



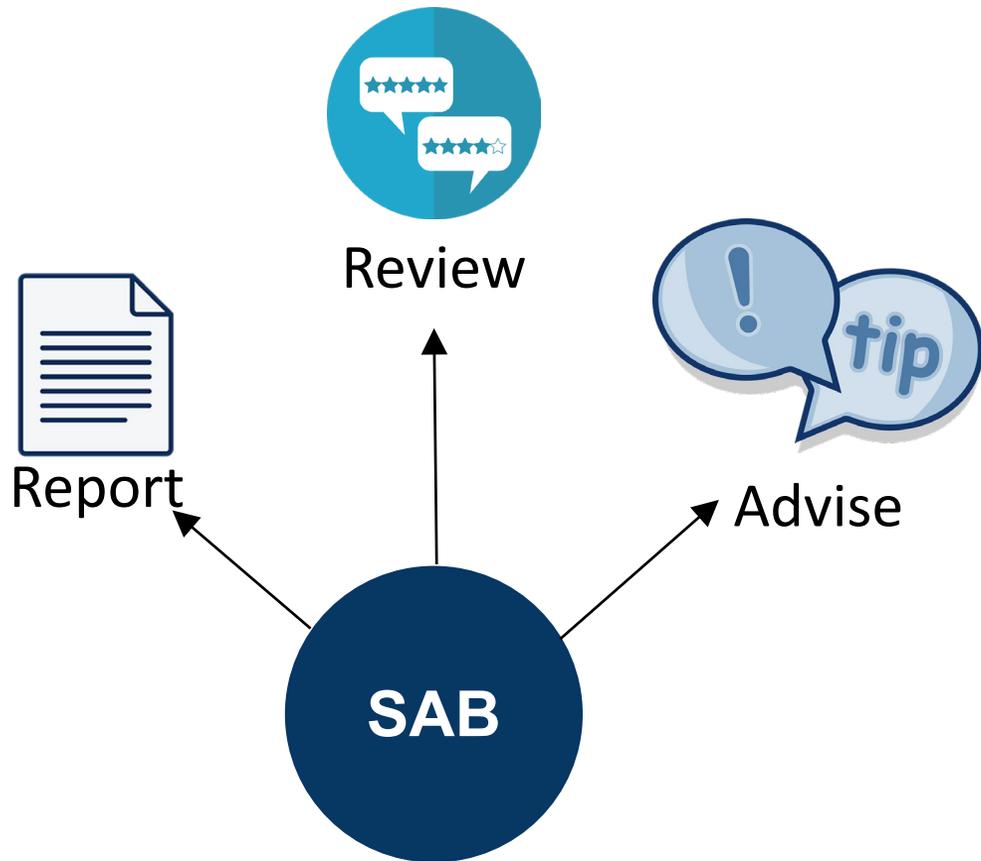
Science Advisory Board

Environmental Information Services Working Group

Science Advisory Board Overview and EISWG History

Cynthia J. Decker, Ph.D,
Executive Director, NOAA SAB

Purpose and Background of the SAB



The only NOAA federal advisory committee to advise across all lines, strategic councils, & offices.

- ❑ History: created in 1997 by the Under Secretary (J. Baker); first convened in 1998
- ❑ Membership: ~15 members; 3-yr term renewable once; nominated by Under Secretary; 3 in-person meetings per year; remote meetings as needed
- ❑ SAB Office: Executive Director, 2 full-time staff, 1 part-time staff
- ❑ Website: sab.noaa.gov; includes all meeting documents, reports, and information on working groups

SAB Website: sab.noaa.gov

☐ SAB

- Members
- Meeting Details
- Meeting Documents

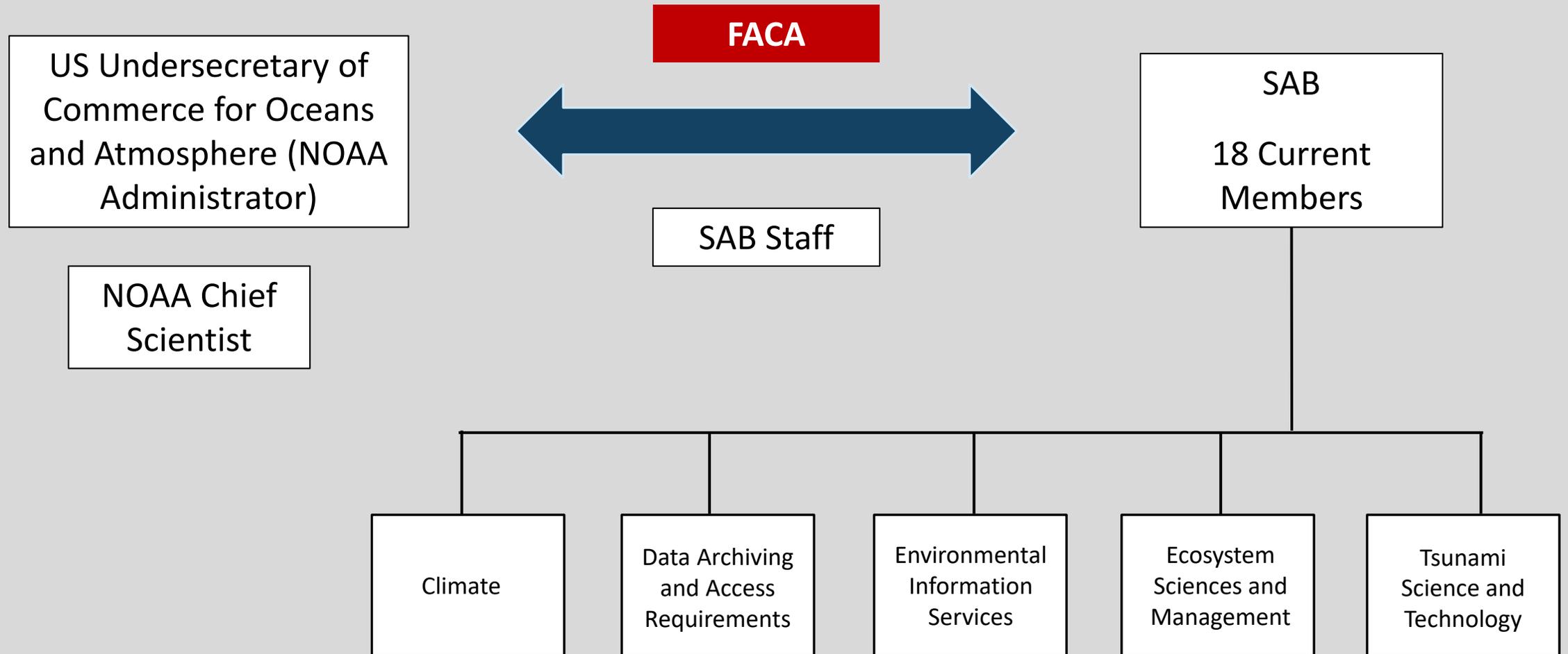
☐ Working Groups

- Members
- Reports
- Terms of Reference

☐ Report Library

The screenshot displays the NOAA Science Advisory Board website. The header includes the NOAA logo, the text "SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration", and navigation links for "Charter", "SAB Members", "SAB Meetings", "Working Groups", and "Report Library". The main content area is titled "Report Library" and "Science Advisory Board Reports". It lists two reports: "Priorities for Weather Research" and "SAB Work Plan", each with a plus icon and a right-pointing chevron. Below this is the "Current Working Groups Reports" section, which lists four working groups: "Climate Working Group", "Data Archive and Access Requirement Working Group", "Ecosystem Sciences and Management Working Group", and "Environmental Information Services Working Group". The "Environmental Information Services Working Group" is expanded, showing a list of reports: "2022 EISWG Report to the United States Congress (April 2022)", "Transmittal Letter", "NOAA Response", and "2021 EISWG Report to the United States Congress (Dec 2021)".

The SAB in NOAA



Importance of the SAB

- ❑ Reports directly to the Under Secretary
- ❑ Executive Director works directly with the Chief Scientist & Deputy Under Secretary to identify issues
- ❑ Assistant Administrators & Strategic Council Chairs look to the SAB for high-level advice
- ❑ All of the above attend the meetings and provide feedback on reports and recommendations

NOAA SAB Working Groups

The NOAA Science Advisory Board is called upon to provide advice to NOAA on a wide variety of topics important to the agency. Because of the breadth of subject matter that the group addresses, they frequently consult with additional experts on specific topics. To that end, there are five standing SAB working groups:

- ❑ Data Archiving and Access Requirements Working Group (DAARWG)
- ❑ Ecosystem Sciences and Management Working Group (ESMWG)
- ❑ Environmental Information Services Working Group (EISWG)
 - ❑ Tsunami Science & Technology Advisory Panel (TSTAP)
- ❑ Climate Working Group (CWG)

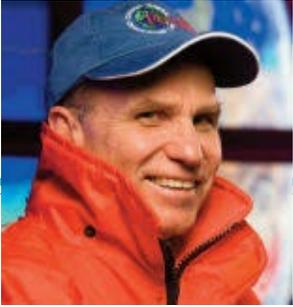
How working groups interact with the SAB

- ❑ The SAB develops a Work Plan.
- ❑ Working groups are involved in the Work Plan topic development.
- ❑ Working groups typically get assignments for drafting reports on portions of the work plan topics.
- ❑ Working groups report back to the SAB periodically, present a final report.
- ❑ The SAB accepts a working group report and forwards it to NOAA for a response.
- ❑ Final reports are published on the SAB website.

Current EISWG Membership



Brad Colman



Scott Glenn



Tom Altshuler



Julie Demuth



Melissa Finucane



Bill Gail



Ilse Gayl



Bill Hooke



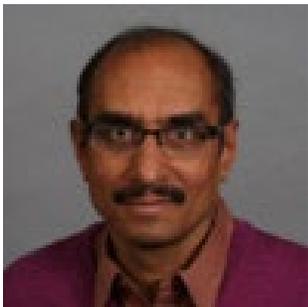
Jon Linker



Jon Porter



Marty Ralph



Mohan Ramamurthy



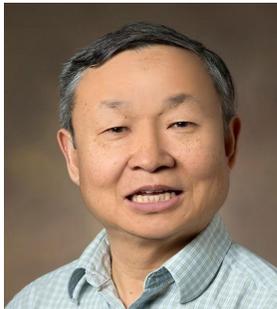
Jillian Rodrigue



Justin Sharp



Jon White



Xubin Zeng



Zhaoxia Pu (SAB Liaison)

Others Involved with EISWG

SAB Office

- ❑ **Dr. Cynthia Decker** – NOAA SAB Executive Director
- ❑ **Courtney Edwards** – SAB Staff

NOAA Liaisons

- ❑ **Andrea Bleistein** – Deputy Director, Office of Organizational Excellence (NWS)
- ❑ **Carl Gouldman** – Director, Integrated Ocean Observing Systems (NOS)
- ❑ **David Helms** – Technical Director; Technology, Planning, and Integration for Observation (NESDIS)
- ❑ **John Ten Hoeve** – Deputy Director, Weather Program Office (OAR)

The Weather Act

- ❑ In 2017 the President signed PL 115-25 into law. The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 affirmed and authorized the EISWG as a standing working group of the SAB and assigned additional, specific charges to the working group.
- ❑ “Not less frequently than once each year, the Working Group shall transmit to the Science Advisory Board, for submission to the Under Secretary, a report on progress made by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in adopting the Working Group’s recommendations.”

The EISWG will (per the Weather Act):

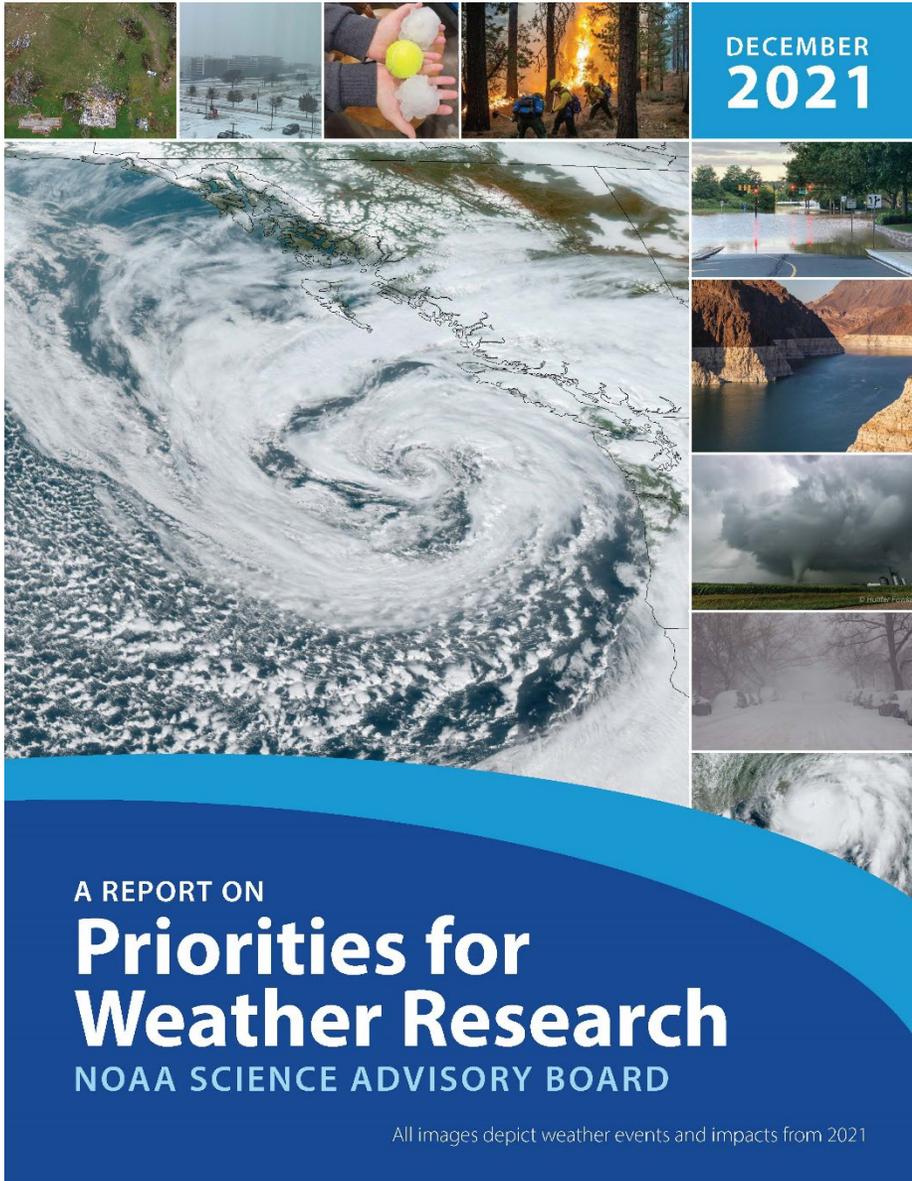
1. Provide advice for prioritizing weather research initiatives at NOAA to produce real improvement in weather forecasting
2. Provide advice on existing or emerging technologies or techniques that can be found in private industry or the research community that could be incorporated into forecasting at the National Weather Service to improve forecasting skill
3. Identify opportunities to improve communications (A) between weather forecasters, Federal, State, local, tribal, and other emergency management personnel, and the public; and (B) communications and partnerships among the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the private and academic sectors
4. Address such other matters as the Science Advisory

EISWG members will

- Be appointed for three-year terms on with the opportunity for one additional term
- May be extended for one year beyond two terms
- Shall be composed of no fewer than 15 members
- Provide suggestions of new candidates annually to the NOAA SAB for consideration
- Convene at least 2 times per year, at least one time in person

Recent EISWG Work

- [NWS Data Dissemination Challenges](#)
- [2021 Report to Congress](#)
- [2022 Report to Congress](#)
- [Review of NOAA S2S Report](#)



FY21 Omnibus (Dec 2020) Appropriations Act Language

Report on Weather Research Priorities - In lieu of House language on a Weather Decadal, the agreement directs NOAA's Science Advisory Board to publish a report, not later than one year after enactment of this Act, that **provides policymakers with the relevant information necessary to prioritize investments in weather forecasting, modeling, data assimilation, and supercomputing over the next ten years; and that evaluates future potential Federal investments in science, satellites, radars, and other observation technologies, to include surface and boundary layer observations so that all domestic users of weather information can receive data in the most efficient and effective manner possible.**

**PWR was not an EISWG product, but was led by EISWG chairs and involved substantial number of EISWG members*

Upcoming EISWG Work

- Review of NOAA Radar Gap Report
- Review of NOAA Radio Occultation Report
- New work plan topics
 - Water/Drought
 - Heat and human health + fire weather
 - Space weather

Questions?