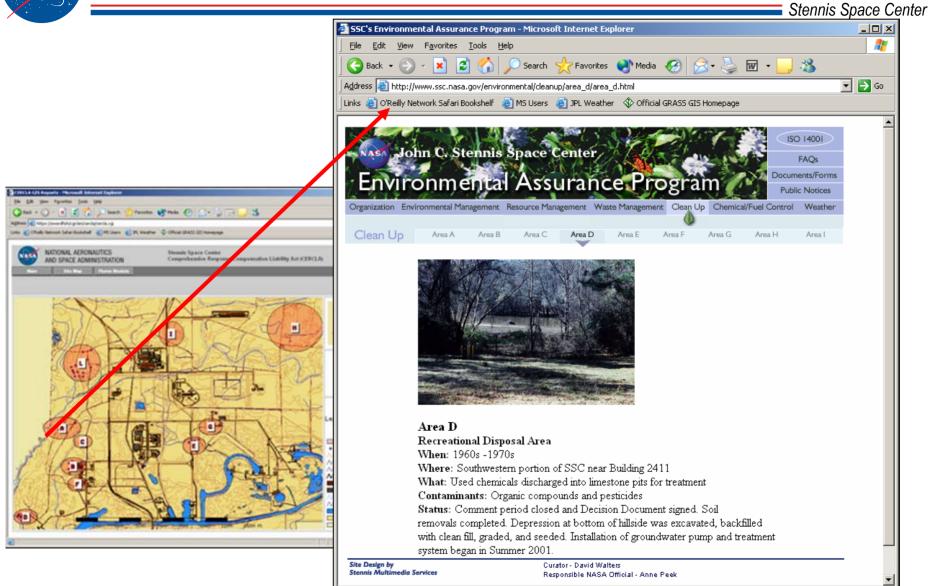
•Flexible, cost-effective

•30+ year archival





LINK TO SSC ENVIRONMENTAL WEB



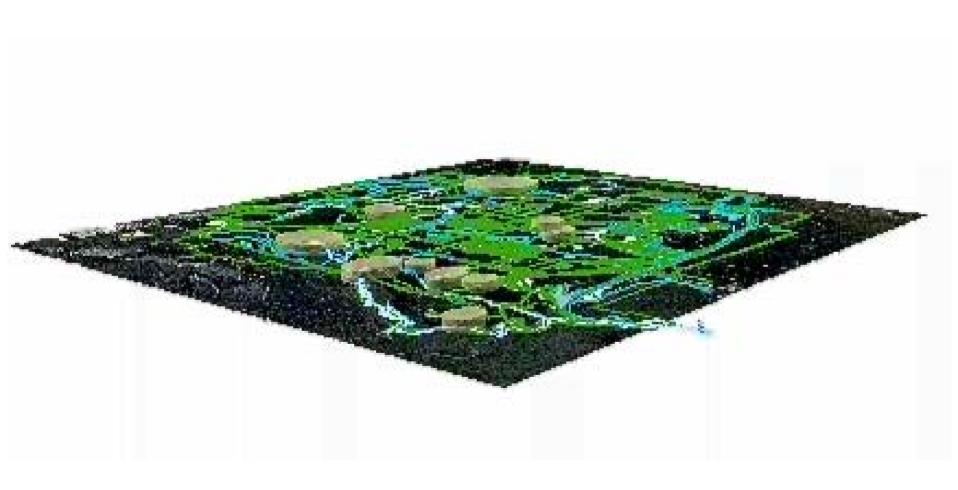


LINK TO EPA

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Main Site Map	Plane Model								
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					Newsletter		2-Propanone		
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					Registration		67-64-1		
					Subscription Site Map	Classification: Molecular Formula:	Chemical C3H6O		
					FAQs		58.08		
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					Administration	Other Numbers			
						None			
						Synonyms			
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3-D VISUALIZATION

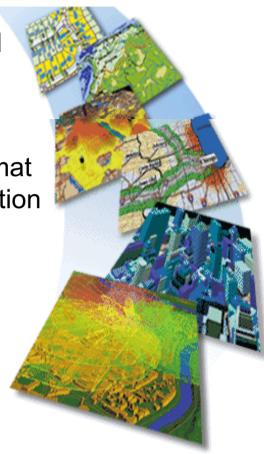




- Emergency Response/Disaster Preparedness

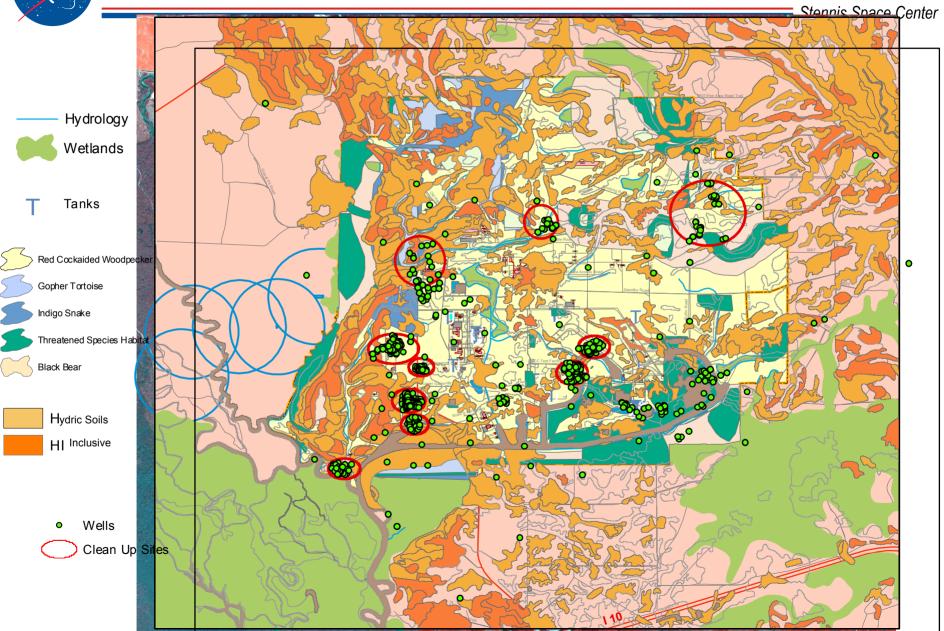
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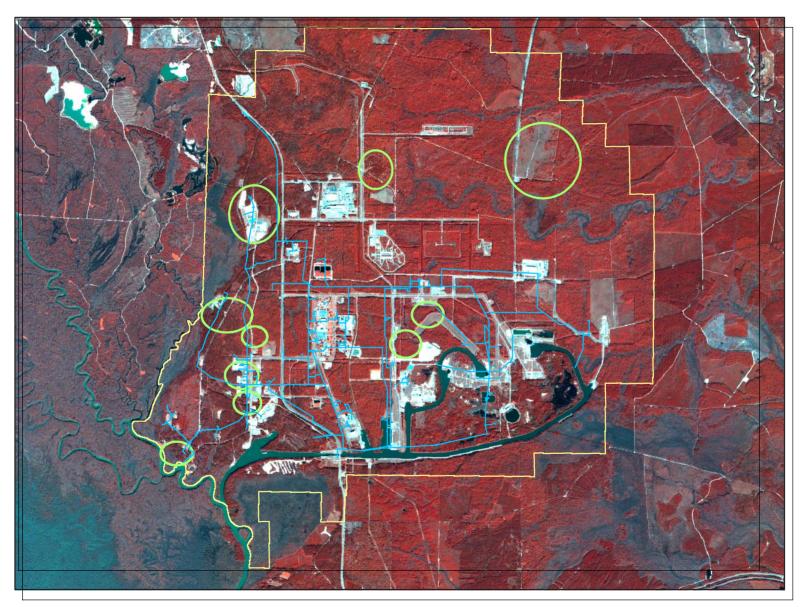


SSC EGIS



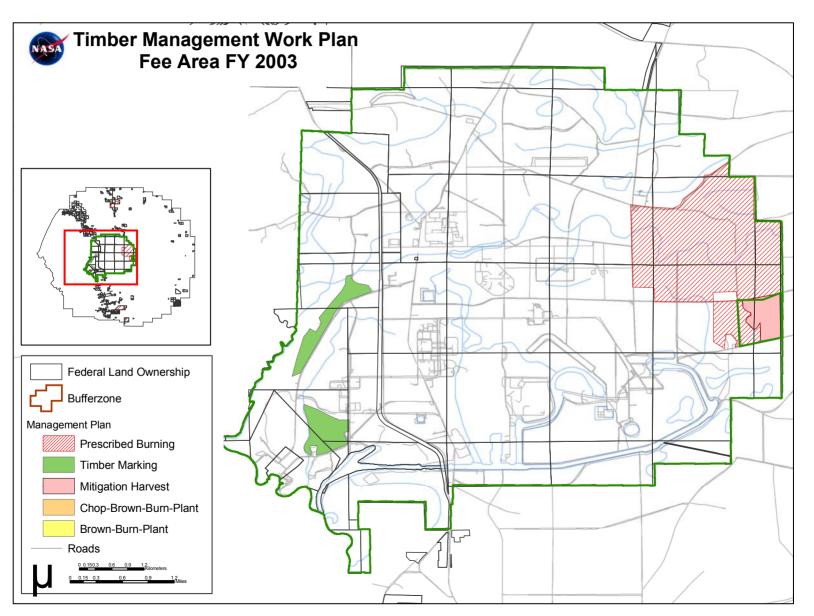


SITE ASSESSMENT





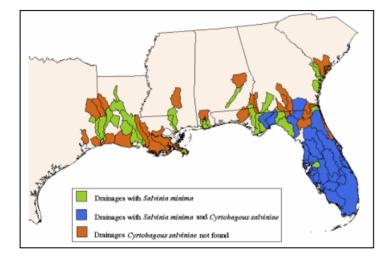
TIMBER MANAGEMENT





INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING

Stennis Space Center

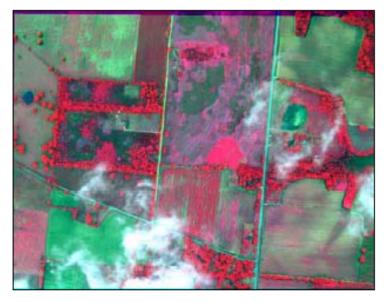




•Cogongrass has been designated as the seventh worst weed in the world, with over 1.2 billion acres infested worldwide



•Salvinia Minima







WETLAND MITIGATION SITES

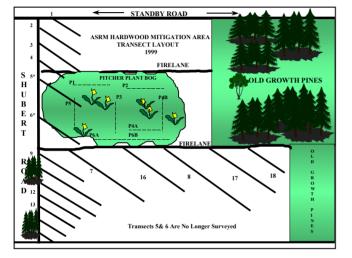


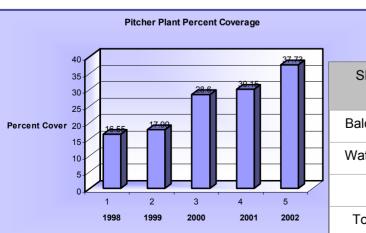


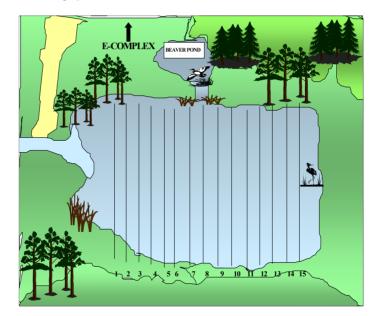
WETLANDS INVENTORY

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Data from wetlands mitigation sites are integrated into the EGIS to provide reports on species diversity, vegetative cover, wetland hydrology, and tree types.







SPECIES	1994 Baselin e	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bald Cypress	542	466	448	442	448	502	510
Water Tupelo	70	3	2	0	0	0	9
Pines	*	*	32	29	65	8	57
Total Stem Count	612	469	482	471	513	510	576



FLOODPLAINS





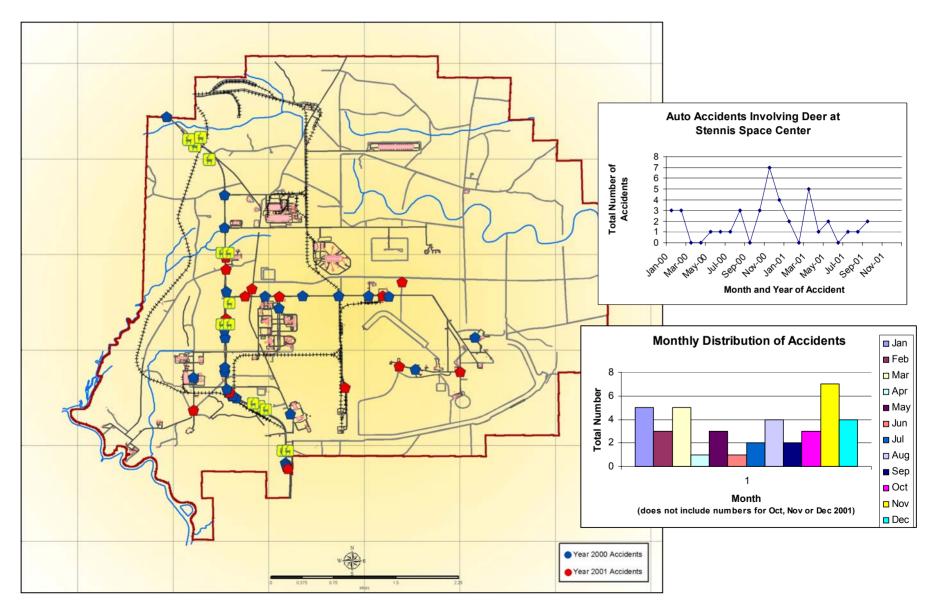
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Stennis Space Center

Red - Survey Lines Gold - Property Lines Green - Buildings Cyan - Roads Magenta - Forest Edge Cyan Triangle - Benchmark



DEER AUTO ACCIDENTS

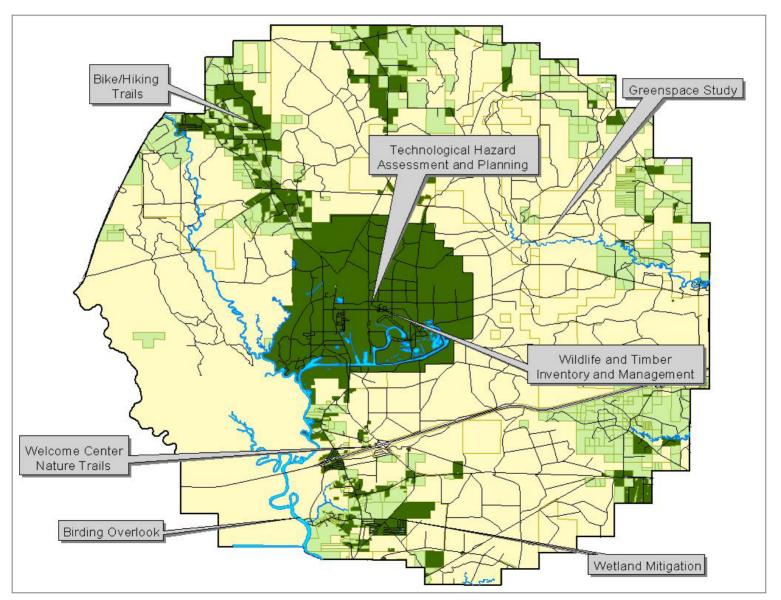




THREATENED SPECIES

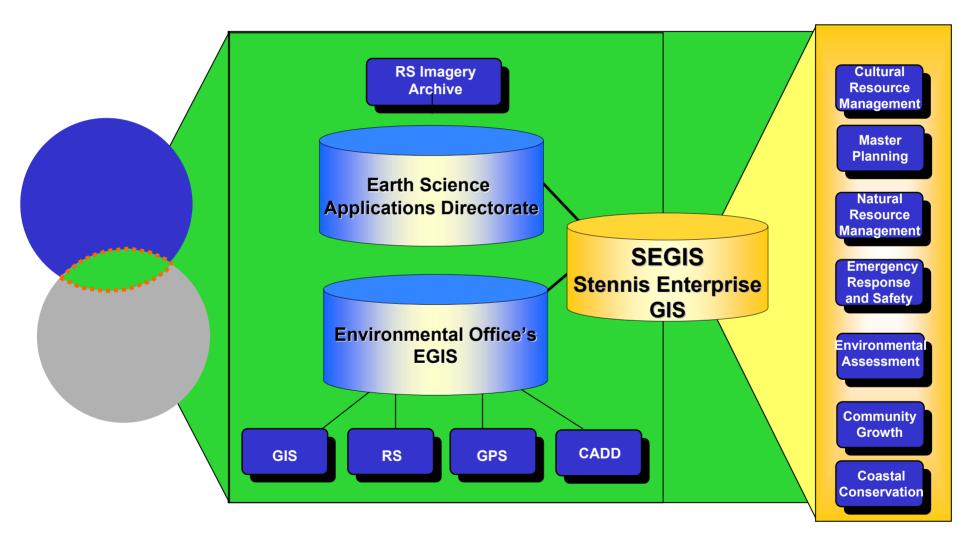


RECREATIONAL SITING





SSC ENTERPRISE GIS





VISIONS

Stennis Space Center



An important part of the Center's operations and programs is our focus on the environment. •Continue to develop uniform datasets and applications that allow offices throughout NASA to work together more efficiently, thus improving overall coordination and collaboration

Leverage other programs to provide value to NASA's Environmental Management division and to the participating centers and major facilities

• Continue to design an SSC Enterprise-wide GIS for managing, maintaining, and sharing geographic data with applications in:

-Homeland Security/Emergency Response

- Resource Management
- -Facilities Master Planning
- -Environmental Site Assessment



Environmental Geographic Information Systems

Using GIS to Monitor Our Environment

The Environmental Office is responsible for compliance with all environmental requirements, pollution prevention, and sustainable practices for all NASA and resident agency activities. To aid in this task, the NASA SSC Environmental Office has initiated an Environmental Geographic Information System (EGIS) for the John C. Stennis Space Center. This database is comprised of eight core datasets including demographics, hydrology, cadastral, physiography, political boundaries, environmental, airborne/satellite imagery, and infrastructure.

In recent years, the SSC EGIS has emerged as a support tool for natural resource management, groundwater monitoring, emergency response, land cover assessment, facilities management, environmental assessment, wildlife tracking, and noise pollution modeling.

Benefits

GIS has become an integral part of environmental management. It integrates large volumes of spatial data from a variety of sources and provides planners, policy makers, and scientists, with the means to visualize and analyze environmental data to make better decisions. NASA has taken an active role in the utilization of this technology and is committed to community safety and protection of the environment.





NASA's Unique Capacity and Contributions

NASA has become a recognized leader in geospatial applications and environmental management in the scientific community. The Environmental Management Division enables environmentally sound mission success through four key areas: Prevention, Conservation, Compliance and Restoration.

NASA SSC Environmental Office is collaborating with other NASA field centers to promote GIS and improve the way we monitor and manage our environment and natural resources.



GIS for Disaster Response: Emergency Environmental Response Tool (EERT)

GIS in Action

Facility management and safety officers are responsible for ensuring the physical security of the facilities, staff, and equipment as well as for responding to environmental emergencies, such as accidental releases of hazardous materials. All phases of emergency management (planning, mitigation, preparedness, and response) depend on data reliability and system interoperability from a variety of sources to determine the scope of the event.

How Does the EERT Work?

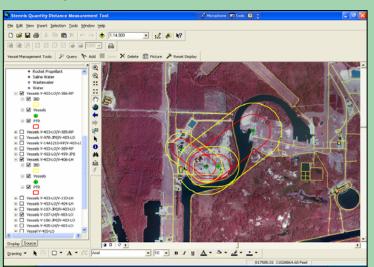
The EERT integrates and utilizes existing NASA environmental and facility information, including GIS vector layers, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) data, point-of-contact information, and satellite imagery. Furthermore, it incorporates real-time weather information and can model chemical release plumes from government validated and approved models, such as the Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmosphere (ALOHA) model. The EERT allows emergency response teams to monitor traffic control points, to identify entry control point(s) into and out of a cordoned area, and to monitor evacuated buildings within the cordoned area.



Chemical Event Scenario







EERT ArcGIS Interface

Decision Support Solutions

The EERT is a key geospatial component of NASA's Environmental Management System that uses both GIS and remote sensing technologies to support NASA's response and preparedness requirements. The primary advantages of using the new system include the ability to identify unique aspects of the event site, to identify specific locations of hazardous materials, to specify safety zones and their appropriate sizes, and to track the extent of dangerous plumes. This flexibility permits more efficient and effective use of resources, such as the placement of blockades, emergency response teams, and special equipment.



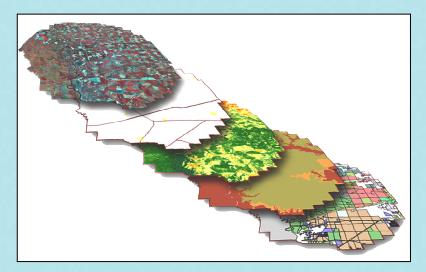
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Integrating GIS and Facility Master Planning

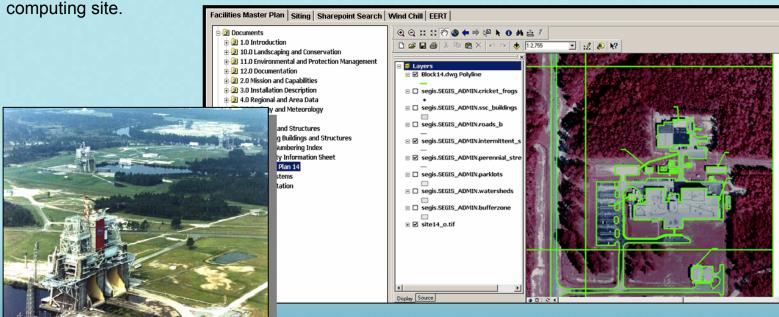
Using GIS for facilities Management

The SSC Facilities Master Plan provides a graphic, statistical, and narrative description of land, buildings, topography, climate, resources, and operations in and around Stennis Space Center. It contains information for planning SSC's growth and expansion, and for anticipating the impact such development may have on the environment and the surrounding communities.



Decision Support Solutions

Information regarding the physical components, equipment, and infrastructure of industrial facilities are largely developed and managed with Computer Aided Design (AutoCAD) programs for applications in municipal infrastructure, utility management, gas and electric maintenance, and organizational planning. Successfully integrating these drawings and other facility management data with existing GIS and remote sensing data layers will help provide decision makers and site planners access to all relevant information pertaining to the environmental conditions, current, and planned facilities at SSC. It is the hope of NASA's Environmental Officers to create a web-enabled GIS database from unique and existing data sources such that the sum of its contents is greater than the sum of its parts. An important advantage of integrating databases is that the data is accessible for users within and outside the centralized



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Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

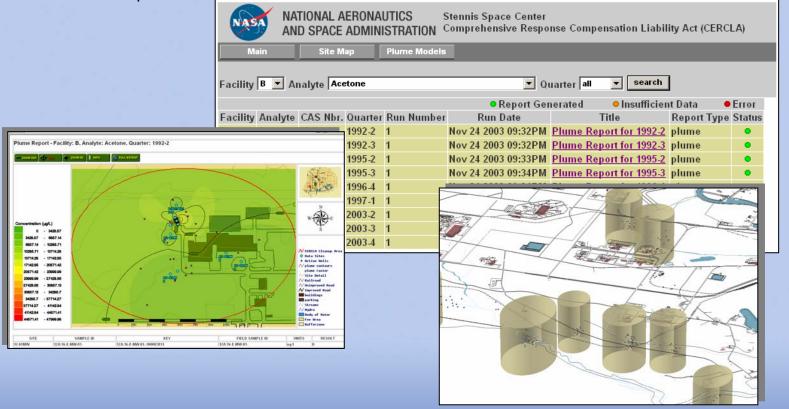


Cleaning Up from Past Practices

As NASA's Lead Center for Rocket Propulsion Testing, Stennis Space Center is responsible for developing and testing large liquid propellant rocket systems. Section 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), mandates that the

federal facilities remediate areas where hazardous waste has been generated, stored, treated, or disposed in the past. To date, nine clean-up sites have been identified at SSC, and environmental management personnel have taken a proactive approach to restore each area. To aid in this effort, a web enabled CERCLA GIS database is being developed to help inventory, monitor, manage, and restore chemically contaminated areas. Specifically, this GIS is used to measure the scope and extent of contamination, detect concentration patterns, and model the migration of contaminants.

An important aspect for environmental characterization is providing a graphic visualization of site conditions including spills, emissions, or contamination plumes. The ability to automate the production of this information is valuable for creating compliance reports for regulatory agencies, generating management reports for internal use, evaluating the progress of a remediation program, providing information in response to unforeseen emergencies, and providing outreach material to the public.



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