

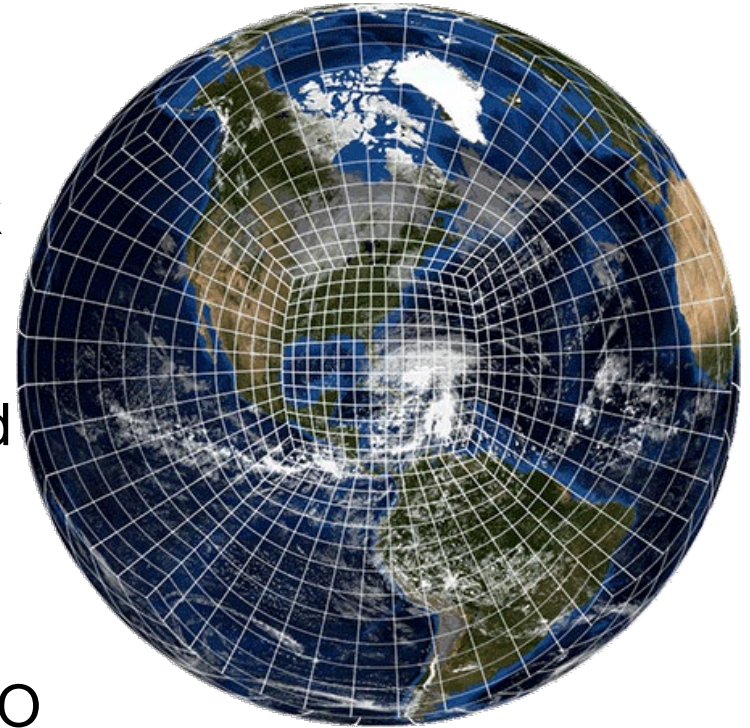


# Recent Strides in Enhancing NOAA's Climate Change Information Services and Risk Mitigation Capabilities

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# Introduction

- The recent changes in climate has led to efforts geared towards climate services and the stakeholders for risk management and better preparedness
- Currently, the need for consistent and reliable climate change information is yet to be met in a timely and consistent manner.
- Some efforts have been made by CPO and the MAPP program to address this need:
  - climate projections for the 21st century
  - climate information for infrastructure engineering
  - rapid attribution of climate extremes



The GFDL Finite Volume Cubed-Sphere Dynamical Core (FV3). (Credit: NOAA)



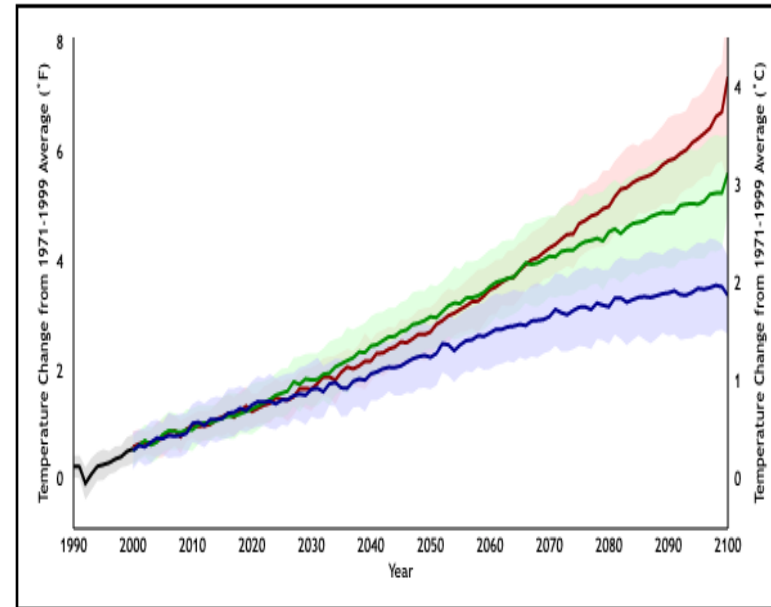
# Climate Projections for the 21st century

- In the United States, climate information need is **currently met in a heterogeneous fashion** depending on the forward-looking timescale -- through individual researcher-stakeholder interactions, bespoke data and information provision approaches that use a diverse array of methods
- NOAA is increasingly being asked by National-scale organizations to produce **consistent, reliable, transparent mid-to-long-range forward-looking climate information.**
- NOAA has a number of unique and preeminent capabilities that may be optimally assembled to meet this need, and has a mission requirement to serve as a provider of authoritative and transparent information services and products across a wide array of Earth system features





- MAPP is currently in the process of selecting research projects to test and build the science and structure needed to provide information on mid-to-long timescales
- This work is aimed at connecting NOAA's research and modeling capabilities with its product development and services capabilities (leveraging GFDL's SPEAR).
- It will explore the development of a NOAA multi-decadal projection capability that connects NOAA's research capabilities to experimental products.
- Research funded will address questions around the appropriate approaches to providing routine multi-decadal projections and accurate quantification of uncertainties





# Climate Information for Infrastructure Engineering

- There is a need for applying climate monitoring and projections information to baseline impacts and building infrastructural resilience
- In November 2021, NOAA CPO signed a cooperative agreement with the University of Maryland (UMD) Center for Technology and Systems Management and the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) to accelerate the development of climate-smart engineering codes and standards
- This new initiative sets up a partnership with an influential code- and standard-setting body that is eager to use authoritative NOAA climate science





# Climate Information for Infrastructure Engineering

- The partnership has resulted in meaningful engagement between NOAA scientists and engineering practitioners to deliver engineering-ready projections of precipitation, temperature, winds, and inundation.
- MOU signed at NOAA-ASCE summit on Feb. 2
- This collaboration provides a pathway for NOAA to align itself to take on the requests of other organizations like that need authoritative climate information for planning and risk management

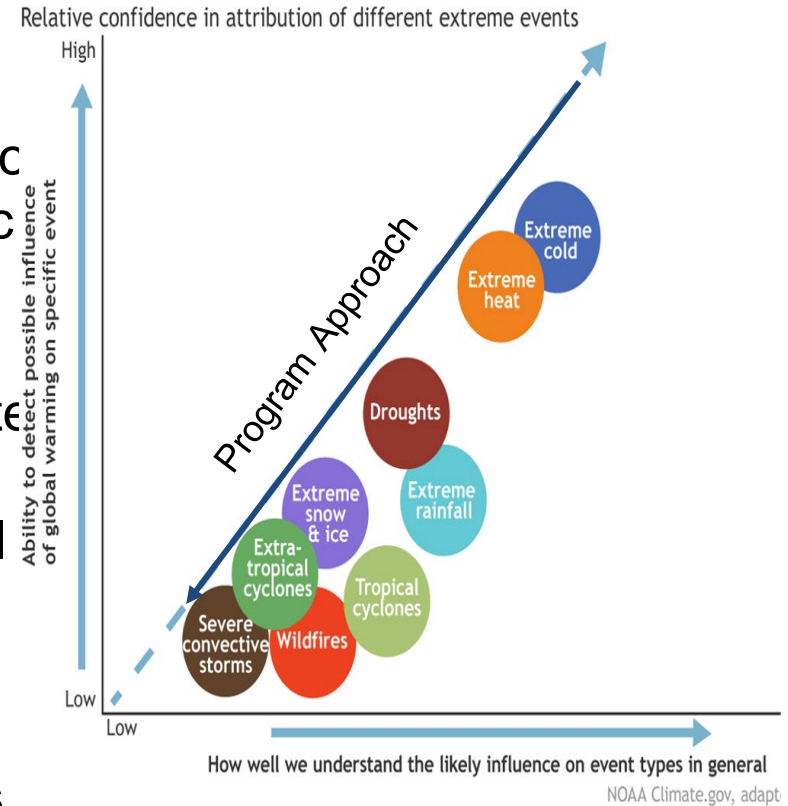


Image credit: [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \(noaa.gov\)](#)



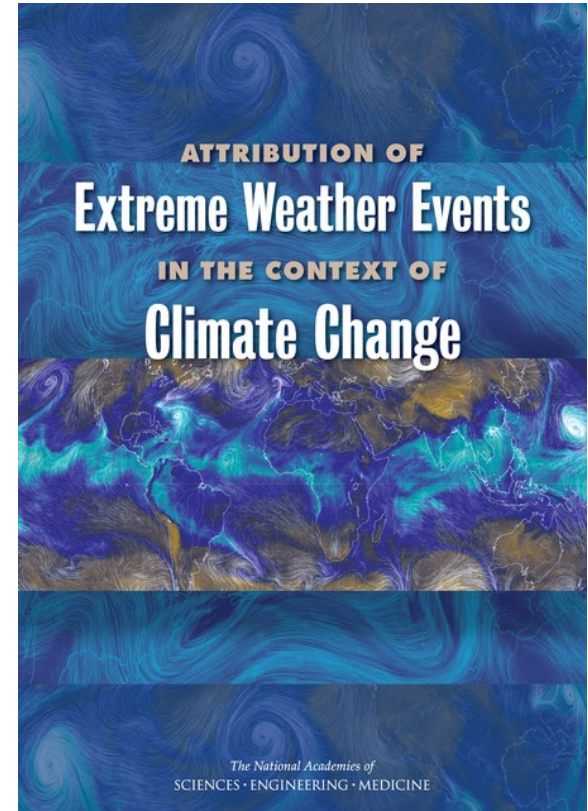
# Rapid Attribution of Extreme Events

- Inspired by recommendations from the 2016 National Academies of Sciences report, NOAA embarked on the idea of systematic extreme event analysis
- In 2020, four CPO programs (CVP, COM, MAPP, Assessments) supported an initiative to:
  - Improve our ability to delineate natural vs. anthropogenic contributions to extreme events
  - Develop a systematic, coordinated NOAA capability to evaluate the causes of extreme events for post-disaster adaptive action and resilience
- The goal is to provide information that can be used to build resilience in the aftermath of events, when communities are acutely focused on effective climate adaptation strategies



# Rapid Attribution of Extreme Events

- This project is led by NESDIS/NCEI, and scientifically supported by OAR/GFDL and PSL, and NWS/CPC.
- The project demonstrates the potential for provision of long timescale products and services by NCEI, leveraging and built on a platform of OAR's scientific excellence.
- The scientists involved are developing monitoring and analysis protocols for extreme heat and drought events.
- The project is in transition into a beta testing phase with a limited scope community of practice, engaging with stakeholders and regional managers to disseminate information using existing channels in the upcoming summer heat season







# Conclusion

- The growing need for climate information has spurred on various efforts within NOAA to provide reliable and authoritative products and services to stakeholders
- CPO and MAPP are at the forefront of developing the research and ensuring that NOAA's existing capabilities are fully utilized to address the problem at hand
- Efforts underway like the rapid attribution of extreme events showcase the possibility for research development to work concurrently with operational products delivery to service the needs of stakeholders
- Room for collaboration across programs, organizations and agencies to advance these efforts



**MAPP**  
Modeling, Analysis,  
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