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| NOAA Header |
| **NOAA In Your State****Alaska** |
| *“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 alaska |

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| ***AK******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*—is working with other NOAA offices and external partners to conduct fieldwork to study the distribution, abundance, and diversity of corals and sponges in Alaska. The research is designed in consultation with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and will provide 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.

<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 26 long-term, continuously operating tide stations in the state of Alaska which provide data and information on tidal datum, relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for tsunami and storm surge warning. These stations are located at Ketchikan, Port Alexander, Sitka, Juneau, Skagway, Elfin Cove, Yakutat, Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Seldovia, Nikiski, Anchorage, Kodiak Island, Alitak, Sand Point, King Cove, Adak Island, Atka, Nikolski, Unalaska, Port Moller, Village Cove (Pribilof Isands), Nome, Red Dog Dock, and Prudhoe Bay.[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/)**National Ocean Service (NOS)****U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System Program****Regional Association**The U.S**.** Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS)® Program is envisioned to be an operational system and a network of regional partners responsible for regional observations, data management, modeling and analysis, education and outreach, and research and development. The overarching purpose of U.S. IOOS is to address regional and national needs for ocean data and information. The Alaska Ocean Observing System (AOOS) is a collaboration of federal and state agencies, academic and research institutions, and private stakeholder groups, working together to improve our ability to provide accurate information about Alaska's coastal and ocean environment and enable more informed decision-making. The AOOS focal point is its Alaska Marine Information System, a regional integrated data system for Alaska coastal and ocean data and projects. Priority issues include climate change impacts, marine navigation safety, and ecosystem health.<http://www.aoos.org/> **National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Coast Survey****Navigation Manager**NOAA’s navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Alaska. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Alaska and provide NOAA's resources and services that promote safe and efficient navigation. Navigation managers are on call to provide expertise and NOAA navigation response coordination in case of severe coastal weather events or other marine emergencies. The Office of Coast Survey has a navigation manager in Anchorage, AK to support mariners and stakeholders in Alaskan waters. [http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/reps.htm)**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program**The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) brings together conservation partners to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical or aesthetic values. The program provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on these important lands that are threatened by development. Lands or conservation easements acquired with CELCP funds are protected in perpetuity so that they may be enjoyed by future generations. To date, the program has protected more than 90,000 acres of land nationally and two grants have been awarded in Alaska. CELCP was established in 2002 as a companion the *Coastal Zone Management Act* (CZMA) and reauthorized in 2009.<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/land/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science****Phytoplankton Monitoring Network**The Phytoplankton Monitoring Network was established as an outreach program for monitoring marine phytoplankton and harmful algal blooms (HABs). By linking the public to laboratory scientists, the network helps to build increased public awareness while simultaneously provided useful data to scientists. Further, identification of harmful algal species by regularly monitoring coastal sites across the U.S. aids in NOAA’s developmental HAB forecasts in both early detection as well as “ground truthing” and refinement of satellite data used to predict future bloom movement. [http://www.chbr.noaa.gov/pmn](http://www.chbr.noaa.gov/pmn/about.aspx) **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 compounds and trace metals to identify trends at over 300 selected coastal sites, including Alaska, from 1986 to present. We continue to collaborate with the Chugach Native community concerning subsistence food safety. Sediment characterization studies for Kachemak Bay and areas of Cook Inlet have been conducted. Organic compounds were detected throughout the bay but at relatively low concentrations, though concentrations at Homer Harbor sites were five to ten times higher than in the open bay sites. There was no evidence of residual PAHs attributable to oil spills beyond the confines of the harbor. The eastern portion of the bay is stressed by the sediment load from glacial melt water<http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/about/coast/nsandt/musselwatch.aspx>**National Weather Service (NWS)****National Data Buoy Center****Alaska Buoys and Stations**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. NDBC also operates NOAA’s network of Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (DART®) stations, for the early detection and real-time reporting of tsunamis in the open ocean. Data from the DART®s are used by the National Weather Service Tsunami Warning Centers in Alaska and Hawaii to provide tsunami forecasts, warnings, and information.<http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>***Statewide*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Region****Alaska 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. 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 promote sustainable fisheries. Under the *Marine Mammal Protection Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*, NMFS recovers protected marine species. The Alaska Regional office oversees marine steward responsibilities in Alaska, including 70 percent of the U.S. Continental Shelf and the nation's most prolific fishing grounds.The Alaska Fisheries Science Center plans, develops, and manages scientific research programs, which generate the best scientific data available for understanding, managing, and conserving Alaska's marine resources. In addition to ongoing survey and assessment activities, the Center is engaged in cutting-edge research on emerging issues such as global warming, loss of sea ice, and ocean acidification. The primary responsibilities of the Regional Office and Fisheries Science Center are to work with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, state of Alaska, other federal agencies, Alaskan coastal subsistence communities, and U.S. representatives participating in international fishery and marine mammal negotiations. The Regional Office is based in Juneau, AK, with field offices located in Anchorage, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor. The Fisheries Science Center is based in Seattle, Washington, with field offices in Newport, Oregon, and Juneau, Anchorage, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul and St. George Islands, and Little Port Walter, Alaska.[http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov](http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/) and <http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Habitat Conservation****Community-based Restoration Program**Alaska has hundreds of thousands of acres of rivers, streams, estuaries, and coastal bays that provide diverse habitats for finfish, shellfish, and other wildlife. Alaska’s environment is still among the most pristine in the world, but development and resource pressures are having an impact. Prompt restoration is cost-effective and worthwhile because fish stocks are healthy enough to repopulate newly restored areas. The Community-based Restoration Program achieves science-based habitat restoration through community involvement and stewardship. We build powerful partnerships among Alaska’s public, private, and non-profit organizations, including FishAmerica Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and Trout Unlimited. Our projects continually demonstrate the benefits and effectiveness of locally based habitat conservation in Alaska.<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/programs/crp.html>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Law Enforcement****Alaska Division**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 Alaska Division is headquartered in Juneau, with field offices in Kodiak, Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Homer, Seward, Sitka, Petersburg, Ketchikan and Juneau.<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Automated Surface Observing Systems****Alaska 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 48 ASOS stations in Alaska.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/asos_09/AK_asos.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Cooperative Observer Program****Alaska 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 168 COOP sites in Alaska.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/coop_09/AK_coop.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/coop/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards****Alaska 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). Known as the "Voice of NOAA's National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the NWS. NWR includes 1,100 transmitters covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. There are 49 NWR transmitters in Alaska. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/AK_nwr.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>**National Weather Service (NWS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Incident Meteorologist Program and Earth Systems Research Laboratory****Fire Weather Services and Support**The National Weather Service (NWS) fire weather forecasters are called Incident Meteorologists (IMETS). When a fire reaches a large enough size the IMETS are called out to the fire to provide constant weather updates and forecast briefings to the fire incident commanders at the fire. The IMETS are very important members of the fire fighting team, as changes in the fires are largely due to changes in the weather. To improve NWS fire weather services to the public, NOAA’s Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) conducts modeling, instrumentation and data services research. ESRL data dissemination and display systems are designed to be used by trained meteorologists, the US Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. For example, the FX-Net thin client system and the Gridded FX-Net full function system are ESRL-developed software systems that are a critical part of the equipment the IMETS bring with them to the fire. NWS forecasters at fires in all 50 states use these mobile PC–based client software packages. Computer servers that communicate with the mobile PC clients are located in Hawaii, Alaska, Utah, Colorado, Texas and New York. State emergency managers in many of the NWS regional areas also use the PC-base clients. Other collaborators who work to improve NWS fire weather services include the University of Colorado in Boulder (CU), NCAR and private sector instrumentation companies.<http://www.weather.gov/pa/files/fire%20support.pdf>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****National Sea Grant College Program****Alaska Sea Grant**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. Alaska Sea Grant addresses priority coastal and marine issues affecting 54% of the U.S. general coastline through research, education, and information transfer. Current research and outreach projects address impacts on the salmon industry, wiser utilization of fisheries, marine environmental issues, economic leadership and diversification of Alaska's marine economy. Alaska Sea Grant supports formal graduate education associated with funded research projects throughout the University of Alaska system. Alaska Sea Grant encourages faculty to share logistics and expertise with government, industry, and other concerned constituent groups so that Sea Grant's investment benefits a larger context of regional concerns.<http://www.uaf.edu/seagrant>***AK - At Large******Anchorage*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Fisheries Science Center****Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division Anchorage Field Office**The Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division conducts research associated with sampling commercial fishery catches, estimation of catch and bycatch mortality, and analysis of fishery-dependent data. The Anchorage Field Station is involved in debriefing and oversight of fishery observers who collect catch data onboard fishing vessels and at onshore processing plants. Division staff process data and make it available to the Sustainable Fisheries Division of the Alaska Regional Office for quota monitoring and to scientists in other Alaska Fisheries Science Center divisions for stock assessment, ecosystem investigations, and an array of research investigations.<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/FMA/default.htm>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****National Seafood Inspection Program****Federal and State Inspection Office**The Inspection Office is part of the National Seafood Inspection Program, which conducts a voluntary inspection program for fishery products on a fee-for-service basis. The office offers a wide range of services to the area's fishermen and fish processors including process and product inspection, product grading, lot inspection, laboratory analysis, and training. All edible foodstuffs, ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fishmeal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification.<http://seafood.nmfs.noaa.gov/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services****Port of Anchorage PORTS**A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community in the Port of Anchorage at which real-time data are quality-controlled and disseminated to local users for safe and efficient navigation. Real-time data are available for water levels and meteorological data from two stations, Anchorage and Nikiski.<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/ports/index.shtml?port=ak> **National Ocean Service (NOS)****National Geodetic Survey****Geodetic Coordinator**Through a cooperative agreement and part of the National Ocean Service (NOS) State Advisor Program, the State Geodetic Coordinator is a State employee that serves as liaison between NOS and the host state. In this method, NOS helps guide and assist the State's charting, geodetic and surveying programs through technical transfer. This program also provides assistance in planning and implementing Geographic/Land Information System (GIS/LIS) projects.[http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ADVISORS/AdvisorsIndex.shtml](http://http/www.ngs.noaa.gov/ADVISORS/AdvisorsIndex.shtml)**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Response and Restoration****Scientific Support Coordinator**NOAA's Emergency Response Division (ERD) strives to reduce risks to coastal habitats and resources from oil and hazardous chemical spills. ERD's multi-disciplinary Scientific Support Team has decades of experience in responding to oil spill emergencies. Led by its nine regionally based Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs), ERD's response to spill emergencies has gained a reputation for rapid, well thought out, yet cost effective environmental protection decisions. The SSC based in Anchorage works directly with U.S. Coast Guard spill response teams by providing critical scientific support to the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) during spills of oil or hazardous materials. SSCs use oil spill trajectory estimates, chemical hazards analyses, and assessments of the sensitivity of biological and human-use resources to help the OSC make timely operational decisions. SSCs provide guidance, experience, and resources to develop spill preparedness plans that help identify the spill response action with the greatest environmental benefit.[http://response.restoration.noaa.gov](http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/)**National Weather Service (NWS)****Alaska Aviation Weather Unit****Volcanic Ash Advisory Center for the North Pacific**Housed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Anchorage Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), the Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) staff provides aviation forecasts and other weather information to ARTCC personnel for use in directing the safe, smooth flow of aviation traffic. The collocated Alaska Aviation Weather Unit provides en route aviation weather forecasts and warnings for the entire State of Alaska including the Aleutian Islands, the Bering Sea, and the North Pacific. The Unit also serves as the Volcanic Ash Advisory Center for the North Pacific within the boundaries of the Alaska flight information region and northeast Russia. There are only nine Advisory Centers worldwide. The Anchorage Volcanic Ash Advisory Center covers air routes over some of the most active volcanic areas in the world.[http://aawu.arh.noaa.gov](http://aawu.arh.noaa.gov/)**National Weather Service (NWS)****Alaska Region****Headquarters**Located in downtown Anchorage at the New Federal Building and U.S. Court House, the Alaska Region Headquarters is the administrative and support center for 3 NWS Weather Forecast Offices, 12 NWS Weather Service Offices (remote field offices), an aviation-focused Center Weather Service Units, and a River Forecast Center across the state of Alaska. Services provided by a regional headquarters to local NWS offices within the region include scientific support and development, program management and guidance, field support for new program implementation, budget support, and employee recruitment and assistance.[http://www.arh.noaa.gov](http://www.arh.noaa.gov/)**National Weather Service (NWS)****Alaska and Pacific Regions****Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center**Collocated with the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, the Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center (RFC) performs continuous river basin modeling and provides hydrologic forecast and guidance products for rivers and streams in Alaska and Hawaii. These products include forecasts of river stage and flow, probabilistic river forecasts, reservoir inflow forecasts, water supply forecasts, spring flood outlooks, and various types of flash flood guidance. RFCs work closely with local water management agencies as well as state and federal agencies, including the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Geologic Survey, to provide water and flood information for critical decisions.[http://aprfc.arh.noaa.gov](http://aprfc.arh.noaa.gov/)**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Anchorage**Collocated with the NWS Alaska-Pacific Region River Forecast Center in Anchorage, 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 the southern portion of Alaska, excluding the southeastern panhandle. The Anchorage WFO also serves an extensive marine area including the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. In addition, they provide ice forecasting for the entire state of Alaska. 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://pafc.arh.noaa.gov](http://pafc.arh.noaa.gov/)***Annette*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Annette**Located in the Southeast Alaskan village of Metlakatla on Annette Island, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Juneau, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://pant.arh.noaa.gov](http://pant.arh.noaa.gov/)***Auke Bay*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Fisheries Science Center****Auke Bay Marine Station**The Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Auke Bay Marine Station is part of the Auke Bay Laboratories which conducts scientific research throughout Alaska on fish stocks, fish habitats, and the chemistry of marine environments. The Auke Bay Marine Station includes fresh and saltwater laboratories, offices, and dive and docking facilities. This facility and others overseen by the Auke Bay Laboratories is managed and maintained by staff located at the nearby Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute, an office and laboratory building located at Lena Point, north of Juneau, Alaska. Additional facilities are located in the city and borough of Juneau at Auke Bay, Auke Creek, and downtown Juneau, and at Little Port Walter, on Baranov Island, southeast of Sitka.<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/ABL/default.php>***Barrow*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Barrow 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/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Barrow**Located in the village of Barrow, the farthest north community in the United States, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Fairbanks, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://pabr.arh.noaa.gov](http://pabr.arh.noaa.gov/)**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Barrow Observatory**The Barrow Observatory is one of six baseline observatories supported by NOAA's Climate Observations and Analysis Program and operated by the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), Earth System Research Laboratory, located in Boulder, CO. The observatories are part of a global network of observatories monitoring atmospheric constituents that cause climate change and depletion of the ozone layer. The Barrow Observatory measures ozone in the total column above the observatory and monitors air pollution (Arctic haze) flowing across the Arctic from Eurasia to Alaska which has been decreasing since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Barrow Observatory is host to 25 cooperative research projects from various universities and government agencies from around the nation.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/obop/brw/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Monitoring the Surface Atmosphere – Halocarbon Measurements**NOAA’s Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a sampling network to measure the distribution and trends of the gases most responsible for human-caused depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. Weekly samples are collected in high-pressure flasks at fixed locations. The air sample flasks are delivered to the ESRL laboratory, located in Boulder, CO for analysis. Some locations conduct continuous surface measurements on site. Halocarbon measurements help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer - so it can protect us from the sun’s ultraviolet radiation.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/hats/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Monitoring the Surface Atmosphere – Ozone Measurements**ESRL conducts long-term monitoring of ozone at the surface, with aircraft, and with balloons, through cooperative relationships with local partners. The ESRL tropospheric ozone aircraft measurement program is being done in conjunction with the Carbon Cycle and Greenhouse Gas (CCGG) group's existing aircraft sampling network. Aircraft based in-situ tropospheric ozone measurements provide data relevant to: pollution events, lower atmosphere mixing dynamics, boundary layer stability, ozone trend studies, and the validity of other samples collected in-flight. These sites, four of which have records exceeding 25 years in length, provide information on possible long-term changes in tropospheric ozone near the surface and support air quality research.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ozwv/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Ultraviolet Radiation Monitoring Network**The Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates an ultraviolet radiation (UV) monitoring network in Alaska with sites at the Barrow Observatory, Nome, and St. Paul Island. These measurements are done as part of ESRL’s research on the Earth's surface radiation budget. Research efforts are devoted to the extent and cause of observed variations in long-term radiation and meteorological measurements, using satellite observations and climate model calculations. In addition, observations of spectral solar radiation are made for remote sensing of certain atmospheric constituents and spectral solar UV is measured for the investigation of the interaction of ozone and solar radiation. ESRL also provides essential instrument calibration services for national and worldwide partner UV monitoring networks.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/grad/>***Bethel*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Bethel**Located in the village of Bethel near the mouth of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Anchorage, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://pabe.arh.noaa.gov](http://pabe.arh.noaa.gov/)***Cold Bay*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Cold Bay**Located in the village of Cold Bay near the western end of the Alaska Peninsula, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Anchorage, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://pacd.arh.noaa.gov](http://pacd.arh.noaa.gov/)***Dutch Harbor*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Fisheries Science Center****Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division Dutch Harbor Field Office**The Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division conducts research associated with sampling commercial fishery catches, estimation of catch and bycatch mortality, and analysis of fishery-dependent data. The Dutch Harbor Field Station is involved in providing in-season support to fishery observers who collect catch data onboard fishing vessels and at onshore processing plants. Division staff also responds to fishing industry requests for vessel inspections and pre-cruise meetings and provide the industry with information on the methods of collecting fishery dependent data and how fishery managers use it.<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/FMA/default.htm>***Fairbanks*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)****Office of Satellite Operations****Fairbanks Command and Data Acquisition Station**The Fairbanks Command Data Acquisition (CDA) Station provides complete command, data acquisition, and preprocessing, as well as launch and early orbit support of the NOAA’s polar orbiting POES system. The Fairbanks CDA Station also houses two search and rescue (SARSAT) antenna and associated ground equipment. These ground systems, referred to as Local User Terminals can receive signals, relayed through polar orbiting satellites, from ships, aircraft or individuals in distress. The location of the distress signal is automatically forwarded to the SARSAT Mission Control Center which notifies the appropriate Rescue Coordination Center. SARSAT is part of an international humanitarian effort helping to improve the rescue of person’s in distress.[http://www.fcdas.noaa.gov](http://www.fcdas.noaa.gov/) and <http://www.sarsat.noaa.gov/>**National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Fairbanks 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/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Fairbanks**Collocated with the International Arctic Research Center at the University of Alaska campus in Fairbanks, 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 the northern two-thirds of Alaska. 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://pafg.arh.noaa.gov](http://pafg.arh.noaa.gov/)**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Cooperative Institute****Cooperative Institute for Alaska Research, University of Alaska**Founded in 2008, the Cooperative Institute for Alaska Research (CIFAR) conducts ecosystem and environmental research related to Alaska and its associated Arctic regions, including the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, Chukchi/Beaufort Seas, and Arctic Ocean. CIFAR continues to facilitate the developed long-term collaboration between NOAA and the University of Alaska begun under the Cooperative Institute of Arctic Research in 1994, within which targeted research, technology, education and outreach can be developed and sustained. CIFAR plays a central role in communication and coordination between NOAA, researchers, management agencies, non-governmental organizations, Alaska communities, and the public in collaborative research, education, and outreach efforts. CIFAR conducts research in three thematic areas: ecosystem function, coastal hazards, and climate change and variability.[http://www.cifar.uaf.edu](http://www.cifar.uaf.edu/)**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory****Total Column Ozone Measurements**NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) takes column measurements of the amount of ozone between the earth's surface and the top of the atmosphere at a number of locations in the United States, including Fairbanks, Alaska. The observations are obtained with ground-based spectrometers that measure the attenuation by ozone of ultraviolet light. These measurements are used to determine 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 is important to monitor the ozone layer for the expected recovery and to determine whether other factors such as long-term climate change are influencing this recovery.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/about/ozone.html>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Office of Ocean Exploration and Research****Center for the West Coast and Polar Regions**NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration and Research focuses on interdisciplinary exploration, systematic research, advanced technology development, and communication of results through education and outreach. Based at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the West Coast and Polar Regions Undersea Research Center is a regional center in NOAA’s Office of Ocean Exploration and Research. The Center supports highly-rated, peer-reviewed projects to conduct technologically innovative undersea research in offshore and near-shore waters of Alaska, California, Oregon and Washington and the northeastern Pacific Ocean, and in polar waters of the Arctic and Antarctic, including the Bering, Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. The Center’s primary responsibility in support of NOAA national and regional priorities is to provide an improved understanding of the Nation’s underwater resources that engages academic- and government-based science and technology experts in developing solutions and enables effective ecosystem-based management.[http://www.oceanexplorer.noaa.gov](http://www.oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/) and [http://www.explore.noaa.gov](http://www.explore.noaa.gov/), and [http://www.westnurc.uaf.edu](http://www.westnurc.uaf.edu/)**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Program Office****Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments**The Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy (ACCAP) was established as a cooperative agreement between NOAA's Climate Program Office and University of Alaska Fairbanks. The mission of the ACCAP is to assess the socio-economic and biophysical impacts of climate variability in Alaska, make this information available to local and regional decision-makers, and improve the ability of Alaskans to adapt to a changing climate.<http://www.uaf.edu/accap/>[***Gustavus***](http://www.uaf.edu/accap/)**National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network**[**Gustavus Station**](http://www.uaf.edu/accap/)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/>***Homer*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve**The 372,000 acre Kachemak Bay Reserve is the largest reserve in NOAA’s National Estuarine Research Reserve System. The Reserve was designated in 1999 and is managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The reserve includes the Bay itself, which is contiguous to the southeastern entrance to Cook Inlet in south central Alaska; the Fox River Flats, a river delta at the head of the Bay; and portions of Kachemak Bay State Park/State Wilderness Park. Research priorities include implementing an ecological monitoring program, investigating effects of non-point source pollution, habitat conservation and restoration, biodiversity, invasive species, and habitat change. The Reserve offers a variety of educational programs and activities for K-12 students and implements the No Child Left Inside education approach. The Reserve also offers training programs tailored to the needs of coastal decision makers.<http://nerrs.noaa.gov/ReservesMap.aspx> ***Juneau*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Fisheries Science Center****Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute**Alaska’s largest fisheries research facility, the 66,000 square foot Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute is designed to meet the research needs of NOAA Fisheries’ ecosystem approach to management, while maintaining scientific research throughout Alaska on fish stocks, other marine creatures, marine habitats, and the chemistry of marine environments. Scientific information from this facility is widely used by commercial interests such as fishing industries and by governmental agencies involved in managing natural resources. The Juneau facility is part of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center, which strives to plan, develop and manage scientific research programs, which generate the best scientific data available for understanding, managing and conserving the region's living marine resources and the environmental quality essential for their existence.Located at the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute, Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science on a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere which is used to explain in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating what are sometimes complex, environmental processes.<http://www.sos.noaa.gov/> and <http://sos.noaa.gov/What_is_SOS/sites.php> **National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Alaska Coastal Management Program**Through a unique federal-state partnership, NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) works with the Alaska Division of Coastal and Ocean Management (DCOM) to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Alaska. OCRM provides the DCOM 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. Alaska’s coastline encompasses 44,500 miles of shoreline, and its coastal zone is generally defined by two subzones: a zone of direct influence, which is the portion of the coastal zone extending seaward and landward from the zone of direction interaction, closely affected and influenced by the proximity between land and sea; and a zone of direct interaction, which is the portion of the coastal area where physical and biological processes are a function of direct contact between land and sea.<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/ak.html>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Juneau**Located north of Juneau in the Mendenhall Valley, 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 Alaska's southeast panhandle. 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://pajk.arh.noaa.gov](http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/)**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division****Science On a Sphere® - Alaska State Museum**Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six-foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere, which is used to explain in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating, what are sometimes complex environmental processes.<http://www.sos.noaa.gov> and <http://sos.noaa.gov/What_is_SOS/sites.php>***Kenai*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Kenai 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/>***Kenai Peninsula*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Habitat Conservation****Restoration Center**In 2007, NMFS, working together with industry, state, federal, tribal, and other partners, reached a hydropower settlement agreement that restores fish access to 4.8 river miles and improves habitat for over twenty river miles in Alaska’s central Kenai Peninsula. The flow improvements and restored habitat access will benefit rainbow trout and Chinook, Coho, sockeye, and pink salmon in the Cooper Creek, a tributary of the Kenai River.<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration.htm>***Ketchikan*****Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO)****Homeport****NOAA Ship *Fairweather***The NOAA Ship *Fairweather* is managed by the Marine Operations Center-Pacific. *Fairweather* is homeported in Ketchikan, Alaska, and conducts coastal hydrographic surveys in Alaska and along the West Coast in support of NOAA's mission to promote the safety and efficiency of maritime transportation and commerce. The vessel is operated under the direction of officers from the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps. The NOAA Corps today provides a cadre of professionals trained in engineering, earth sciences, oceanography, meteorology, fisheries science, and other related disciplines. Officers operate ships, fly aircraft, manage research projects, conduct diving operations, and serve in staff positions throughout NOAA.<http://www.moc.noaa.gov/fa/>***King Salmon*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****King Salmon**Located in the Bristol Bay village of King Salmon, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Anchorage, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://pakn.arh.noaa.gov](http://pakn.arh.noaa.gov/)**National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Katmai National Park 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/>***Kodiak*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Fisheries Science Center****Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division Kodiak Field Office**The Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division conducts research associated with sampling commercial fishery catches, estimation of catch and bycatch mortality, and analysis of fishery-dependent data. The Kodiak Field Station is involved in providing in-season support to fishery observers who collect catch data onboard fishing vessels and at onshore processing plants. Division staff also provides the industry with information on the methods of collecting fishery dependent data and how it is used by fishery managers.<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/FMA/default.htm>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Fisheries Science Center****Kodiak Fisheries Research Center**The Kodiak Fisheries Research Center (KFRC) is the primary facility for the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Resource Assessment and Conservation Engineering Division Shellfish Assessment Program. Resource assessment activities are primarily stock assessment surveys and related research on commercially important crab and fish in the eastern Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska in support of catch quota determinations and management actions. The KFRC facility also provides offices and research support for other NMFS program activities including North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program, National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Alaska Regional Office, and Sustainable Fisheries. The Kodiak Fisheries Research Center was conceived as a means of providing office and laboratory space for fisheries research in Kodiak within a common location is located on approximately seven acres in close proximity to the University of Alaska’s Fisheries Industrial Technology Center on Near Island.<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/kodiak/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Kodiak** Located at the nation’s largest U.S. Coast Guard Base on the Island of Kodiak ("the Emerald Isle"), this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Anchorage, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://padq.arh.noaa.gov](http://padq.arh.noaa.gov/)**Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO)****Homeport****NOAA Ship *Oscar Dyson***The NOAA Ship *Oscar Dyson* is managed by the Marine Operations Center-Pacific. The *Oscar Dyson* is homeported in Kodiak, Alaska, and is the first of four acoustically quiet NOAA fishery survey vessels designed and built for NOAA. *Oscar Dyson* was commissioned May of FY 2005 and supports NOAA's mission to conserve, protect, manage, and restore living marine resources through ecosystem approaches to management. The vessel is operated under the direction of officers from the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps. The NOAA Corps today provides a cadre of professionals trained in engineering, earth sciences, oceanography, meteorology, fisheries science, and other related disciplines. Officers operate ships, fly aircraft, manage research projects, conduct diving operations, and serve in staff positions throughout NOAA.<http://www.moc.noaa.gov/od/>***Kotzebue*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Kotzebue**Located in the northwest Alaskan village of Kotzebue (the "gateway to the arctic"),this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Fairbanks, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://paot.arh.noaa.gov](http://paot.arh.noaa.gov/)***Little Port Walter*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Fisheries Science Center****Marine Salmon Interactions Program**The Marine Salmon Interactions Program conducts research on marine ecology of juvenile salmon, on stock assessment and enhancement of salmonids and on other fishes in Southeast Alaska and other parts of North Pacific Ocean marine ecosystems. Studies focus on stewardship and management of salmon as keystone indicator species regarding ecosystem fluctuations in support of NOAA Fisheries goals and international obligations including Pacific Salmon Treaty, North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission, and Global Ocean Ecosystems Dynamics.<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/ABL/MSI/msi_default.php>***McGrath*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****McGrath**Located along the Upper Kuskokwim River in the village of McGrath, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Anchorage, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://pamc.arh.noaa.gov](http://pamc.arh.noaa.gov/)***Metlakatla*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Annette Island Station (co-located with National Weather Service office)**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. 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/>***Nome*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Nome** Located on the Seward Peninsula at the end of the Iditarod Trail in the City of Nome, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Fairbanks, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://paom.arh.noaa.gov](http://paom.arh.noaa.gov/)***Palmer*****National Weather Service (NWS)****West Coast and Alaska****Tsunami Warning Center**A part of the National Weather Service, the West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center, located in the historic City of Palmer, has the primary responsibility for the detection, location, and determination of magnitude of potentially tsunamigenic earthquakes occurring in the coastal areas of Alaska, British Columbia, the U.S. West Coast, the U.S. and Canadian Atlantic coasts, and the U.S. Gulf of Mexico coast. The Center is responsible for the preparation and dissemination of tsunami warnings, watches, advisories, and information bulletins to civilian and military officials in its area of responsibility regardless of epicenter location.[http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov](http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov/)**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Ultraviolet Radiation Monitoring Network**The Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates an ultraviolet radiation (UV) monitoring network in Alaska with sites at the Barrow Observatory, Nome, and St. Paul Island. These measurements are done as part of ESRL’s research on the Earth's surface radiation budget. Research efforts are devoted to the extent and cause of observed variations in long-term radiation and meteorological measurements, using satellite observations and climate model calculations. In addition, observations of spectral solar radiation are made for remote sensing of certain atmospheric constituents and spectral solar UV is measured for the investigation of the interaction of ozone and solar radiation. ESRL also provides essential instrument calibration services for national and worldwide partner UV monitoring networks.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/grad/>***Port Alsworth*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Lake Clark National Park 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/>***Prince of Wales Island*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Habitat Conservation****Restoration Center****Prince of Wales Island**On Prince of Wales Island historic logging practices decimated salmon streams and estuaries. Currently, Prince of Wales has the highest density of roads in all of Southeast Alaska. Most of these are now abandoned logging roads that, while not in use, still constrict estuary function and fish passage. Partnering with the local United States Forest Service, Trout Unlimited and The Nature Conservancy, NOAA is repairing these areas through watershed-based restoration activities and is working with the community to build local expertise and capacity for community-based restoration in this economically depressed area.<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration.htm>***Red Dog Mine*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Red Dog Mine 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/>***Sand Point*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Sand Point 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/>***Seldovia*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science****Kasitsna Bay Laboratory**The diverse marine habitats in Kachemak Bay, from the kelp forests and rocky fjord substrates to seagrass beds on extensive mudflats, provide a natural laboratory for marine research and education. Climate change, ocean acidification, and shellfish poisoning are already changing Alaska coastal ecosystems, with changes predicted to accelerate in the near future. Kasitsna Bay Lab (KBL) provides coastal managers and communities with cutting-edge science to understand and adapt to these ecosystem changes. KBL research, education and outreach activities are coordinated with the Kachemak Bay NERRs, as well as with other government agencies, tribal organizations, schools, and non-profit education and conservation groups in the region. <http://www.ccfhr.noaa.gov/about/kasitsna.aspx> ***Shemya Island*****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>***Sitka*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Sitka 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/>***St. Paul and St. George*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Alaska Fisheries Science Center****Pribilof Islands Facilities**NOAA Fisheries has management responsibility for the northern fur seals that use the Pribilof Islands where the Alaska Fisheries Science Center’s National Marine Mammal Laboratory also conducts extensive research on Steller sea lions and northern fur seals. Research projects are designed to assess the status of these species under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act and to improve knowledge of their ecology and behavior. In addition, research on these species is directed at gaining a better understanding of the role that these species play in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska ecosystems in order to provide advice for management of human activities that may affect the conservation and recovery of these species. http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/ABL/PribilofFacilities.htm***St. Paul*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****St. Paul 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/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****St. Paul** Located on St. Paul Island among the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Anchorage, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://pasn.arh.noaa.gov](http://pasn.arh.noaa.gov/)**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory****Ultraviolet Radiation Monitoring Network**The Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates an ultraviolet radiation (UV) monitoring network in Alaska with sites at the Barrow Observatory, Nome, and St. Paul Island. These measurements are done as part of ESRL’s research on the Earth's surface radiation budget. Research efforts are devoted to the extent and cause of observed variations in long-term radiation and meteorological measurements, using satellite observations and climate model calculations. IESRL also provides essential instrument calibration services for national and worldwide partner UV monitoring networks.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/grad/>***Tok*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge 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/>***Valdez*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Valdez**Located in the City of Valdez along the northern Prince William Sound, at the end of the "Trans-Alaska Pipeline," this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Anchorage, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.[http://pavw.arh.noaa.gov](http://pavw.arh.noaa.gov/)***Yakutat*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Service Office****Yakutat**Located along the northeastern coast of the Gulf of Alaska in the village of Yakutat, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Juneau, as well as the agency’s goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.http://paya.arh.noaa.gov |
| **NOAA’s Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs**[**http://www.legislative.noaa.gov**](http://www.legislative.noaa.gov) |