Data, Products, Indicators	Uncertainties, Issues, Confidence	Data and Research Needs
• Minimum, maximum, apparent temperatures • Degree days • Air stagnation • Solar radiation • Standardized Precipitation Index • Drought indicators • Seasonal climate outlooks (CPC) • Air quality monitoring/modeling • Greenhouse gas emissions • General circulation models • Mesoscale meteorological models • Radiosondes • Radar • Synoptic air mass information • *Storm Data* • Local Storm Reports • Soil moisture • Gridded climate "surfaces" • Satellite imagery • Global climate models • El Nino-Southern Oscillation • *National Climate Impact Indicators* (NCDC)	• Methods of interpolation and development of gridded datasets • Instrumentation and data collection for experimental studies • Modeling local and regional confounders (e.g., topography, land use change) • Classification and interpretation of synoptic (air mass) conditions • Defining and communicating extreme events (e.g., heat waves, cold spells, drought) • Statistical methods (selecting appropriate parameters, multicolinearity, degrees of freedom) • Determine the appropriate scale • Identification and use of environmental "thresholds" and "triggers" • Correlation vs. Causation • Appropriate integration of time-dependent data; correcting for long-term trends (e.g., seasonality) • Data quality, availability, and completeness	• Better understanding of the relationship between local meteorology and air pollution • Better understanding of the role of urbanization on air quality • Replication: applying localized studies to other regions • Move beyond simple correlation: determine ecological, biological, and mechanistic roles of climate on human health • Better understanding of the effects of air mass transitions on human health • Better understanding of the degree of sensitivity to weather and climate change among different groups, populations • Improvements in the sampling and estimation of hazards and losses associated with extreme events • Better soil moisture measurements • Better effort to apply weather and climate information to GIS applications involving human health • Develop skills in combining climate models with ecological and health models