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| NOAA Header |
| **NOAA In Your State****Maine** |
| *“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 maine |

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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. |
| ***ME******Coastal*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Habitat Conservation****Deep-Sea Coral Research and Technology Program**Deep-sea coral habitats are complex structures that provide habitat for many diverse fish and invertebrate communities including commercially important species such as grouper, snapper, sea bass, rockfish, and crab. The Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology Program is the nation’s resource for information on deep-sea coral and sponge ecosystems. The Program—called for in the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act—worked with other NOAA offices and external partners in summer 2012 to conduct a mapping blitz, focused on deep-water canyons off the Maine seaboard. In total, five expeditions gathered baseline information to support a three-year field research effort off the Northeastern U.S. from 2013-2015.This field research provides targeted analyses of:* Existing information about deep-sea coral ecosystems.
* The distribution and intensity of fishing activities that may damage deep-sea corals in federal waters.
* Coral and sponge bycatch in fisheries.

Findings will not only improve knowledge about deep-sea life off the northeastern seaboard, but will also inform the New England and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Councils in their efforts to manage commercial and recreational fisheries that depend on these and other important habitats.<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/protection/corals/deepseacorals.html>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services****National Water Level Observation Network**NOS operates four long-term continuously operating tide stations in the state of Maine which provide data and information on tidal datum and relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. These stations are located at Portland, Bar Harbor, Cutler, and Eastport.[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/)**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Integrated Ocean Observing System Program****IOOS Regional Association**The NOAA Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) program manages the development of a national network of 11 Regional Associations (RAs) of coastal ocean observing systems. The Northeastern Regional Association of Coastal Ocean Observing Systems (NERACOOS) was established to network and expand the existing observing and prediction capacities of a multitude of institutions and agencies throughout New England and Maritime Canada.NERACOOS supports infrastructure that provides over-water meteorological and wave observations in Long Island Sound and the Gulf of Maine to the National Weather Service that are critical to safe navigation. These platforms also support current and dissolved oxygen sensors that provide critical information for management of hypoxia and harmful algal bloom. Fisheries managers, water quality specialists, the Coast Guard, and many others benefit from accurate and timely ocean observing infrastructure and related decision support tools. The region includes the coastal waters of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. There is overlap with the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Ocean Observing Regional Association (MACOORA), which also includes the coastal waters of Connecticut and Rhode Island. In addition, partners from the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be involved to ensure appropriate coverage in shared waters.<http://www.neracoos.org/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science****Mussel Watch Program**Mussel Watch Program is the longest continuous, nationwide contaminant monitoring program in U.S. coastal waters. The program analyzes sediment and bivalve tissue chemistry for a suite of organic contaminants and trace metals to identify trends at over 300 selected coastal sites, including Maine, from 1986 to present.<http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/about/coast/nsandt/welcome.html>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Coast Survey****Navigation Manager**The Navigation Managers of the Office of Coast Survey (OCS) directly support the NOAA strategic goal to "Promote Safe Navigation." These representatives assist the Coast Survey with managing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's nautical chart data collection and information programs to meet constituent needs. Coast Survey programs provide coastal navigation services and new electronic technologies to help mariners and pilots significantly reduce the risk of accidents and spills. In general, Navigation Managers are focused on resolving charting and navigation questions, educating constituents on emerging charting technologies and their uses, and soliciting feedback on NOAA's navigation products and services from the commercial maritime industry. OCS has a Navigation Manager located in Narragansett, RI to support mariners and stakeholders in the Northeast region.<http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/reps.htm>**National Weather Service (NWS)****National Data Buoy Center****Maine Buoys**The National Weather Service (NWS), through its National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), develops, deploys, operates, and maintains the current national data buoy network of moored and drifting weather buoys and land stations that serve all of the Nation’s coastal states and territories. Within this network, 110 of the buoys and 51 of the land stations are maintained directly by NDBC. Located at NASA's Stennis Space Center in Mississippi, supports weather and marine warning and forecast services in real time by providing deep ocean and coastal meteorological and oceanographic observations. These data provide valuable information used by NWS supercomputers to produce computer-generated model forecasts of the atmosphere and climate. NDBC manages the Volunteer Observing Ship program to acquire additional meteorological and oceanographic observations supporting NWS mission requirements. NDBC also supports operational and research programs of NOAA and other national and international organizations.<http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>***Statewide*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northeast Regional Office****New England Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Program**The NOAA Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Program is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences (MWEEs). B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. The New England B-WET Program recognizes that knowledge and commitment built from firsthand experience, especially in the context of one's community and culture, is essential for achieving environmental stewardship. New England B-WET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds.  Please see regional funding opportunity for priorities and eligibility details.<http://www.nero.noaa.gov/nero/BWET/>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northeast Region****Northeast Regional Office and Science Center**NMFS is responsible for the management, conservation and protection of living marine resources within the United States' Exclusive Economic Zone (water three to 200 mile offshore). 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 (e.g.. whales, turtles, fish). With the help of the six regional offices and eight fishery management councils, NMFS is able to work with communities on fishery management issues. The Northeast Regional Office (located in Gloucester, MA) is comprised of four divisions: Sustainable Fisheries, Habitat Conservation, Protected Resources and Fisheries Statistics. Key species managed in the Northeast Region include the northeast “multispecies complex” (cod, haddock, yellowtail flounder etc.), Atlantic sea scallops, herring, lobster, and summer flounder. Key marine endangered species in this region are Atlantic salmon, northern right whales, and Atlantic and shortnose sturgeon.  NMFS is the lead agency coordinating the Large Whale and Sea Turtle Disentanglement Program activities and the Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program activities.  The core functions of these programs include coordinating volunteer networks to: respond to entanglements and strandings, investigate mortality events, and conduct biomonitoring, tissue/serum banking, and analytical quality assurance.  The Northeast Science Center (headquartered in Woods Hole, MA) focuses on collection, analysis, and presentation of scientific information about the Northeast Shelf ecosystem, its condition, and its marine life. In addition to its six laboratories, the Center uses four research vessels to support its work. They are: the NOAA ships *Henry B. Bigelow*, and the small research vessels *Gloria Michelle*, *Victor Loosanoff*, and *Nauvoo*. The Northeast Regional Office and Science Center are responsible for the District of Columbia and the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; and the inland states of Vermont, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.<http://www.nero.noaa.gov/nero/> and <http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Habitat Conservation****Restoration Center**NMFS’s Restoration Center works with private and public partners in Maine to enhance fish passage at dams, widen bridges and culverts to improve tidal flushing in coastal wetlands, and restore river habitats and native wetlands. With funding from the Community-based Restoration Program and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the Restoration Center helped to fund the largest dam removal effort in the Northeast. The removal of the Great Works dam begun in 2012, coupled with the removal of the Veazie Dam and bypass of the Howland Dam, will improve access to nearly 1,000 miles of river habitat on the Penobscot River.<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/regional/northeast.html>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Automated Surface Observing Systems****Maine 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). ASOS serves 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, thunderstorms, and fog. There are 11 ASOS stations in Maine.http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map\_images/state-maps/asos\_09/ME\_asos.pdf and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Cooperative Observer Program****Maine 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 other federal (including the Department of Homeland Security), state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used 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 individuals’ energy bills monthly. There are 98 COOP sites in Maine.http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map\_images/state-maps/coop\_09/ME\_coop.pdf and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/coop/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards****Maine 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 (NWS) forecast office. NWR broadcasts official NWS 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 11 NWR transmitters in Maine.http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map\_images/state-maps/nwr\_09/ME\_nwr.pdf and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Coastal Services Center****Maine Coast Protection Initiative**Over 70 organizations are working together to preserve the unique character of Maine’s coast. As a core partner in the Maine Coast Protection Initiative (MCPI), the Center supported the strategic conservation planning process, provided funding, and provided technical support to increase the geospatial capacity of the local land trusts. The Center also played a key role in establishing GIS resource centers designed to equip land trusts with the tools and training needed to better address coastal conservation challenges.<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/conservation/mcpi.html>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****National Sea Grant College Program****Maine Sea Grant College Program**NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program is a federal-university partnership that integrates research, education and outreach (extension and communications). Sea Grant forms a network of 33 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico and Guam. Maine Sea Grant supports science and extension to promote sustainable use and stewardship of ocean and coastal resources. In partnership with University of Maine Cooperative Extension, members of our Marine Extension Team focus on issues of concern to Maine residents and visitors, extending current knowledge and expertise in ecology, human dimensions, fisheries, aquaculture, and climate change to coastal communities from Wells to Eastport.[http://www.seagrant.umaine.edu](http://www.seagrant.umaine.edu/)***ME-1******Augusta*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Maine Coastal Management Program**Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) works with the Maine State Planning Office (SPO) to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Maine. OCRM provides the Maine SPO with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act to protect, restore and responsibly develop our nation’s coastal communities and resources by balancing the often competing demands of coastal resource use, economic development and conservation. Maine’s coastal zone extends to the inland boundary of all towns bordering tidal waters and includes all coastal islands.<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/me.html>***Portland*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northeast Region****Fisheries Statistics Office**The Northeast Region Fishery Statistics Office port office is responsible for reviewing and auditing of fishery dependent data describing the commercial fisheries' landings in the local area. The fishery dependent data includes seafood dealer reports of purchases from fishing vessels, collection of biological samples from these landings and other information used by fishery managers and scientists to monitor and assess coast wide stocks of finfish and shellfish. Staff liaison with the local fishing industry, state marine fisheries agencies, and other constituents to assist with explaining fishery regulations including permitting, fisheries biology and other NOAA wide activities.<http://www.nero.noaa.gov/fso/> and <http://www.nero.noaa.gov/fso/portoff.pdf>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Law Enforcement****Portland 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 Portland field office is part of Office of Law Enforcement’s Northeast Division.<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ne_northeast.html>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Portland WFO**Located just outside of Portland, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Gray is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of southern and western Maine and New Hampshire. 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 NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.Forecasters provide on-site, detailed weather support during 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. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.http://www.erh.noaa.gov/gyx/**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Cooperative Institute****Cooperative Institute for the North Atlantic Region, University of Maine**The Cooperative Institute for the North Atlantic Region (CINAR) was established at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) in 2009. CINAR is a consortium of universities, led by WHOI, in partnership with Rutgers University, the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, University of Maine, and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute. The mission of CINAR is to conduct and coordinate cutting-edge research engaging both NOAA and academic scientists to enable informed decisions by NOAA for sustainable and beneficial management of northwestern Atlantic shelf ecosystem.http://www.whoi.edu/page.do?pid=30715***Wells*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve**The 2,250 acre Wells Reserve was designated in 1984 and is managed by the Reserve Management Authority. The Reserve features a saltwater farm with historic buildings (circa 1720-1903) and a Greek Revival-style house serves as a visitor center. . The Reserve sponsors a workshop series for adults and educational services for children, including a "Junior Researchers" summer program. Tours on wildflowers, birds, cultural history, and research activities are available for the public. Research conducted at the Reserve helps to sustain and restore important coastal habitats such as estuaries, salt marshes and watersheds. The Reserve contains an 11-kilometer trail system that winds through fields, forests, wetlands, salt marshes, dunes and beaches. Whitetail deer, snowy egrets, soft shell clams, winter flounder and piping plovers find a home in the Reserve.<http://nerrs.noaa.gov/Wells/>***Rockland*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northeast Region****Fisheries Statistics Office**The Northeast Region Fishery Statistics Office port office is responsible for reviewing and auditing of fishery dependent data describing the commercial fisheries' landings in the local area. The fishery dependent data includes seafood dealer reports of purchases from fishing vessels, collection of biological samples from these landings and other information used by fishery managers and scientists to monitor and assess coast wide stocks of finfish and shellfish. Staff liaison with the local fishing industry, state marine fisheries agencies, and other constituents to assist with explaining fishery regulations including permitting, fisheries biology and other NOAA wide activities.<http://www.nero.noaa.gov/fso/> and <http://www.nero.noaa.gov/fso/portoff.pdf>***ME-2******Argyle*****Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Monitoring the Atmosphere-Tall Tower Carbon Measurements**NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates trace gas monitoring sites at tall television transmitter towers in five states, including Maine. The sites were established to extend ESRL's monitoring network into the interior of North America in order to provide data to aid estimation of the net carbon balance of the continent. Variations of trace gases, especially carbon dioxide, are largest near the ground, so we utilize existing tall (> 400 meter) transmitter towers as platforms for in situ and flask sampling for atmospheric trace gases.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/towers>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Monitoring the Surface Atmosphere - Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network**NOAA’s Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network to measure the distribution and trends of carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4), the two gases most responsible for human-caused climate change, as well as other greenhouse gases and volatile organic compounds. Samples are collected weekly at fixed locations and on several commercial ships. The air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory, located in Boulder, CO. The observed geographical patterns and small but persistent spatial gradients are used to better understand the processes, both natural and human induced, that underlie the trends. These measurements help determine the magnitude of carbon sources and sinks in North America.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/about/climate.html>***Caribou*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Caribou WFO**This NWS Weather 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 northern and eastern Maine. 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 NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.Forecasters provide on-site, detailed weather support during 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. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.<http://www.erh.noaa.gov/car/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Total Column Ozone Measurements**NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) makes measurements of the column amounts of ozone between the earth's surface and the top of the atmosphere at a number of locations around the United States, including Caribou, ME. The observations are obtained with ground-based spectrometers that measure the attenuation by ozone of ultraviolet light. This integrated ozone amount is critical in determining the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth's surface. Excess ultraviolet radiation is responsible for human skin cancer and is also harmful to other biogenic organisms. Column ozone measurements monitor changes in the stratospheric ozone layer resulting from human-produced chlorine and bromine compounds that destroy ozone. With controls now in place on the manufacture and use of these ozone-destroying compounds, it will be important to monitor the ozone layer for the expected recovery and determine whether other factors such as long-term climate change are influencing this recovery.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/about/ozone.html>***Ellsworth*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Law Enforcement****Ocean City 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 Ellsworth field office is part of Office of Law Enforcement’s Northeast Division.<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ne_northeast.html>***Limestone*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Limestone 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/oa/climate/uscrn/>***Old Town*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Old Town 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/oa/climate/uscrn/>***Orono*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northeast Regional Office****Maine Field Office**The Maine Field Station houses staff from NMFS’s Northeast Regional Office and Northeast Fisheries Science Center. Its mission is primarily to support conservation of Maine marine resources, particularly endangered Gulf of Maine Atlantic salmon as well as other diadromous fish species. The staff conducts research to promote recovery and future sustainability of salmon, river herring, smelt, and other diadromous fish and their associated ecosystems.. The staff works with other federal agencies, state agencies, industries and private individuals to avoid and minimize damage to fish populations and their ecosystems. <http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/orono/> and <http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/salmon/Home.html>and <http://www.nero.noaa.gov/prot_res/altsalmon/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Cooperative Institute****Cooperative Institute for the North Atlantic Region, Gulf of Maine Research Institute**The Cooperative Institute for the North Atlantic Region (CINAR) CINAR was established at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) in 2009. CINAR is a consortium of universities, led by WHOI, in partnership with Rutgers University, the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, University of Maine, and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute. The mission of CINAR is to conduct and coordinate cutting-edge research engaging both NOAA and academic scientists to enable informed decisions by NOAA for sustainable and beneficial management of northwestern Atlantic shelf ecosystem. <http://www.whoi.edu/page.do?pid=30715> |
| **NOAA’s Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs**[**http://www.legislative.noaa.gov**](http://www.legislative.noaa.gov) |