Adapting to Oklahoma’s Climate

Continuing the Conversation

May 10, 2011
Welcome and Overview

- Welcome to National Weather Center
- Agenda
- About OCS & SCIPP
- Review of December 2009 Meeting
National Weather Center

- Largest research center of its kind in the nation; >600 employees
- Provides 244,000 square feet of meteorological research and government programs space, including NOAA Research and Operational Programs
- Home to the largest meteorology school in the country
Agenda

- Overview of recent & emerging climate activities and assessments
- 2 breakout sessions
- Lunch with overview of what we know about climate change
- Spotlights on sectoral climate impacts
- Wrap-up & next steps
Oklahoma Climatological Survey (OCS)

- Established in 1980
- One of the most comprehensive State Climate offices in the nation
- Data available include: cooperative observer, Oklahoma Mesonet, National Weather Service text & graphical products, Doppler radar, and other government publications
- Part of the University of Oklahoma; also a state agency
OCS Programs & Products
Southern Climate Impacts Planning Program (SCIPP)

Multi-level Partnership:
- State climate offices of Oklahoma and Louisiana
- Southern Regional Climate Center
- National Weather Center
- Region matches domain of Southern Regional Climate Center

Major Program Focus:
- Help communities plan and prepare for extreme events

Other Emerging Foci:
- Water resources
- Coastal impacts
- Climate adaptation
Oklahoma Climate Adaptation Planning Kick-Off Meeting

- 41 participants from 17 state agencies, 10 Native American Tribes, 3 cities, and 2 federal agencies
- Begin a dialogue to collaboratively and incrementally make Oklahoma communities more resilient to weather extremes;
- Learn from participants about their concerns and needs for information;
- Identify projects that can be done easily with existing resources; and
- Identify long-term research needs that can be addressed through partnerships.
# Oklahoma Climate Adaptation Planning Kick-Off Meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning Sector</th>
<th>Stakeholder Issues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Invasive species; crop tolerance; carbon sequestration</td>
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<td>Ecosystems</td>
<td>Control of invasive Eastern redcedar</td>
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<td>Emergency Response &amp; Preparedness</td>
<td>Preparing and responding to floods, tornadoes, ice storms, and wildfires; checking on elderly adults after storms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Utility costs; fleet management; alternative energy (e.g., wind)</td>
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<td>Health</td>
<td>Urban heat-island effects; heat stress; disease outbreaks</td>
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<td>K-12/Higher Education</td>
<td>Standards, curriculum, and assessments</td>
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<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Traffic patterns associated with population changes; alternative fuels (e.g., natural gas); aging infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>Storm runoff; groundwater aquifer recharge; water rights; fire suppression</td>
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<tr>
<th>Data/Resource Needs</th>
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<td><strong>Data Portal:</strong></td>
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<td>A free “one stop shop” for weather and climate information; a mechanism for sharing ideas; comprised of data from all state agencies; includes comprehensive datasets (e.g., temperatures, water quality, soil, unpermitted small emissions); with the ability to incorporate GIS maps</td>
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<td><strong>Manpower:</strong></td>
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<td>Assistance from other agencies to offset resource limitations</td>
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<td><strong>Weather/Climate Data:</strong></td>
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<td>Groundwater monitoring network (e.g., LIDAR); a more dense observing network</td>
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<td><strong>Societal Data:</strong></td>
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<td>Uninsured losses due to wildfires, flood, hail, tornadoes, etc.; data on individual/single family travel plans; integrate climate information with transportation planning processes</td>
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