**Table # 7**

**Panel 3, National Security**

**Note taker: Jennifer Cunningham**

**Moderator: Tal Ezer**

***Question 1****: How should projected sea level rise over the lifespan of new or replacement infrastructure be factored into the design of new facilities, and should it be a factor in prioritizing projects?*

***Answer/Notes:***

Sea level rise should be factored in when making decisions about the replacement or design of infrastructure; need the type of modeling found in Kelly Burks-Copes report from the US Army Engineer Research and Development Center

***Question 2:*** *Should assessments of the vulnerability of military bases, port facilities, shipyards and other coastal facilities to sea level rise, and adaptation planning for them, include local and regional critical infrastructures, such as electrical power, transportation, and water and sanitation systems? What entity should take the lead in assessments of critical infrastructures, given that their ownership and operation cuts across a wide range of private and public sector organizations?*

***Answer/Notes:***

Yes; there needs to be more collaboration between public and private stakeholders, including military and commercial port facilities.

*Who should take the lead?* The table was not sure who should take the lead; while there was consensus that a collaborative approach was necessary, no one was sure who should lead that effort

***Question 3****:* *Where should future research on the impact of sea level rise and adaptation to sea level rise be focused, and what are the opportunities for collaboration on research and the development of adaptation strategies and measures – both international, and among government, private sector and academic institutions?*

***Answer/Notes:***

Specific issues need to be identified at the local level – where are the specific impacts of sea level rise? Need detailed information – move beyond general global trends

*Specific opportunities for research* – need more collaboration between Navy research and academia; for example at the local level there should be better communication, engagement between the nearby naval bases and the local community with respect to sea level rise

***General Question****: Given what you've learned during this panel, what types of collaborative research and action might be most useful in affecting adaptive policy?*

***Answer/Notes:***

Should have collaborative research/action that involves the military; when someone from the military talks about climate change, it tends to be less-politicized; the military has a problem-solving orientation, is perceived as being apolitical; perhaps they can contribute to communicating the issues of sea level rise to the public and political leaders at all levels of government

*Consensus Points:*

Collaboration between the Navy/military, all levels of government, private industry, and the public is crucial for creating adaptive policy

*Takeaways/Action Items*:

When someone from the military talks about climate change, it tends to be less-politicized; the military has a problem-solving orientation, is perceived as being apolitical; perhaps they can contribute to communicating the issues of sea level rise to the public and political leaders at all levels of government

*Points of dissent:*

*None*

*Miscellaneous/Interesting:*

There are human security implications not only from sea level rise, but also extreme weather such as drought; in the developing world there are fewer resources to deal with such issues; international organizations such as the United Nations can lead efforts to manage such efforts