

CLIMATE SERVICE

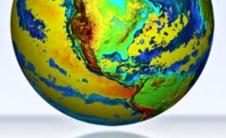




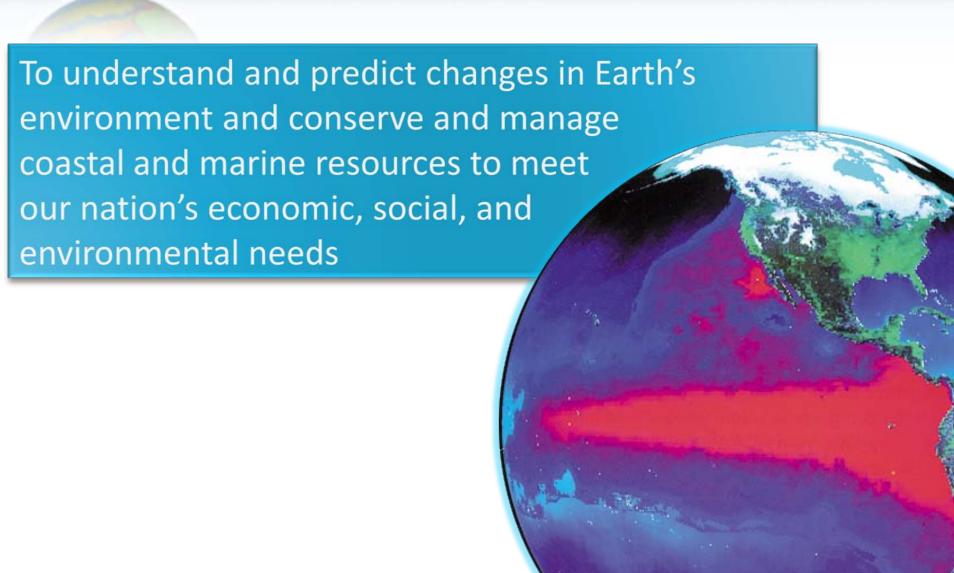
Brady Phillips

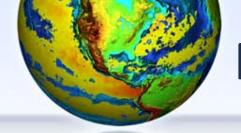
Team Lead for NOAA Climate Service Communications
NOAA Office of Communications & External Affairs

April 2010



NOAA's Mission





NOAA Is Vital to the Economy

One - third of the U.S. GDP (\$4 trillion) is reliant on accurate weather and climate information

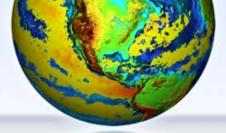
NOAA provides weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for the private and public sectors. Annually, from its 90 observing systems NOAA provides:

- •76 billion observations
- •1.5 million forecasts
- •50,000 warnings



NOAA provides economic benefits of \$300 million per year in a new air freezing index estimated by the home builders association.

NOAA's aviation forecasts reduce aviation delays and save the industry \$580 million per year



Rising Demand for Climate Services



Commerce



Coasts



Recreation



Ecosystems



Hydropower



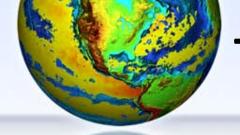
Farming



Wind Energy



Private Sector

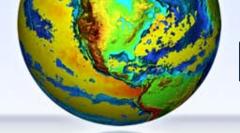


The Time to Act Is Now

There is an urgent and growing need for reliable, trusted, transparent and timely climate information across all sectors of our economy.

The need is great and growing.

Extensive employee, stakeholder, advisory bodies and many others informed process of determining how to optimize NOAA's world-class science while strengthening service delivery.



NOAA Climate Service

VISION

NOAA Envisions an Informed Society Anticipating and Responding to Climate and its Impacts

MISSION

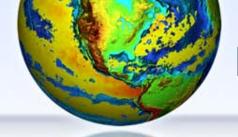
Inform mitigation and adaptation decisions needed to respond to the impacts of the changing climate

Support decision makers regionally to globally, on time scales of weeks to decades, in areas including public policy, resource management, infrastructure investment, business development, and decisions of individuals in their daily lives

GOALS

Continue to Build, Evaluate and Evolve NOAA's Core Competencies in Three Key Areas:

- Deliver Sustained & Effective Services
- Promote Partnerships
- Advance Climate Science



NOAA's Role in a National Strategy

International:

- All nations must recognize the need for climate services, and continue on the progress made at the WCC-3.
- NOAA is internationally recognized as advancing the state of climate knowledge, for leadership in GEOSS, and is viewed as critical to developing regional scale impact assessments.

National:

- All agencies must consider climate change impacts as it relates to their mission areas, and commit to work within a cooperative and collaborative interagency strategy.
- NOAA provides core capabilities to national climate services through NOAA's decades of expertise in observing, monitoring, research, modeling, assessments, and existing service delivery structures.

Regional:

- All agencies must engage in a Regional Climate Service Enterprise to ensure users have the climate information they need.
- NOAA's regional service capacity, with over two centuries of experience, is delivering services today through public and private partnerships, and is ready to engage in the national climate service strategy.

NOAA commits to providing critical assets in science and service to a Federal partnership



Information Delivery and Decision Support

NOAA uses its national and regional infrastructure to deliver climate services today

Assessments of Climate Change and Impacts

NOAA is a leader in national and regional climate impact assessments Over 70% of Federal IPCC AR4 WG1 authors were from NOAA

Climate Change Research and Modeling

Internationally recognized models of the global climate

Climate Observations and Monitoring

NOAA operates over 90 observation and monitoring systems NOAA is mandated to monitor and provide access to climate data and information



Security



Forestry



Water





Infrastructure



Global



Land Management

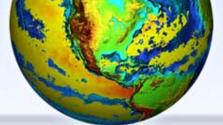


Oceans



Energy





Federal Partnership for Climate Science and Service

- All agencies must consider climate change adaptation and mitigation as it relates to their mission areas and work in an interagency framework to:
 - Promote understanding and engagement of users by listening and responding to their changing needs;
 - Provide needed services to address impacts to meet the nation's needs;
 - Engage in science and service partnerships with public, private, and academic entities.
- •Leverage and coordinate existing structures to develop and deliver climate services, such as CEQ/OSTP/NOAA Adaptation Working Group, NSTC/USGCRP, and OECC.

Federal Regional Climate Service Enterprise Connecting Science, Services and People

State and Local Engagement, Education & Service Delivery

- Weather Forecast Offices
- Sea Grant Education & Extension
- •Marine Sanctuaries, Monuments
- & Estuarine Reserves
- River Forecast Centers
- Data Centers
- •DOC Commerce Connect (in development)
- •Other agencies (e.g., National Science Foundation, Dept. of Education, Health & Human Services, Dept. of Energy, Dept of Interior, Dept of Agriculture)
- •Dept. of Agriculture Extension
- State Climatologists
- •Federal Protect Area Programs
- •USGCRP Climate Literacy Partners
- •Etc...

Regional Climate Services Partnerships

- •NOAA Regional Climate
- **Service Programs**
- Weather Service Regions
- •Regional Climate Centers
- Coastal Services Center
- •River Forecast Centers
- •Regional Collaboration Teams
- Data Centers

•Relevant Regional Offices from other agencies (e.g., Environmental Protection Agency, Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Interior, Health and Human Services, Dept. of Transportation, Dept of Energy, etc.)

USER ENGAGEMENT

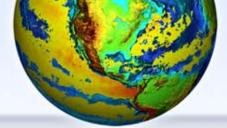
- Development, Delivery & Evaluation of Products & Tools
- Understanding and Translating User Needs
- Informing ProgramRequirements

Government
Private Sector
Academia
NGO's

Regional Climate Science

- •Regional Integrated Science &
- Assessments (RISA)
- •NOAA Labs
- •Sea Grant
- •Cooperative Institutes
- Applied Research Centers
- Data Centers

•Other agencies (e.g., National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dept. of Interior, Dept. of Agriculture, National Science Foundation & other USGCRP agencies)
•Etc...

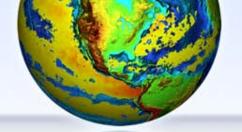


Meeting the Rising Demand for Climate Services

- 1. NOAA's existing framework for climate was established before climate services were recognized as essential, and is not optimized for climate service delivery.
- While NOAA has continued to build its suite of climate services within its existing framework, including our interagency approach to delivering drought information services, much of the demand remains unmet.
- 3. To meet climate service demands, NOAA must direct efforts to develop a framework that will:
 - Connect users to existing climate products and services, while continuing to develop new authoritative, reliable services;
 - Transform current science and data into understandable, usable and accessible information;
 - Actively engage users in service development.
- 4. NOAA's climate framework must deliver needed climate services while maintaining leadership in observing, research, modeling and assessments

"If America is to avoid the most damaging effects of climate change, we have to first understand it – and that is where the Department of Commerce is instrumental."

- Secretary of Commerce, Gary Locke



Proposed NOAA Climate Service

NESDIS DATA CENTERS OAR PROGRAM & LABORATORIES

NWS FUNDING TO MANAGE NETWORKS (NO STAFF CHANGE)

National Climatic Data Center

National Oceanographic Data Center

National Geophysical Data Center Earth System Research Lab

Office of the Director

Chemical Sciences Division

Global Monitoring Division

Physical Sciences Division

Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

Climate Program Office

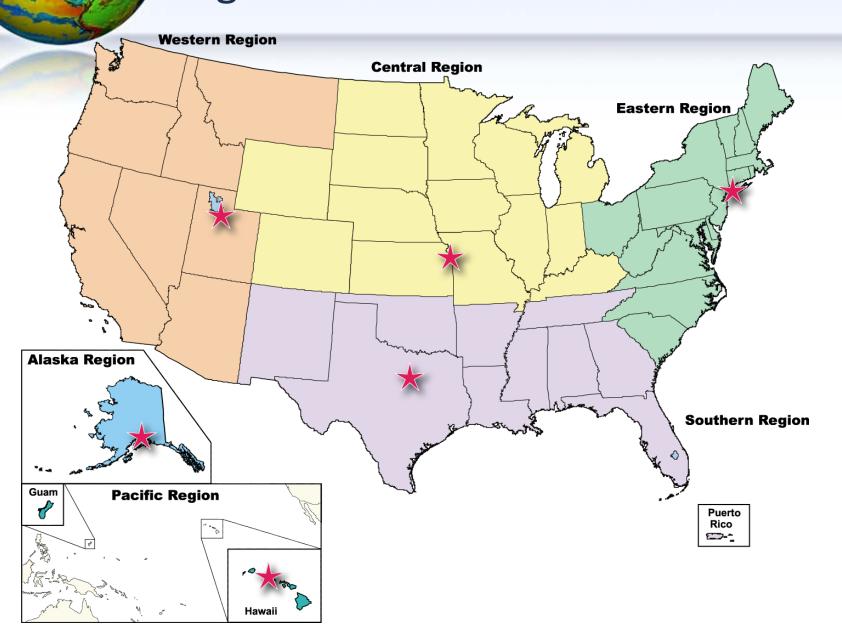
Climate Observing Network Tropical Atmosphere Ocean (TAO)

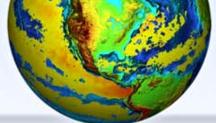
Historical Climate Network Modernization (HCN-m)

Modernization of the Hourly Precipitation Rain Gauges

NOS & NMFS UNCHANGED

Regional Climate Service Directors

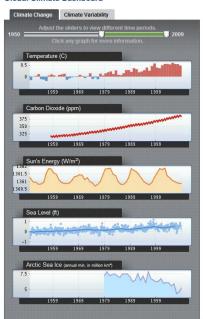




NOAA Climate Services Portal



Global Climate Dashboard

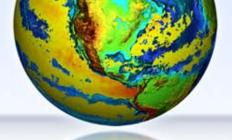


www.climate.gov

One-stop access for NOAA's climate information

Multiple audiences so multiple avenues to access information

- ClimateWatch Magazine
- Data and Services
- Understanding Climate
- Education
- Climate Dashboard



Major Service Gaps...

- Understanding the broader socio-economic context and developing services that help
- Facilitate the integration of climate information in that broader context
- Identifying how scientific uncertainties combine with industry and public uncertainties
- Identifying user priorities related to scientific uncertainties

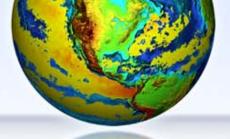


Engagement Sessions

- March 25: Webinar NGOs and non-profit organizations
- April 1: Webinar academic research community State and Local Government
- April 6: American Meteorological Society Private Public Partnership Forum, Wash., D.C.
- April 12: Webinar state and local government officials
- April 13: Webinar corporate and business community
- April 15: Association of American Geographers, Wash., D.C.
- May 4: AMS Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate



- NOAA submits a reprogramming package to DOC, OMB, Congress
 - No new Legislation required, but..
 - Congressional Appropriation Budget Breakout approval necessary
 - Consolidated Appropriations Act 2010
 - National Academy of Public Administration
 - 'Study and analyze organizational options for a National Climate Service within NOAA"
 - To be completed summer 2010
- If approved, we can move quickly to begin implementing the reorganization.
- We look forward to having NOAA Climate Service up and running by early FY11.



For More Information...

www.noaa.gov/climate

Q&As, proposed reorganization chart, a Power Point, climate handouts featuring our science and regional services, and recordings from this Town Hall and a press conference.

www.climate.gov

NOAA's new Climate Portal



Thank you!



Questions?