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| NOAA Header |
| **NOAA In Your State****Idaho** |
| *“NOAA's work touches the daily lives of every person in the United States and in much of the world. Our products and services are the result of the hard work of NOAA’s dedicated staff and partner organizations located in program and research offices throughout the country. The following is a summary of NOAA programs based in, and focused on, your state. The entries are listed by statewide, region, and then by congressional districts and cities or towns.”** Dr. Jane Lubchenco

Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphereand NOAA Administrator |

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| where is idaho |

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| Due to congressional redistricting after the 2010 Census, we have tried to ensure that all changes in districts and locations have been accurately reflected. Corrections to the district and location for any entry may be sent to NIYSupdate@noaa.gov. |
| ***ID******Statewide*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northwest Region****Northwest Regional Office and Fisheries Science Center**NMFS is responsible for the management, conservation and protection of living marine resources within the United States' Exclusive Economic Zone (water to 200 miles off the seaward boundaries of coastal states). Using the tools provided by the *Magnuson-Stevens Act*, NMFS  assesses and predicts the status of fish stocks, develops and ensures compliance with fisheries regulations, restores and protects habitat and works to reduce wasteful fishing practices, and promotes sustainable fisheries. Under the *Marine Mammal Protection Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*, NMFS recovers protected marine species (i.e. whales, salmon). The Northwest Regional Office (located in Seattle, WA) administers programs off the coasts of Oregon and Washington, and in the vast inland watershed habitats of Pacific salmon in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Its principal responsibility is implementing the *Endangered Species Act* and recovering 18 populations of listed salmon and steelhead. The Regional Office is the lead for managing 90+ species of Pacific coast groundfish on the West Coast, and for ocean salmon fisheries. It is responsible for protecting northwest marine mammals. The Northwest Fisheries Science Center’s headquarters (also in Seattle, WA) was established in 1931 as the first government laboratory dedicated to the study of living marine resources on the West Coast. The Fisheries Science Center’s mission is to provide the science necessary to conserve and manage living marine resources and their ecosystems, with an emphasis on the Pacific Northwest. The Fisheries Science Center conducts research on protected resources (i.e. salmon and killer whales) and commercially managed groundfish species along the West Coast and provides the best available scientific information to inform management decisions by the Northwest Regional Office, Pacific Fishery Management Council, and other natural resource managers. The Fisheries Science Center houses the nation’s laboratory for chemical testing of seafood following oil spills, serves as the West Coast Center for Oceans and Human Health, and responds dynamically to emerging research needs such as climate change and ocean acidification, integrated ecosystem modeling, socio-economic connections, and biological effects of emerging toxins.<http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/> and <http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****National Geodetic Survey****Geodetic Advisor**The Geodetic Advisor is a jointly funded National Ocean Service (NOS) employee that resides in the state to provide liaison between NOS and the host state. The Geodetic Advisor guides and assists the state's charting, geodetic and surveying programs through technical expertise. The program is designed to fill a need for more accurate geodetic surveys, and is in response to the desire of states to improve their surveying techniques to meet Federal Geodetic Control subcommittee standards and specifications. The surveys provide the basis for all forms of mapping and engineering projects and monitoring of the dynamic Earth. This program also provides technical assistance in planning and implementing Geographic/Land Information System (GIS/LIS) projects.<http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ADVISORS/AdvisorsIndex.shtml>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Automated Surface Observing Systems****Idaho Stations**The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). The ASOS systems serve as the nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, updating observations every minute, 24 hours a day, every day of the year observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorm, and fog. There are 13 ASOS stations in Idaho.<http://www.weather.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/asos_09/id_asos.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Cooperative Observer Program****Idaho Sites**The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is truly the Nation's weather and climate observing network of, by and for the people. More than 10,000 volunteers take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS. The data are also used by Department of Homeland security, the insurance industry, and energy sector, and many others. These and other federal, state and local governments, and private company sectors use the data daily to make billions of dollars worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine everyone's energy bill monthly. There are164 COOP sites in Idaho.<http://www.weather.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/coop_09/id_coop.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/coop/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards****Idaho Transmitters**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with Federal, state, and local emergency managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages). There are 13 NWR transmitters in Idaho.[http://www.weather.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map\_images/state-maps/nwr\_09/id\_nwr.pdf](http://www.weather.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/id_nwr.pdf%20) and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>***ID-1******Boise*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northwest Region****Boise Field Office**This office houses staff members of the NMFS Northwest Regional Office who perform *Endangered Species Act* consultations on land and water management activities and hatcheries, and undertake recovery planning for listed salmon species in the state.<http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Law Enforcement****Boise Field Office**The mission of NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement is to protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws and international treaties and obligations dedicated to protecting wildlife and their natural habitat. Effective fisheries law enforcement is critical to creating a level playing field for U.S. fishermen and enabling sustainable fisheries to support vibrant coastal communities. The Boise field office is part of the Office of Law Enforcement’s Northwest Division.<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/nw_northwest.html> ***Grangeville*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northwest Region****Grangeville Field Office**This office houses staff members of the NMFS Northwest Regional Office who perform *Endangered Species Act* consultations on land and water management activities and hatcheries, and undertake recovery planning for listed salmon species in the state.<http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/>***Murphy*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Murphy Station**The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operational network of climate stations. Data from the USCRN will be used in operational climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. NOAA's National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) manages the USCRN. The USCRN will also provide the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS). NOAA’s National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service and NOAA’s Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research jointly manage USCRN.<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/crn/>***ID-2******Arco*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Arco Station**The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operational network of climate stations. Data from the USCRN will be used in operational climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. NOAA's National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) manages the USCRN. The USCRN will also provide the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS). NOAA’s National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service and NOAA’s Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research jointly manage USCRN.<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/crn/>***Boise*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Boise WFO**Collocated with the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, this National Weather Service Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of Idaho. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation, and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.Forecasters provide on-site, detailed weather support for critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Greensboro, Kansas, tornado; Hurricane Katrina; and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack in New York City. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. The Warning Coordination Meteorologist actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. These relationships are invaluable in helping to prepare people to respond appropriately when threatened by severe weather or other hazards. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations and the local Doppler Weather Radar. The radar provides critical information about current weather conditions for the forecasters to issue tornado warnings or flood and flash flood warnings.<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/Boise>***Idaho Falls*****Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Air Resources Laboratory****Field Research Division**The Field Research Division (FRD) of ARL is located in Idaho Falls, ID. FRD conducts experiments to better understand atmospheric transport and dispersion, improves both the theory and models of air-surface exchange processes, and develops new technologies and instrumentation to carry out its mission. In a cooperative agreement with the Department of Energy, the Division supports the Idaho National Laboratory with meteorological forecasts and emergency response capabilities.<http://www.noaa.inel.gov/>***Pocatello*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Pocatello WFO**Located at Pocatello Municipal Airport, this National Weather Service Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of southeastern Idaho. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation, and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.Forecasters provide on-site, detailed weather support for critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Greensboro, Kansas, tornado; Hurricane Katrina; and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack in New York City. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. The Warning Coordination Meteorologist actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. These relationships are invaluable in helping to prepare people to respond appropriately when threatened by severe weather or other hazards. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations and the local Doppler Weather Radar. The radar provides critical information about current weather conditions for the forecasters to issue tornado warnings or flood and flash flood warnings.<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/Pocatello>***Salmon*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northwest Region****Salmon Field Office**This office houses staff members of the NMFS Northwest Regional Office who perform *Endangered Species Act* consultations on land and water management activities and hatcheries, and undertake recovery planning for listed salmon species in the state.<http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/> |
| **NOAA’s Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs**[**http://www.legislative.noaa.gov**](http://www.legislative.noaa.gov) |