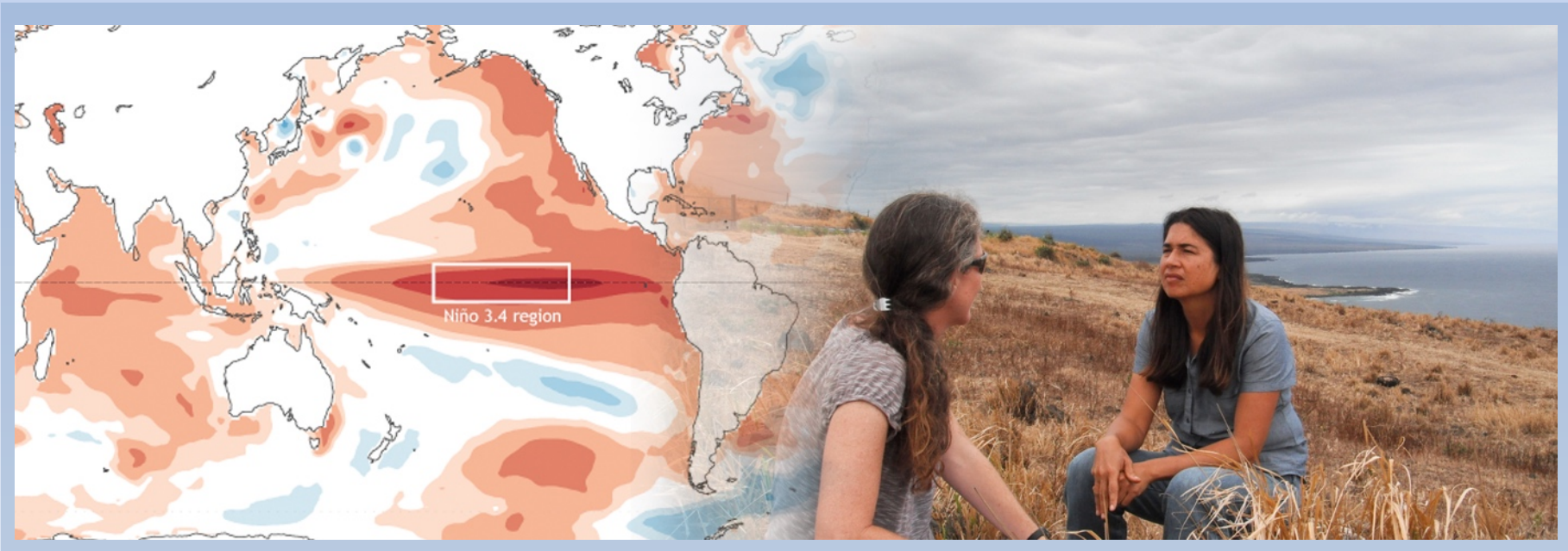


# NOAA's Climate Program Office

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration • Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research • Climate Program Office

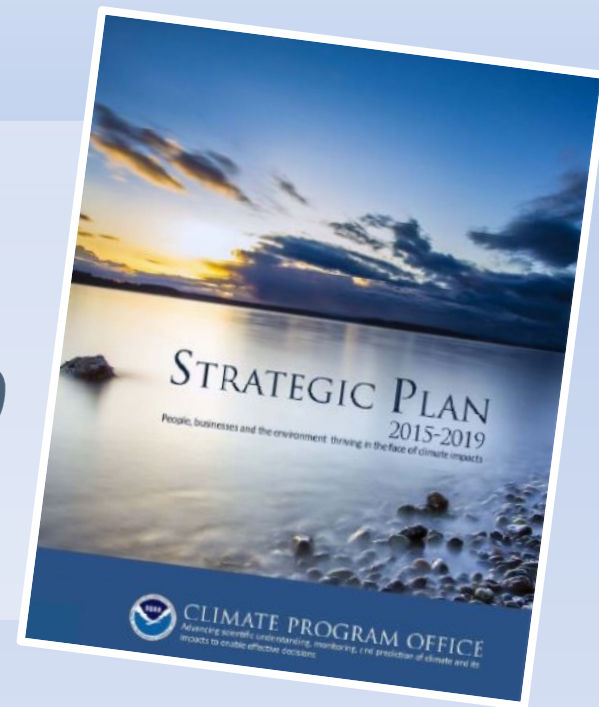


**November 29, 2016**



**“CPO works to improve climate intelligence and its linkage to resilience.”**

CPO Director Dr. Wayne Higgins



## CPO Mission

**Why we exist:** We advance scientific understanding, monitoring, and prediction of climate and its impacts to enable effective decisions

## CPO Vision

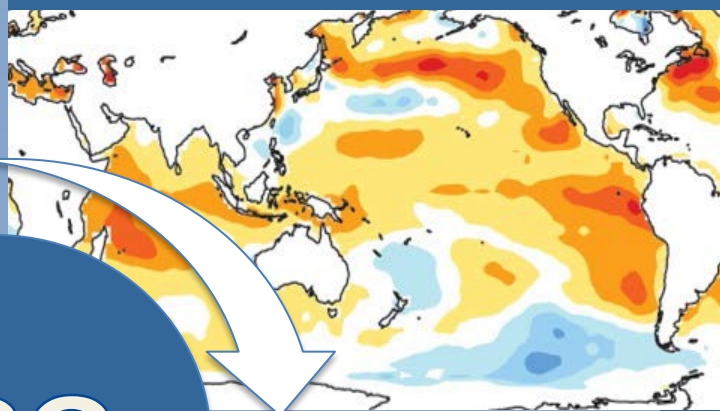
**What we hope to achieve:** People, businesses, and the environment thriving in the face of climate impacts.

# Our Divisions

## Ocean Observing and Monitoring

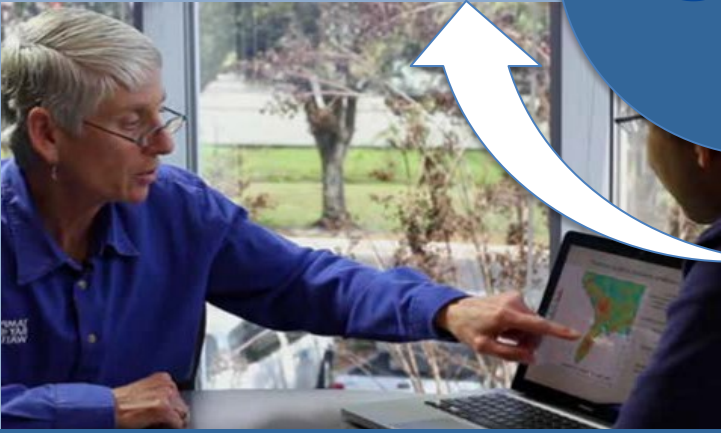


## Earth System Science and Modeling



## Administrative Services Division

## Communication, Education, & Engagement



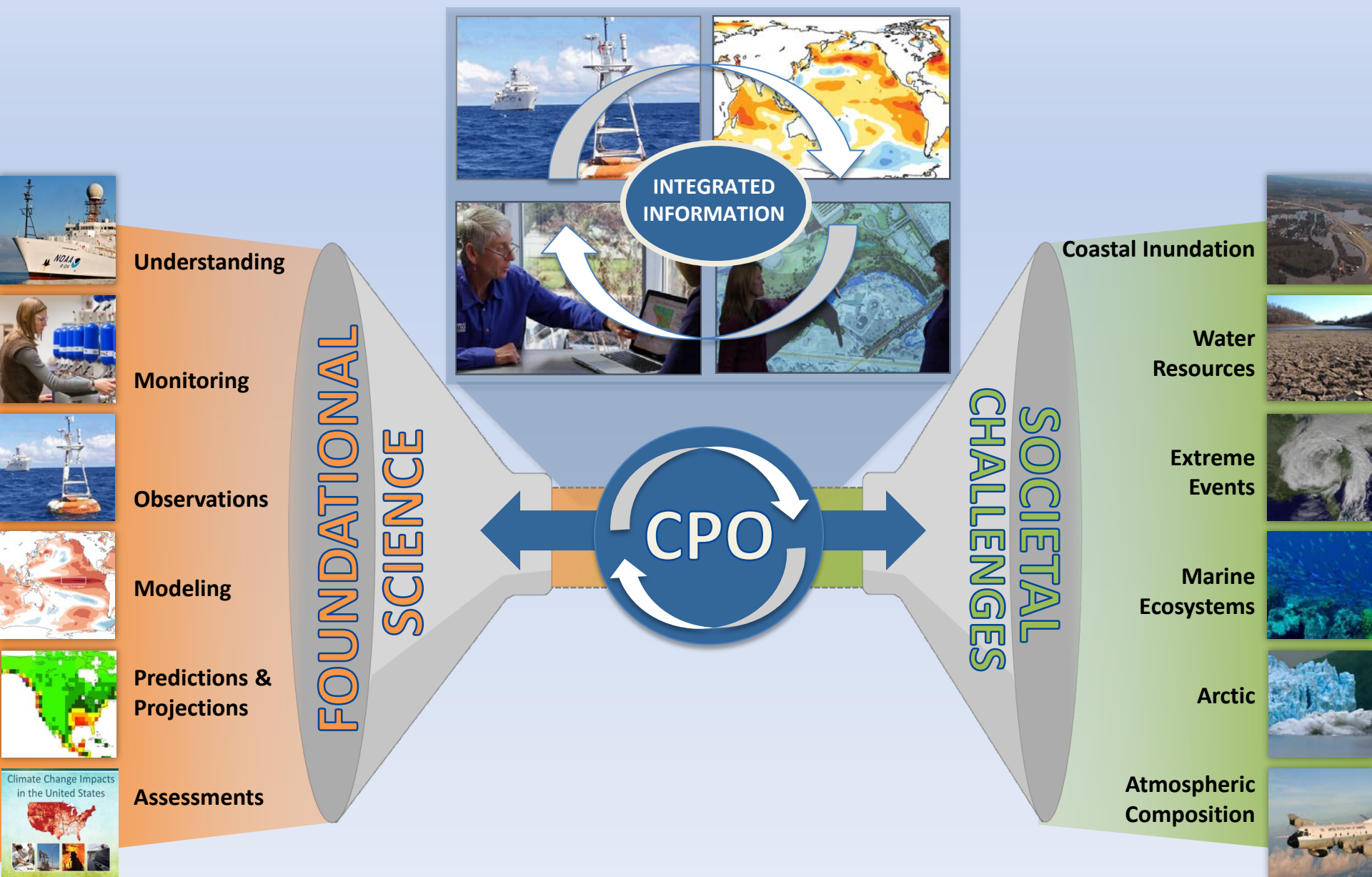
## Climate and Societal Interactions



- 1. Integrating Information:** Building climate resilience in NOAA mission-specific societal challenge areas.
- 2. Engaging the Community:** Supporting the best science and building on mission-driven research priorities.
- 3. Collaboration:** Facilitating coordination and integration and accelerating transition activities across OAR, with NOAA service lines, other federal agencies, and through partnerships and outreach.

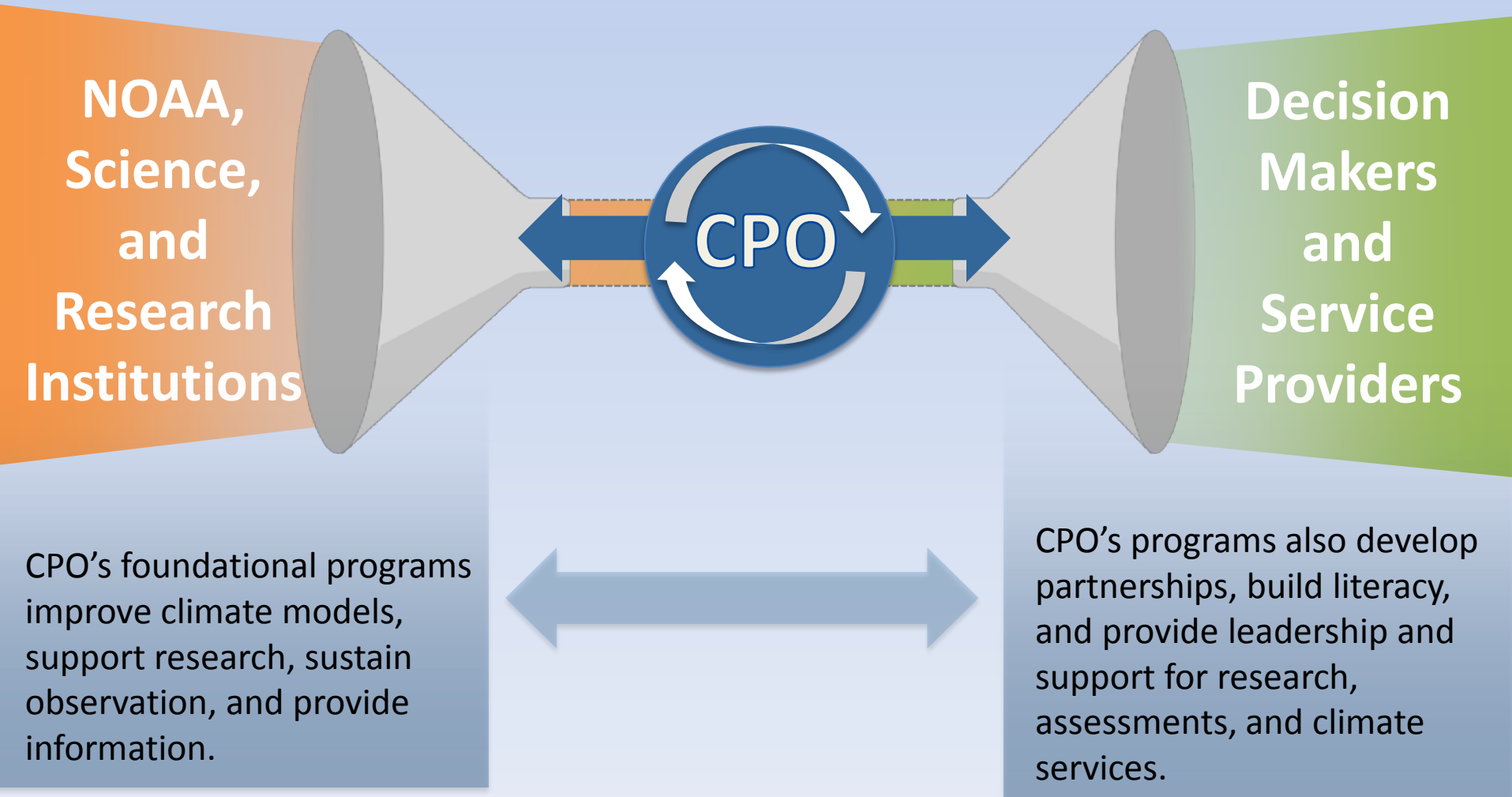


# 1. Integrating Information

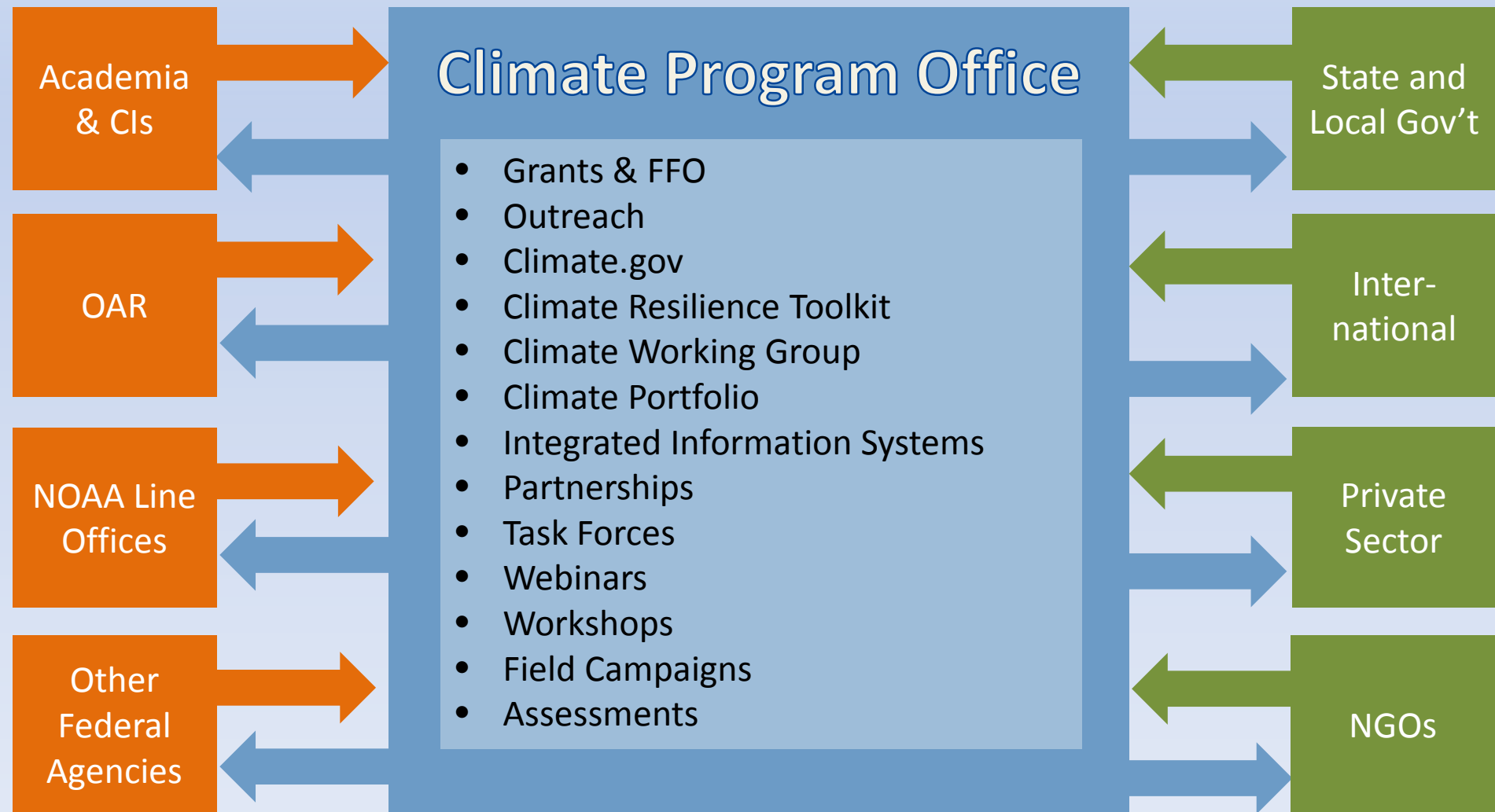


## 2. Engaging the Community

### Who are we serving?



# 3. Collaboration



# FY16 Research Competitions

## Climate Observations and Monitoring (COM)

- *In Situ* Technologies to Contribute to the Tropical Pacific Observing System 2020 Project

## Earth System Science (ESS)

- **Atmospheric Chemistry, Carbon Cycle, & Climate (AC4):** Fires in the Western US: Emissions and Chemical Transformations
- **Climate Variability & Predictability (CVP):** AMOC-Climate Linkages in the N. and/or S. Atlantic

## Modeling, Analysis, Prediction, and Projections (MAPP)

- NOAA Climate Test Bed Accelerating Transition of Research into Operations
- Research to Advance Prediction of Subseasonal to Seasonal Phenomena

## Climate and Societal Interactions (CSI)

- **COCA:** Ecosystem Services for a Resilient Coast in a Changing Climate
- **RISA:** Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments
- **SARP – NIDIS:** Coping with Drought (\$1.7M) and Water Resources and Extreme Events



# Opportunities and Challenges

## *Emerging Requirements*

### **Climate Observations Division (COD):**

- Increased Arctic observing (e.g. for sea-ice for prediction)
- Redesign of the Tropical Pacific Observing System (TPOS – 2020)
- Improved biogeochemical ocean observing
- New observing technologies (e.g. sensors; autonomous vehicles)
- Fulfilling federal data management requirements for public access to data

### **Research Programs Division (RPD):**

- Develop Integrated Earth System modeling and prediction capabilities (process studies, resolution and scaling)
- Identify sources of predictability for subseasonal to decadal phenomena
- Advance Subseasonal to Seasonal (S2S) prediction capabilities
- Accelerate transition activities
- Significant increases in infrastructure (especially High Performance Computing)

# Opportunities and Challenges

## *Emerging Requirements*

### **Climate Assessments and Services Division (CASD):**

- Increasing demand for integrated data and information at regional scales tied to weather and climate extremes, water quantity and quality, coastal inundation, and marine ecosystems
- Increasing requirements stemming from programs across and external to NOAA (e.g. USGCRP; NIDIS Act (P.L. 109-430); Global Framework for Climate Services)

### **Communication and Education (CommEd) :**

- Demand for Climate Resilience Toolkit tools, topics, case studies, mobile access
- Public-private partnerships (both data exchange and subject matter expertise)
- Redesign of Climate.gov to better cross-walk with the Climate Resilience Toolkit
- Decision support for businesses, resource managers, and government entities to develop / implement climate resilience plan