

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 Atmosphere
and NOAA Administrator



AK

Coastal

National Ocean Service (NOS)

Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services

National Water Level Observation Network

NOS operates 24 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, Akutaj, Sand Point, Atka, Adak, Nikolski, Unalaska, Nome, and Red Dog and Prudhoe Bay.

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>

National Ocean Service (NOS)

Coastal Services Center (CSC)

Coastal Elevation Mapping

The Center works with state and local officials to collect and distribute high-resolution topographic and bathymetric data sets. The Center worked with the private sector to acquire new light detection and ranging (lidar) and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (IfSAR) data for coastal management applications such as the analysis of storm surge and storm inundation, erosion, and habitat mapping. The Center also worked with state and federal partners to share costs and find multiple uses for coastal lidar and IfSAR data sets.

<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/tcm/>

National Ocean Service (NOS)

Coastal Services Center (CSC)

Coastal Resource Manager Training

The Center provides training to the coastal resource managers of the nation in three focus areas: geospatial technology, coastal management, and building process skills. Training can take place at the Center’s training facility for some courses but most often is taken to coastal managers in the field.

<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/bins/resources/training.html>

**National Ocean Service (NOS)
Coastal Services Center (CSC)
Land Cover Mapping**

Nothing provides a big-picture view of land cover status better than these maps, which are developed using remote sensing technology. The Center has baseline land cover data for most of the coastal zone. The goal is to update the imagery every five years to also provide a means of detecting change or trends.

<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/landcover/>

**National Ocean Service (NOS)
Coastal Services Center (CSC)
Legislative Atlas**

This Web-based legislative mapping tool provides coastal resource managers with easy access to coastal legislative data and information. In 2008 the Legislative Atlas team added additional legislative information for the three regions represented in the atlas—Hawaii, West Coast, and the Gulf of Maine. This added information included both federal and state regulations. The legislative query tool is also being redesigned according to user input.

<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/legislativeatlas/>

**National Ocean Service (NOS)
Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) 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 Alaska Ocean Observing System is a collaboration of federal and state agencies, academic and research institutions, and private and 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 are climate change impacts, marine navigation safety, and ecosystem health.

<http://www.aoot.org/about/mission.htm>

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)
Earth System Research Laboratory/Chemical Sciences Division
Fish Lidar, Oceanic, Experimental (FLOE)**

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory is doing numerous coastal water surveys using NOAA Fish Lidar. LIDAR is an acronym for Light Detection And Ranging. Fish Lidar uses pulses of laser light to measure schools of fish swimming in the ocean. The per kilometer cost of a survey using Lidar from a small aircraft is less than 10 percent of a ship survey, and the depth penetration is more than 3 times that of a visual survey. Current projects include distribution of forage species and biological hot spots in the southeast Bering Sea, abundance and distribution of sardine off the coast of Oregon and Washington, and surveys of menhaden abundance in Chesapeake Bay. The Bering Sea observations are done on an Aero Commander based in Washington State. Collaborators are NOAA Fisheries (Alaska Science Center), University of Alaska at Fairbanks, and the University of Washington.

<http://esrl.noaa.gov/csd/fishlidar/>

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory
Ecosystems and Fisheries Oceanography Coordinated Investigations**

The Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL), headquartered in Seattle, Washington, conducts Ecosystems and Fisheries-Oceanography Coordinated Investigations (EcoFOCI) in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska in partnership with the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The goal of EcoFOCI is to understand the factors, including climate, which affect ecosystem dynamics in the Northeast Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea and apply that understanding to improve the management of living marine resources, especially those commercially valuable fish and shellfish stocks in Alaskan waters. The University of Alaska Fairbanks, the Cooperative Institute for Arctic Research, and other institutions join PMEL and AFSC in FOCI research. OAR, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the National Ocean Service, the National Science Foundation, and the North Pacific Marine Research Program fund EcoFOCI.

<http://www.ecofoci.noaa.gov>

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory
NOAA Center for Tsunami Research (NCTR)

The Tsunami Research Program at the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL), headquartered in Seattle, Washington, seeks to mitigate tsunami hazards to all U.S. coastal states and territories. A tsunami is a series of very large ocean waves caused by underwater earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions, and even meteor impacts. Capable of flooding hundreds of meters inland past the typical high-water level, the fast-moving water associated with an inundating tsunami can crush homes and other coastal structures. More common occurrences, and devastating in an economic sense, are false alarms that lead to expensive evacuations of coastal areas. The PMEL NCTR staff conducts research and development activities in close collaboration with the National Weather Service (NWS) Tsunami Warning Centers, National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), and the coastal states. Activities focus on the development of site-specific forecast models for coastal population centers. These models are integrated into a PMEL-developed operational tsunami forecasting system at the Tsunami Warning Centers. PMEL developed the original real-time DART tsunami-measuring buoy, which has been transitioned to NDBC. Engineering development is underway at PMEL to improve the cost-effectiveness of these platforms. Tsunami research at PMEL focuses on model improvements and tsunami hazard mitigation.

<http://nctr.pmel.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 (water to 200 miles off the seaward boundaries of coastal states). Using the tools provided by the *Magnuson-Stevens Act*, NMFS assesses and predicts the status of fish stocks, develops and ensures compliance with fisheries regulations, restores and protects habitat and works to reduce wasteful fishing practices, and promote sustainable fisheries. Under the *Marine Mammal Protection Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*, NMFS recovers protected marine species (i.e. whales, porpoises). The Regional Office is based in Juneau, AK, with field offices located in Anchorage, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor. Regional employees oversee the nation's 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 is based in Seattle, WA. The mission of the Center is to plan, develop, and manage scientific research programs, which generate the best scientific data available for understanding, managing, and conserving the region's marine resources. Center scientists compile and analyze broad databases on fishery, oceanography, marine mammal, and environmental research. 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 Office also works with the fishing industry and its constituents, to provide scientific data and analysis and technical advice to manage sustainable fisheries, recover protected species, and conserve valuable habitats for marine life.

<http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov> and <http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/>

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Habitat Program

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.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration/projects_programs/crp/index.html

**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.

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)
Climate Program Office**

Alaska Grants

NOAA is a leading provider of climate, weather, and water information and services to the nation and the world. NOAA's Climate Program Office was established in October 2005. The Office manages the competitive research program by which NOAA funds high-priority climate science to advance understanding of atmospheric, oceanic, land-based, and snow and ice processes, and how they affect climate. It focuses on developing a broader user community for climate products and services, provides NOAA a focal point for climate activities within NOAA, leads NOAA climate education and outreach activities, and coordinates international climate activities. It supports projects across the nation conducted by investigators outside the federal government, such as the through the academic and private sectors, within the federal government, and in NOAA Cooperative Institutes. The Climate Program Office provides climate funding in this state.

<http://www.cpo.noaa.gov/>

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)
Earth System Research Laboratory/Chemical Sciences Division
Exploring New Observational Technologies – Unmanned Aircraft Systems**

ESRL is the home of NOAA's UAS Project, which is organized into three regional test beds including the Arctic (AK), Pacific (CA and HI), and Gulf Coast (FL) test beds. Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are expected to revolutionize NOAA's ability to monitor the global environment, while increasing national security, individual safety, profits, and economic competitiveness for U.S. companies. UAS have the potential to fill critical observation gaps in climate change research, weather and water resources forecasting, ecosystem monitoring and management, and coastal mapping. These information gaps usually exist over remote and often dangerous areas, such as the polar regions, the mid-oceans, expansive wildlands, volcanic islands, and other remote reaches of the Earth. Manned aircraft flights are not advisable in these areas due to long flight durations and hazardous conditions. This project engages industry affiliates that developed UAS technologies for national defense and now will apply them for the benefit of the global environment.

<http://uas.noaa.gov/>

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)
Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division
Ground Based GPS Meteorology**

The Earth System Research Laboratory operates and maintains the Ground-Based GPS Meteorology project, currently consisting of more than 300 GPS water vapor observing systems that provide near real-time integrated precipitable water vapor (IPW) measurements for weather forecasting, climate modeling, observing system calibration and validation, and research. This project provides water vapor data available to all users.

<http://www.gpsmet.noaa.gov/jsp/raob.jsp>

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 32 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 percent 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 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 Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Office of Law Enforcement

Field Office

NOAA Fisheries Service Office for Law Enforcement is dedicated primarily to the enforcement of laws that protect and regulate our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. OLE special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA. With over 900,000 square miles of open water and 33,000 miles of coastline, the special agents, enforcement officers and support personnel of this division are responsible for fisheries conservation and protection covering the largest coastline of any state. Known for well-managed fisheries with complicated allocation schemes, the AKD continues to oversee one of the richest yielding fisheries in the world.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

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>

National Ocean Service (NOS)**National Geodetic Survey****Geodetic Coordinator**

Part of the National Ocean Service (NOS) State Advisor Program, the State Geodetic Coordinator is an 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 technical assistance in planning and implementing Geographic/Land Information System: (GIS/LIS) projects.

<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>

National Weather Service (NWS)**Alaska Aviation Weather Unit****Volcanic Ash Advisory Center for the North Pacific**

The collocated Alaska Aviation Weather Unit provides en route aviation weather forecasts and warnings for the entire state. 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>

National Weather Service (NWS)**Alaska Region****Headquarters**

Located in downtown Anchorage at the New Federal Building and U.S. Court House, Alaska Region Headquarters provides direct program management and administrative support for 19 National Weather Service field offices in the State of Alaska. The Headquarters office manages all operations and scientific programs of the region and provides technical and operational support.

<http://www.arh.noaa.gov>

National Weather Service (NWS)**Alaska-Pacific Region****River Forecast Center**

The collocated Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center provides operational hydrologic services for three Weather Forecast Offices located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. Operational products generated by the River Forecast Center include flood, general river, recreational, navigation, and reservoir inflow forecasts; water supply and spring flood outlooks; and various types of flash flood guidance. The Center also provides hydrologic development support for both the Alaska and Pacific Regions.

<http://aprfc.arh.noaa.gov>

National Weather Service (NWS)**Center Weather Service Unit****Anchorage Air Route Traffic Control Center**

Located at the Federal Aviation Administration's Anchorage Air Route Traffic Control Center, the Center Weather Service Unit provides aviation forecasts for the entire State of Alaska including the Aleutian Islands, the Bering Sea, and the North Pacific. The Unit is an integral part of the Air Route Traffic Control Center operation and is tasked with providing meteorological consultation and forecasts to traffic managers and planners in an effort to ensure safe and efficient flow of air traffic through the National Airspace System.

<http://cwsu.arh.noaa.gov>

National Weather Service (NWS)**Weather Forecast Office****Anchorage WFO**

Located near Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, this Weather Forecast Office provides all the weather and flood warnings, daily forecasts, and meteorologic and hydrologic data for the southern portion of Alaska, excluding the southeastern panhandle. The Anchorage office 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.

<http://pafc.arh.noaa.gov>

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)**Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division****Volcanic Ash Collaboration Tool**

Volcanic ash is an extreme hazard to aircraft, having caused more than \$250M in damage to aircraft during the past 20 years. The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Earth System Research Laboratory, in collaboration with other federal and state agencies, has developed and installed the software decision aid called the Volcanic Ash Coordination Tool (VACT). The tool enables organizations, such as the Anchorage Volcanic Ash Advisory Center, that generate forecasts for ash to view identical information (e.g., satellite images and results of ash dispersion models) for diagnosing eruptions and forecasting presence of ash. VACT also enables users to collaborate in real-time via display interactions and audio connections. The benefit is more timely forecasts that are fully consistent across and between domains of responsibility.

<http://www-ad.fsl.noaa.gov/asdad/projects/vact/index.php>

Annette**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Weather Service Office**

Located in the Southeast Alaskan village of Metlakatla on Annette Island, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Juneau, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://pant.arh.noaa.gov>

Annette Island, Bethel, Cape Hinchinbrook, Central, Cold Bay, College, Fairbanks, Glennallen, Juneau, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Potato Point, Pt. Barrow, and Talkeetna

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)**Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division****Ground-Based GPS Meteorology**

The Earth System Research Laboratory maintains the Ground-Based GPS Meteorology project, currently consisting of 400 GPS water vapor observing systems that provide near real-time integrated precipitable water vapor (IPW) measurements for weather forecasting, climate modeling, calibration and validation of satellite and radiosonde water vapor measurements, and research. This project provides water vapor data available to all users.

<http://www.gpsmet.noaa.gov/jsp/raob.jsp>

Auke Bay

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Alaska Fisheries Science Center

Auke Bay Laboratory

The Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Auke Bay Laboratories (ABL) conducts scientific research throughout Alaska on fish stocks, fish habitats, and the chemistry of marine environments. Marine survey data from ABL research on commercially marketable species such as rockfish, sablefish, and salmon, and on non-marketable and/or protected species such as eel grass, plankton, Steller sea lions, and harbor seals are widely used by commercial interests such as fishing industries, and governmental agencies involved in managing natural resources. ABL's capabilities in environmental chemistry research contribute to greater understanding of the fate and effects of pollutants in marine ecosystems and the structure and functioning of marine food webs.

ABL is organized into the four major research programs: Marine Salmon Interactions, Marine Ecology and Stock Assessment, Ocean Carrying Capacity, and Habitat Assessment and Marine Chemistry. The headquarters of ABL is the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute, an office and laboratory building located at Lena Point, north of Juneau, Alaska. The ABL headquarters serves as the focal point for four other ABL facilities. Three ABL facilities are located in the city and borough of Juneau at Auke Bay, Auke Creek, and downtown Juneau, and one is located 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/oa/climate/uscrn/>

National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather Forecast Office

Weather Service Office

Located in the village of Barrow, the farthest north community in the United States, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Fairbanks, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://pabr.arh.noaa.gov>

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)

Earth System Research Laboratory/ Chemical Sciences Division and Global Monitoring Division

Barrow Observatory

The Barrow Observatory is one of five 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 observatories are located in Barrow, Alaska; Mauna Loa, Hawaii; South Pole, Antarctica; Trinidad Head, California; and cape Matatula, Island of Tutuila, American Samoa. 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
Aerosol, Radiation, and Cloud Processes affecting Arctic Climate (ARCPAC)

During the months of March and April in the International Polar Year of 2008, ESRL will engage in a field measurement campaign to understand why the Arctic sea ice is decreasing faster than expected. This effort will be focused on measurements of aerosol and cloud processes, which can be used to reduce uncertainty in radiation and climate models. Airborne measurements will be made in the Colorado Front Range and in the Alaskan Arctic, and ship borne measurements will be made in New England and in the Norwegian and Barents Seas. The Alaskan aircraft observations will be closely coordinated with in situ measurements made at ESRL's long-term monitoring ground site near Barrow, Alaska. The measurements are also coordinated with concurrent NASA and DOE projects, and are linked to international efforts through POLARCAT, and official IPY organizational structure. A NOAA WP-3D aircraft will be used for the Alaskan Arctic measurements and will be based at Fairbanks.

<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/csd/arcpac/>

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. Near ground level ozone is currently monitored using ultraviolet absorption photometers at eight sites that are generally representative of background conditions. 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 (UV) 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 Forecast Office
Weather Service Office

Located in the village of Bethel near the mouth of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://pabe.arh.noaa.gov>

Cold Bay

National Weather Service (NWS) Weather Forecast Office Weather Service Office

Located in the village of Cold Bay near the western end of the Alaska Peninsula, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<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>

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Office of Law Enforcement Field Office

NMFS Office for Law Enforcement is dedicated primarily to the enforcement of laws that protect and regulate our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. Office of Law Enforcement special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA. With over 900,000 square miles of open water and 33,000 miles of coastline, the special agents, enforcement officers and support personnel of this division are responsible for fisheries conservation and protection covering the largest coastline of any state. Known for well-managed fisheries with complicated allocation schemes, the Alaska division continues to oversee one of the richest yielding fisheries in the world.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

Fairbanks

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) Office of Satellite Operations (OSO) Fairbanks Command and Data Acquisition (CDA) Station

The Fairbanks Command and Data Acquisition Station acquires data from NOAA's Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellites (POES). The Fairbanks CDA Station also has one of six-second generation search and rescue (SARSAT) local user terminals, installed September 1992, that improve land and sea search and rescue capabilities in the U.S. area of responsibility.

<http://www.fcdas.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/oa/climate/uscrn/>

National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather Forecast Office

Fairbanks WFO

Collocated with the International Arctic Research Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus, this Weather Forecast Office provides all the weather and flood warnings, daily forecasts, and meteorologic and hydrologic data for the northern two-thirds of the state. The terrestrial area of responsibility of this office is the largest assigned to any National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office, encompassing some 340,000 square miles. Its area extends southward to the crest of the Alaska Range, which includes Mt. McKinley, North America's highest mountain, and eastward to the Alaska-Canada border, westward to the Bering Strait and northward to the Arctic Ocean including Barrow, the farthest north community in the United States.

<http://pafg.arh.noaa.gov>

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)

Cooperative Institute

Cooperative Institute for Alaska Research (CIFAR), University of Alaska

Founded in 2008, the Cooperative Institute for Alaska Research 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: (1) ecosystem function; (2) coastal hazards; and (3) climate change and variability.

<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, AK. 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 exploration, advanced undersea technology development, research of extreme and unique environments, continental shelf ecosystems, new ocean resources, and ocean dynamics, and the communication of results to various audiences through education and outreach. NOAA's Undersea Research Center for the West Coast and Polar Regions, based at the University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, is one of six undersea centers established by NOAA's Undersea Research Program (NURP) to provide the research community access to advanced underwater technologies.

The Center supports undersea research and scientific investigation along the western coast and the polar regions of the United States. Research themes addressed include fisheries research, shelf and slope ecology, ridge crest processes, subduction zone processes, seamounts, and polar research. Each year the Center makes available to the marine research community an array of advanced technology systems, including remotely operated vehicles, geophysical instruments (such as side scan sonar and seismic reflection systems), and shallow and deep-diving submersibles.

<http://www.oceanexplorer.noaa.gov>

Homer

National Ocean Service (NOS) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve

At 365,000 acres of lands and waters, Kachemak Bay is the largest reserve in the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. The reserve was designated in 1999 and the lead state agency is Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The reserve incorporates 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/or restoration, biodiversity and invasive species. The reserve will offer a variety of educational and training programs and activities according to assessed needs.

<http://nerrs.noaa.gov/KachemakBay/>

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.

<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/abl/tsmri.htm>

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Office of Law Enforcement Alaska Division Office

NMFS Office for Law Enforcement is dedicated primarily to the enforcement of laws that protect and regulate our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. Office of Law Enforcement special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA. With over 900,000 square miles of open water and 33,000 miles of coastline, the special agents, enforcement officers and support personnel of this division are responsible for fisheries conservation and protection covering the largest coastline of any state. Known for well-managed fisheries with complicated allocation schemes, the Alaska division continues to oversee one of the richest yielding fisheries in the world.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

National Ocean Service (NOS) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management Alaska Coastal Management Program

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources administers the Alaska Coastal Program. Alaska has a three-tiered coastal zone based on the proximity to the land-sea interface. Local coastal programs may also establish boundaries that are more specific. Alaska's coastal zone is home to many important industries, including seafood processing, oil and gas development, mining, and timber harvesting. Its potential oil and gas reserves are among the largest in the world. Nearly all of the minerals classified as strategic by the federal government are found in Alaska. The coast also supports a rich cultural heritage with its many Native Alaskan tribes who rely on the state's natural resources for subsistence living. The long-term prosperity of these coastal cultures depends upon a healthy environment. The Coastal Program seeks to strike a balance while sustaining the economic, ecological, and cultural value of Alaska's coastal areas.

<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/ak.html>

National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather Forecast Office

Juneau WFO

Located in the Mendenhall Valley north of the city of Juneau, this Weather Forecast Office provides all the weather and flood warnings, daily forecasts, and meteorologic and hydrologic data for Alaska's southeast panhandle. The office in Juneau provides detailed forecasts and warnings for 65,000 year-round residents and more than 700,000 annual visitors in Southeast Alaska. Due to the remoteness of the region, boats and airplanes are used to travel between communities. Accurate forecasts and warnings are vital to safe arrivals, departures, and the general protection of life and property while traveling within Southeast Alaska.

<http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov>

Kenai Peninsula

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Habitat Program

Kenai Peninsula

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

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Office of Law Enforcement

Field Office

NMFS Office for Law Enforcement is dedicated primarily to the enforcement of laws that protect and regulate our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. Office of Law Enforcement special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA. With over 900,000 square miles of open water and 33,000 miles of coastline, the special agents, enforcement officers and support personnel of this division are responsible for fisheries conservation and protection covering the largest coastline of any state. Known for well-managed fisheries with complicated allocation schemes, the Alaska division continues to oversee one of the richest yielding fisheries in the world.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO)

Homeport

NOAA Ship *Fairweather*

The NOAA ship *Fairweather* is managed by the Marine Operations Center-Pacific in Seattle, Washington. *Fairweather* is homeported in Ketchikan, Alaska, and conducts 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.

<http://www.moc.noaa.gov/fa/index.html>

King Salmon

National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather Forecast Office

Weather Service Office

Located in the Bristol Bay village of King Salmon, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://pakn.arh.noaa.gov>

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. The facility consists of three buildings: a pump house, housing for visiting researchers and students, and the main building.

<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/kodiak/>

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Office of Law Enforcement

Field Office

NMFS Office for Law Enforcement is dedicated primarily to the enforcement of laws that protect and regulate our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. Office of Law Enforcement special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA. With over 900,000 square miles of open water and 33,000 miles of coastline, the special agents, enforcement officers and support personnel of this division are responsible for fisheries conservation and protection covering the largest coastline of any state. Known for well-managed fisheries with complicated allocation schemes, the Alaska Division continues to oversee one of the richest yielding fisheries in the world.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather Forecast Office

Weather Service Office

Located at the nations largest U.S. Coast Guard Base on the Island of Kodiak, "the Emerald Isle," this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<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 in Seattle, Washington. The *Oscar Dyson* is homeported in Kodiak, Alaska, and is the first of four planned acoustically quiet NOAA fishery survey vessels designed and built for NOAA. *Oscar Dyson* was commissioned during the spring of FY 2005 and supports NOAA's mission to conserve, protect, manage, and restore living marine resources through ecosystem approaches to management.

<http://www.moc.noaa.gov/od/>

Kotzebue

National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather Forecast Office

Weather Service Office

Located in the northwest Alaskan village of Kotzebue, the "gateway to the arctic," this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Fairbanks, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<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 Forecast Office

Weather Service Office

Located along the Upper Kuskokwim River in the village of McGrath, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://pamc.arh.noaa.gov>

Nome

National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather Forecast Office

Weather Service Office

Located on the Seward Peninsula at the end of the Iditarod Trail in the City of Nome, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Fairbanks, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://paom.arh.noaa.gov>

Palmer

National Weather Service (NWS)

West Coast and Alaska

Tsunami Warning Center

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>

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)
Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division
Ultraviolet Radiation (UV) 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/>

Petersburg

**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Office of Law Enforcement
Field Office**

NMFS Office for Law Enforcement is dedicated primarily to the enforcement of laws that protect and regulate our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. Office of Law Enforcement special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA.

With over 900,000 square miles of open water and 33,000 miles of coastline, the special agents, enforcement officers and support personnel of this division are responsible for fisheries conservation and protection covering the largest coastline of any state. Known for well-managed fisheries with complicated allocation schemes, the Alaska division continues to oversee one of the richest yielding fisheries in the world.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

Prince of Wales Island

**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Habitat Program
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>

Seward

**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Office of Law Enforcement
Seward Field Office**

NMFS Office for Law Enforcement is dedicated primarily to the enforcement of laws that protect and regulate our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. Office of Law Enforcement special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA. With over 900,000 square miles of open water and 33,000 miles of coastline, the special agents, enforcement officers and support personnel of this division are responsible for fisheries conservation and protection covering the largest coastline of any state. Known for well-managed fisheries with complicated allocation schemes, the Alaska division continues to oversee one of the richest yielding fisheries in the world.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

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 Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Office of Law Enforcement

Field Office

NMFS Office for Law Enforcement is dedicated primarily to the enforcement of laws that protect and regulate our nation's living marine resources and their natural habitat. Office of Law Enforcement special agents and enforcement officers have specified authority to enforce over 37 statutes, as well as numerous treaties related to the conservation and protection of marine resources and other matters of concern to NOAA. With over 900,000 square miles of open water and 33,000 miles of coastline, the special agents, enforcement officers and support personnel of this division are responsible for fisheries conservation and protection covering the largest coastline of any state. Known for well-managed fisheries with complicated allocation schemes, the Alaska division continues to oversee one of the richest yielding fisheries in the world.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ak_alaska.html

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/oa/climate/uscrn/>

St. Paul

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)

Climate Reference Network

Batesville 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/>

National Weather Service (NWS)**Weather Forecast Office****Weather Service Office**

The St. Paul Island Weather Service Office, located in the Bering Sea among the Pribilof Islands, provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://pasn.arh.noaa.gov>

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)**Earth System Research Laboratory****Ultraviolet Radiation (UV) 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/>

Valdez**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Weather Service Office**

Located in northern Prince William Sound, at the end of the "Trans-Alaska Pipeline," in the City of Valdez, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://pavw.arh.noaa.gov>

Yakutat**National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Weather Service Office**

Located along the northeastern coast of the Gulf of Alaska in the village of Yakutat, this Weather Service Office provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, and climatic forecast and warning programs in accordance with the National Weather Service mission. The Office also supports the mission of their associated Weather Forecast Office in Juneau, and the goals of the National Weather Service through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

<http://paya.arh.noaa.gov>