

NOAA In Your State

Washington

NOAA is an agency that enriches life through science. Our reach goes from the surface of the sun to the depths of the ocean floor as we work to keep citizens informed of the changing environment around them. From daily weather forecasts, severe storm warnings, and climate monitoring to fisheries management, coastal restoration and supporting marine commerce, NOAA's products and services support economic vitality and affect more than one-third of America's gross domestic product. NOAA's dedicated scientists use cutting-edge research and high-tech instrumentation to provide citizens, planners, emergency managers and other decision makers with reliable information they need when they need it.

The following is a summary of NOAA programs based in, and focused on, your state or territory. The entries are listed by statewide, region, and then by congressional districts and cities or towns.

WA

Statewide

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Northwest Fisheries Science Center](#)

The Northwest Fisheries Science Center's headquarters (also in Seattle, WA) was established in 1931 as the first government laboratory dedicated to the study of living marine resources on the West Coast. The Fisheries Science Center's mission is to provide the science necessary to conserve and manage living marine resources and their ecosystems, with an emphasis on the Pacific Northwest.

The Fisheries Science Center conducts research on protected resources (i.e. salmon and killer whales) and commercially managed groundfish species along the West Coast and provides the best scientific information available to inform management decisions by the West Coast Regional Office, Pacific Fishery Management Council, and other natural resource managers. The Fisheries Science Center conducts surveys and assessments of hake, rockfish, sablefish and flatfish along the West Coast and houses the nation's laboratory for chemical testing of seafood following oil spills. The Fisheries Science Center responds dynamically to emerging research needs such as climate change and ocean acidification, integrated ecosystem modeling, socio-economic connections, and biological effects of emerging toxins. The Fisheries Science Center conducts this work through its headquarters in Seattle near the University of Washington and its five field research stations located throughout Washington and Oregon.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Office of Law Enforcement](#)

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement is the only conservation enforcement program (Federal or State) that is exclusively dedicated to Federal fisheries and marine resource enforcement. Its mission is to protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws and international treaties and obligations dedicated to protecting wildlife and their natural habitat. Our special agents and enforcement officers ensure compliance with these laws and take enforcement action if there are violations. Additionally, the Cooperative Enforcement Program allows NOAA the ability to leverage the resources and assistance of 27 coast states and U.S. territorial marine conservation law enforcement agencies in direct support of the Federal enforcement mission. 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 Office of Law Enforcement's Northwest Division is headquartered in Seattle, with field offices in Seattle, Bellingham, Port Angeles, Westport and Lacey, as well as in Idaho and Oregon.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Restoration Center](#)

The Restoration Center works with private and public partners in Washington to restore tidal wetlands, remove dams, modify culverts to improve tidal flushing in coastal wetlands, remove invasive species, and restore native fish and shellfish populations. We provide technical and financial assistance to help recover threatened and endangered species, support sustainably managed species, and reverse the damage done by oil spills and toxic releases. In Washington, the Restoration Center has restored 5,655 acres of habitat and opened up 406 miles of fish passage through 321 projects. For example, the Smith Island Estuarine Restoration project is restoring full tidal exchange to over 320 acres of marsh that are currently restricted by levees. The project will provide access to rearing habitat for federally listed Chinook salmon, steelhead and many estuarine fish species. The project will also reduce levee maintenance costs, increase public access, and increase flood storage. Construction began in 2015 and will continue in 2016.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [West Coast Region](#)

NOAA Fisheries is dedicated to protecting and preserving our nation's living marine resources through scientific research, fisheries management, enforcement, and habitat conservation. The West Coast Region of NOAA Fisheries administers fisheries programs along the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California; and in the vast inland habitats of Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. We work to conserve, protect, and manage salmon and marine mammals under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act, and sustainably manage West Coast fisheries as guided by the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act. To achieve this mission and advance sound stewardship of these resources, we work closely with tribes, local, state and federal agencies, our stakeholders, and partners to find science-based solutions to complex ecological issues.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Bay-Watershed Education and Training Program](#)

Pacific Northwest Bay-Watershed Education and Training (PNW B-WET) program is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences for students and teachers. B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. PNW BWET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds. PNW BWET is administered through Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary. Please see regional funding opportunity for priorities and eligibility details.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Office for Coastal Management](#)

The NOAA Office for Coastal Management practices a partner-based, boots on the ground approach to coastal management. The organization currently has staff in the eight regions to provide assistance to local, state, and regional coastal resource management efforts and facilitate customer feedback and assessments. Assistance is provided to local, state, and regional coastal resource management efforts. The central West Coast staff office is located in Oakland, California, with additional staff based in Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Washington.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [West Coast Ocean Partnership](#)

Staff members from NOAA's Office for Coastal Management are active in the emerging West Coast Ocean Partnership. The partnership is a state, tribal, and federal forum for fostering dialogue on ocean health. The goal is to work together to create shared visions and implementation opportunities. Members include the three west coast states and several west coast tribes and federal agencies, including Department of Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency. The partnership's initial priorities include coastal community resilience to climate change, data delivery and coordination, and examining and responding to ocean acidification and hypoxia.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coastal Management Fellowship](#)

This program matches postgraduate students with state and territory coastal zone programs to work on two-year projects proposed by the state or territory. The Washington Coastal Management Program is hosting a fellow who is developing guidance and tools for improved implementation of shoreline armoring regulations in Puget Sound.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Automated Surface Observing Systems 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 28 ASOS stations in Washington.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Cooperative Observer Program 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 195 COOP sites in Washington.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Incident Meteorologists](#)

The NWS, as mandated by Congress, provides fire weather forecast products and services to the fire and land management community for the protection of life and property, promotion of firefighter safety, and stewardship of America's public wildlands. Since 1927, this effort has included providing critical on-scene support to wildfire managers via specially-trained NWS forecasters called Incident Meteorologists (IMETs). When a fire reaches a large enough size, IMETs are rapidly deployed to the incident and set-up a mobile weather center to provide constant weather updates and forecast briefings to the fire incident commanders. IMETs are very important members of the firefighting team, as changes in the fires are largely due to changes in the weather.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards Transmitters](#)

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) broadcasts 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 16 NWR transmitters in Washington.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) – [Washington Sea Grant College Program](#)

NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program is a federal-university partnership that integrates research, education and outreach. Sea Grant forms a network of 33 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico, Lake Champlain, and Guam. Washington Sea Grant is located at the University of Washington, with ten active field offices providing services and research important to the health of both the coast and Puget Sound, the largest estuary on the West Coast. The program serves marine communities, industries and the people of Washington, in a rapidly growing state with a large ocean economy within close proximity to some of the world's most productive fisheries. The aquaculture industry alone produces more oysters and other bivalves than any other state. Through research, education and outreach, Washington Sea Grant addresses important marine issues; provides better tools for managing the marine environment; and cultivates strategic partnerships within the marine community and throughout the state.

Coastal

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Deep-Sea Coral Research and Technology Program](#)

The Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology Program—called for in the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act—worked with other NOAA offices and external partners to conduct research cruises off the West Coast from 2010-2012. Scientists are finding coral and sponge habitats and documenting their associations with fish. This field research also provided targeted analyses of existing information about deep-sea coral ecosystems, the distribution and intensity of fishing activities that may damage deep-sea corals in federal waters, coral and sponge bycatch in fisheries. Findings not only improve knowledge about deep-sea life but also support Pacific Fishery Management Council actions and marine sanctuary needs.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Species Recovery Program](#)

The Cooperation with States Program brings states, NMFS, and other partners together to recover threatened and endangered species. Competitive grants are awarded to states through the Species Recovery Grants to States Program to support management, monitoring, research and outreach efforts for species that spend all or a portion of their life cycle in state waters. The funded work is designed to prevent extinctions or reverse the decline of species, and restore ecosystems and their related socioeconomic benefits. Twenty-five coastal states, including Washington and U.S. territories, currently participate in this program. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife are in their 2nd year of a 3-year \$475,000 joint grant for studies of eulachon in their waters designed to guide monitoring programs and track coast-wide status and trends in abundance and distribution. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is also in the 2nd year of a 3-year \$159,000 grant funding a derelict fishing net report, response, and retrieval program in Puget Sound. The Department is in the final year of a 3-year \$924,000 grant funding a program for the protection, recovery and monitoring of endangered Southern Resident killer whales - one of NOAA's Species in the Spotlight.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [National Marine Mammal Stranding Network](#) and [John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program](#)

The National Marine Mammal Stranding Network and its trained professionals respond to dead or live marine mammals in distress that are stranded, entangled, out of habitat or otherwise in peril. Our long-standing partnership with the Network provides valuable environmental intelligence, helping NOAA establish links among the health of marine mammals, coastal ecosystems, and coastal communities as well as develop effective conservation programs for marine mammal populations in the wild. There are 16 stranding network members in the state.

NOAA Fisheries funds eligible members of the Stranding Network through the competitive John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. Since 2001, \$48.2 million has been awarded to 552 grantees who raised over \$15.9 million in matching funds. In FY15, 34 grantees received \$2.7 million nationwide, with four awards going to four recipients in Washington: Cascadia Research Collective; the Whale Museum; Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; and Fierro Marine Life Center.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund](#)

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) was established by Congress in 2000 to reverse the declines of Pacific salmon and steelhead by advancing the protection, restoration, and conservation of Pacific salmon and their habitats. The Fund is essential to prevent the extinction of 28 salmon species protected under the Endangered Species Act and also plays a vital role in supporting the economies of local communities from California to Alaska, upholding Tribal Treaty fishing rights and subsistence fishing traditions, and restoring all salmon populations to productive and viable levels along the entire West Coast.

Since 2000, approximately 12,000 projects have restored over 1 million acres of salmon habitat, opening nearly 9,100 miles of streams to spawning fish, with \$1.2 billion in grants leveraging over \$1.4 billion in contributions. Recent studies suggest that a \$1 million investment in watershed restoration creates on average 16 to 17 new “green” jobs and averages \$2.3 million in economic activity. In Washington there are 450 active projects.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [National Water Level Observation Network](#)

NOS operates 10 long-term continuously operating tide stations in the state of Washington which provide data and information on tidal datums and relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for tsunami and storm surge warning. These stations are located at Cherry Point, Friday Harbor, La Push, Longview, Neah Bay, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Seattle, Toke Point, and Westport. Each station is associated with a set of tidal benchmarks installed in the ground that is used to reference the height of the water levels and helps connect the water level to land. In 2010, NOAA’s Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS) strengthened an existing National Water Level Observation Network station at Toke Point, WA. Strengthened water-level stations were designed by engineers from CO-OPS to withstand the storm surge and waves of a Category 4 hurricane. Also, CO-OPS continued its two-year effort to add meteorological sensors to National Water Level Observation Network stations, with 20 stations being upgraded in FY2010. The upgrades included the installation of wind, barometric pressure, and air temperature sensors.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program](#)

The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program brings conservation partners together to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical, or aesthetic values. To date the program has protected more than 100,000 acres of land with program funds and over 16,000 acres with an in-kind match. The program provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase coastal and estuarine lands or obtain conservation easements for important lands threatened by development. Twelve projects have been completed in Washington, and these lands are protected in perpetuity.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [National Coastal Zone Management Program](#)

Through a unique federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Washington Department of Ecology to implement the National Coastal Zone Management Program in Washington. NOAA provides the state coastal management program with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act and ensure coastal waters and lands are used in a balanced way to support jobs, reduce use conflicts, and sustain natural resources.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coastal Resilience Network](#)

Washington Department of Ecology and Washington Sea Grant received a grant from the Coastal Resilience Network for a pilot project to improve community resilience to natural hazards, including hazards related to climate change. The project is implementing a two-tiered strategy - 1) establish a statewide network of scientists, researchers, planners, managers, and other practitioners to improve coordination and collaboration around coastal hazards and climate change impacts; and 2) support putting adaptation measures into local planning efforts. The effort is focused on Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties. In addition to funding, the NOAA Office for Coastal Management is providing technical assistance and connections to relevant NOAA products and services.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Regional Coastal Resilience Grant Award](#)

These grants help coastal communities prepare for and recover from extreme weather events, climate hazards, and changing ocean conditions. The focus is on comprehensive regional approaches that use science-based solutions and rely on collaborative partnerships. This approach expands reach and impact, thereby ensuring maximum success. The NOAA Office for Coastal Management awarded \$514,507 to the Mid-Atlantic Regional Council on the Ocean (MARCO), to enable partners and coastal and ocean stakeholders from New York to Virginia to implement a holistic review of how changing ocean conditions impact coastal communities and economies. Also in Virginia, the NOAA Office for Coastal Management awarded \$844,487 to the City of Virginia Beach and its partners to implement a prioritized list of adaptation strategies to address sea level rise across the four watersheds and develop a finely-tuned public engagement process to share best practices across the Hampton Roads region. The region will benefit from the resulting risk assessments and the implementation of improved-upon resilience plans and strategies.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Phytoplankton Monitoring Network](#)

The Phytoplankton Monitoring Network (PMN) engages volunteers in monitoring for marine phytoplankton and HABs. Data collected by PMN volunteers is used to better understand species composition and distribution in coastal and Great Lakes waters, and to identify areas for further research and monitoring. Through this program, we have alerted managers to previously undetected toxins in commercial shellfish beds, and the potential for human Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning and domoic acid toxicity in marine animals. This year PMN is active along the West Coast from CA to AK, in Lake Erie, in the Gulf of Maine, and the Gulf of Mexico.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Bay-Watershed Education and Training Program](#)

Pacific Northwest Bay-Watershed Education and Training (PNW B-WET) is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences for students and teachers. B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. PNW BWET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds. PNW BWET is administered through Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary. Please see regional funding opportunity for priorities and eligibility details.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – Pacific Northwest [Environmental Response Management Application](#)

Assessing important spatial information and designing successful restoration projects rely upon interpreting and mapping geographic information, including the location, duration, and impacts from oil spills, other hazardous materials, or debris released into the environment. Pacific Northwest Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA®) is an online mapping tool that integrates both static and real-time data, such as Environmental Sensitivity Index maps, ship locations, weather, and ocean currents, in a centralized, easy-to-use format for environmental responders and decision makers.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships](#)

The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) leads national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The program supports marine debris removal, education and outreach, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. The MDP program is working with the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) to coordinate a volunteer-based marine debris monitoring program. The MDP is funding a prevention project to conduct outreach with gillnet fishermen in the Puget Sound. The Marine Debris Grants removal program is funding two projects to remove approximately 68 tons of debris from the OCNMS and to remove derelict crab pots from 155 square miles of habitat within the Quinault Indian Nation and 20 square miles within the Quileute Indian Tribe Special Management Areas.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems](#)

U.S. IOOS® is 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. IOOS regional partners provide coordination with regional stakeholders while contributing data and other outputs to the national system – supporting regional priorities while advancing national objectives. The Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS) is the Regional Association of the national Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) for the Pacific Northwest, primarily Washington and Oregon. NANOOS includes over 40 members representing the interests of different regions and sectors including industry, government (tribal, state, local) education, and research. NANOOS and all of its users are benefiting from a commitment to furthering the scientific and operational design and maintenance of the Pacific Northwest regional ocean observing system. NANOOS has strong ties with the observing programs in Alaska and British Columbia through our common purpose and the occasional overlap of data and products. NANOOS is creating customized information and tools with an emphasis on maritime operations, ecosystem impacts, regional fisheries, coastal hazards.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Buoys](#)

The National Weather Service (NWS), through its National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), develops, deploys, operates, and maintains the current national data buoy network of moored and drifting weather buoys and land stations that serve all of the Nation's coastal states and territories. Within this network, 110 of the buoys and 51 of the land stations are maintained directly by NDBC. Located at NASA's Stennis Space Center in Mississippi, supports weather and marine warning and forecast services in real time by providing deep ocean and coastal meteorological and oceanographic observations. These data provide valuable information used by NWS supercomputers to produce computer-generated model forecasts of the atmosphere and climate. NDBC manages the Volunteer Observing Ship program to acquire additional meteorological and oceanographic observations supporting NWS mission requirements. NDBC also supports operational and research programs of NOAA and other national and international organizations. 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.

WA-1

Mount Vernon

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve](#)

The 11,966 Padilla Bay Research Reserve, designated in 1980 and managed by the Washington State Department of Ecology, protects one of the nation's largest eelgrass beds, mudflats, subtidal habitats, and fringing salt marshes. Agricultural sloughs flow into the bay and agricultural diking is a notable feature. The reserve provides educational and interpretive services to school groups and the general public and training programs for coastal resource managers. Reserve research priorities include better understanding climate change impacts, habitat loss, invasive species impacts, water quality, and loss of shoreline processes.

Seattle

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Navigation Response Team](#)

NOAA's Navigation Response Team 3 operates out of Seattle, supporting navigation in the ports for Washington and Oregon. These three-person teams measure depths of a changing seafloor and search for underwater dangers to navigation that can slow down commercial shipping immediately after storm events and other emergencies. The teams provide time-sensitive information to the U.S. Coast Guard or port officials and transmit data to NOAA cartographers for updating navigational charting products.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services](#)

This office operates and maintains the West Coast, Pacific Islands and Alaska portion of the National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) for the collection, analysis and dissemination of water level observations and long-term sea level trends. NWLON is nationally composed of 210 primary and long-term control tide stations, which provide basic tidal data for U.S. coastal and marine boundaries and for charting data. Other uses range from storm surge warnings to commercial and recreational vessel navigation to global climate change and tectonic studies.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Navigation Manager](#)

Navigation Managers serve as Coast Survey's ambassadors to the maritime community. Located in different regions throughout the country, Coast Survey Navigation Managers help identify the challenges facing marine transportation in general, directly supporting the NOAA strategic goal to "promote safe navigation." These agents assist Coast Survey in overseeing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's nautical chart data collection and information programs, helping to meet constituent needs. Navigation Managers focus primarily on resolving charting and navigation questions, educating constituents on emerging charting technologies and their uses, and soliciting feedback on NOAA's navigation products and services from the commercial maritime industry. The Office of Coast Survey has a Navigation Manager located in Seattle, WA to support mariners and stakeholders in Oregon and Washington.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Pacific Hydrographic Branch](#)

The Pacific Hydrographic Branch (PHB) is co-located with NOAA's Sand Point Facility in Seattle, Washington. PHB manages the office processing of hydrographic survey data acquired by NOAA hydrographic vessels, Navigation Response Teams, and performs contract oversight for hydrographic surveys conducted under contract. The Branch serves as the contact for West Coast and Alaska hydrographic survey requests and data processing, and verifies, evaluates, and analyzes acquired survey data. The NOAA Ships *Fairweather* and *Rainer* and contractors conduct the hydrographic surveys analyzed by PHB and then PHB produces final survey data, significant features and soundings for display on nautical charts and related products to support NOAA's strategic goal of promoting safe navigation on the west coast and Alaska.

Redmond

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Science On a Sphere® at the Microsoft Visitors Center](#)

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 complex environmental processes in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating.

Darrington

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 135 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

WA-2

Bellingham

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Lot Inspection Office](#)

The National Seafood Inspection Program 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 fish meal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification.

Cherry Point

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System PORTS®](#)

NOAA, in partnership with British Petroleum, provides a Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) in Cherry Point 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 from one station, currents from one station, and meteorological data from three locations.

Mukilteo

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Research Station](#)

Research at Mukilteo, a field station for the Northwest Fisheries Science Center, focuses on understanding the life cycle of marine species, the impacts of ecosystem stressors on anadromous and marine fish and invertebrates. In this salt-water facility, scientists rear marine and anadromous fish for a range of studies, conduct studies on the effects of impaired water quality and habitats on the health and survival of fish, serve as a base for field studies of Pacific salmon, and hold outreach events for students and public groups on NMFS research in the region. Unique features of the Mukilteo facility include a high-quality seawater system for fish rearing and marine species studies; an algae and zooplankton culture laboratory; a deep water pier and central Puget Sound location with convenient access to field research locations; and specialized laboratories and equipment for studies on the fate and effects of toxic substances.

WA-3, 4

Vancouver, Goldendale

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Lower Columbia River PORTS®](#)

A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community in the Lower Columbia River at which real-time data are quality-controlled and disseminated to local users for safe and efficient navigation. Real-time data are available from seven water level gauges and meteorological data from two stations

WA-3, 5

Goldendale, Walla Walla

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Wind Forecast Improvement Project 2](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Physical Sciences Division (ESRL/PSD) is deploying instruments as part of the second Wind Forecast Improvement Project (WFIP2). The goal of this DOE and NOAA funded public-private partnership is to improve model forecast skill for turbine-height winds in regions with complex terrain. A core element of WFIP2 is an 18 month field deployment located in the Pacific Northwest, focusing on the Columbia River Gorge and Columbia Basin in eastern Oregon and Washington states. Researchers will collect an extensive set of new meteorological observations, especially within the atmospheric boundary layer, use these to observe and understand relevant atmospheric processes, develop and test new model physical parameterization schemes, and ultimately transfer these improved models to NOAA/NWS operations and to the wider meteorological and wind energy communities.

WA-4

Pasco

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Research Station](#)

The Pasco Research Station supports the Northwest Fisheries Science Center's research on anadromous fish migration, particularly monitoring and development of technologies to improve salmon survival during passage through the Columbia River hydropower system. The station is strategically located on the main stem of the Columbia River and serves Northwest Fisheries Science Center research throughout the entire Columbia River Basin. It is the only NOAA facility dedicated to the study of safe salmon passage through major hydroelectric dams.

WA-5

Spokane

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 135 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides 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.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Located in Spokane, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for residents of eastern Washington and northern Idaho. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major

recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. 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.

WA-6 Forks

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) – Memorandum of Understanding with U.S. Department of Energy

The Earth System Research Laboratory Physical Sciences Division has installed two coastal atmospheric river observatories, which measure the conditions associated with land-falling atmospheric rivers; a key component of winter storms that are responsible for flooding and can sometimes lead to dangerous debris flows. The wind profilers that are part of these atmospheric river observatories are part of the WFIP2 project. They are strategically located upwind of major wind energy providers and will be used by researchers to observe and understand relevant atmospheric processes, develop and test new model physical parameterization schemes, and ultimately transfer these improved models to NOAA/NWS operations and to the wider meteorological and wind energy communities.

Manchester

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Research Station](#)

Research at this Northwest Fisheries Science Center facility focuses on captive broodstock research and technology for depressed and endangered fish and the culture, genetics and marking and tagging technology of salmon and marine fish species. A world leader in state-of-the-art salmon culture technology, Manchester was the first research facility in the United States to grow salmon in a marine aquaculture setting. Today, it is one of only a few research facilities in the country where species such as lingcod, rockfish, sablefish, and Pacific halibut are successfully reared. Unique features of the Manchester facility include a large floating marine net-pen complex for understanding the environmental impacts of commercial rearing activities; unique semi-natural and other specialized rearing systems for salmon and marine fish studies; a state-approved salmon quarantine facility; and systems for research and testing of passive integrated transponder tagging technology.

Port Angeles

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary](#)

Since its designation in 1994, the primary mission of NOAA's Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) has been to protect the Olympic Coast's nationally significant natural and cultural resources. The sanctuary collaborates with local tribes, Washington State, and many other partners to enhance the understanding of ecosystem processes and inform ecosystem-based management through scientific research, monitoring and characterization. Sanctuary science and resource protection programs include tracking ecosystem health and impacts of marine debris, climate change, cooperative research with coastal tribes and others, vessel tracking, and oil spill prevention and preparedness.

The sanctuary hosts the only research vessel dedicated to Washington's outer coast. The sanctuary carries out Ocean Literacy programs with local education partners, including the Seattle Aquarium, and serves the local tourism industry with its Olympic Coast Discovery Center, in Port Angeles. Current efforts focus on planning for a marine science and education facility on the Port Angeles waterfront in cooperation with the City of Port Angeles and the Arthur Feiro Marine Life Center. The sanctuary relies on input from a citizen advisory council representing sanctuary constituent groups who provide advice on sanctuary activities and management actions. In addition, the sanctuary works closely with the State of Washington, The Quinault Indian Nation, Hoh, Quileute and Makah Indian tribes through the Olympic Coast

Intergovernmental Policy Council, a forum for high level policy issues critical to ocean health. By addressing current management issues and anticipating future challenges, we strive to maintain a healthy marine environment for this and future generations.

[Quinault](#)

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 135 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

[WA-7](#)

[Seattle](#)

Acquisition and Grants Office (AGO) - [Western Acquisition Division](#)

The Acquisition and Grants Office provides financial assistance and acquisition services for NOAA by overseeing and implementing all processes related to contracts and grants.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - [Western Regional Climate Services Director](#)

NOAA's six Regional Climate Services Directors (RCSDs), which are part of NCEI, support the development and delivery of a wide range of place-based climate science and information products and services to help people make informed decisions. RCSDs regularly communicate with stakeholders about climate information needs, and help build and strengthen active partner networks with public and private constituents. They play a primary role in integrating the work within NOAA and among its partners engaged in developing and delivering climate services at the regional level. These efforts serve to increase the value of climate information to users and support more efficient, cost-effective delivery of products and services.

NOAA Finance Office (NFO) - [Western Operations Branch](#)

The Western Operations Branch processes payments for services, supplies, and materials commonly required to support the Department's programs (i.e. lab equipment, non- personal services, travel expenses, utilities, and vessel charters). In providing these services, our staff examines vouchers and invoices, issues bills for receivables, receives and deposits receipts, pays various types of accounts payable documents, and enters other types of accounting transactions. The staff also responds to clients about finance-related concerns and problems.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Alaska Fisheries Science Center](#)

The Alaska Fisheries Science Center is responsible for research on living marine resources in the coastal oceans off Alaska and parts of the west coast of the United States. These waters provide for some of the Nation's largest fisheries and are home to the largest marine mammal populations in the Nation. 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. The Center conducts field and laboratory research to help conserve and manage the region's living marine resources in compliance with the *Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act*, the *Marine Mammal Protection Act*, and the *Endangered Species Act*. 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 Center are to provide scientific data and analysis and technical advice to the NMFS Alaska Regional Office, North Pacific Fishery Management Council, state of Alaska, Alaskan coastal subsistence communities, and U.S. representatives participating in international fishery and marine mammal negotiations.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [West Coast Region](#)

NOAA Fisheries is dedicated to protecting and preserving our nation's living marine resources through scientific research, fisheries management, enforcement, and habitat conservation. The West Coast Region of NOAA Fisheries administers fisheries programs along the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California; and in the vast inland habitats of Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. We work to conserve, protect, and manage salmon and marine mammals under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act, and sustainably manage West Coast fisheries as guided by the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act. To achieve this mission and advance sound stewardship of these resources, we work closely with tribes, local, state and federal agencies, our stakeholders, and partners to find science-based solutions to complex ecological issues.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Lot Inspection Office](#)

The National Seafood Inspection Program 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 fish meal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Western Inspection Branch](#)

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National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Centers of Excellence](#)

NOAA's West Coast Center of Excellence for Oceans and Human Health (WCCOHH) This Center has strong research programs with proven track records informing our understanding of how the oceans affect human health in a wide range of scientific fields (e.g., climatology, oceanography, microbiology, genetics and molecular biology, immunology, ecotoxicology, neurotoxicology, developmental biology, plankton ecology, physiology, and marine mammal ecology). The WCCOHH conducts its research through four core programs: (1) pathogens, viruses, and bacteria; (2) chemical contaminants and biotoxins; (3) marine mammals and fish as sentinel organisms; and (4) climate impacts. Key priorities for the Center include sharing data and research results with other institutions and the public, fostering the exchange of information among diverse communities, including other OHH programs, and providing educational opportunities.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Digital Coast Fellowship](#)

This program matches postgraduate students with members of the Digital Coast Partnership to work on two-year projects proposed by the partner organization. The Nature Conservancy in Seattle, WA is hosting a fellow who will promote a nature-based adaptation approach to coastal hazards through participation in The Nature Conservancy's Coastal Resilience program, and advance this approach across the U.S. by supporting and leveraging two local-scale efforts: the Community Rating System application process in North Carolina, and hazard mitigation planning in Michigan.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – Scientific Support Coordinator and [Regional Resource Coordinator](#)

NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) brings decades of experience, technical expertise and scientific analysis in response to oil and hazardous chemical spills. In addition to events that draw the national eye, OR&R also supports response to local emergencies. Nine regionally based Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) harness the input of a multi-disciplinary team to address issues such as oil slick trajectory forecasting, environmental tradeoffs, best practices, resources at risk, oil science and properties, and chemical hazard assessment to reduce risks to coastal habitats and resources. The SSC works directly with U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to provide critical scientific support to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. OR&R also helps develop preparedness plans that identify spill response actions with the greatest environmental benefit and trains hundreds of members of the response community each year on the scientific and technical aspects of spills.

OR&R's Regional Resource Coordinators (RRCs) provide scientific and technical expertise and timely response to oil spills or hazardous materials releases to collect information, samples, and evidence that are time dependent and critical to support natural resource damage assessments throughout the coastal US. RRCs work on multi-disciplinary scientific, economic, and legal teams and are responsible for determining and quantifying injuries to NOAA trust natural resources following events like industrial activity in Commencement Bay through determination of injuries and pathway, and demonstration of causal mechanisms. The goal of the RRCs efforts is to determine, often through the Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program, the appropriate amount and type of restoration required to restore injured NOAA trust resources and compensate the public for their lost use. Washington's SSC and RRC are based in Seattle.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Marine Debris Regional Coordinator](#)

The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) supports national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The Pacific Northwest Regional Coordinator, based in Seattle, supports coordination efforts with regional stakeholders, provides support to grant-funded projects, tracks progress of projects, and conducts regional marine debris outreach to local audiences. The program's Pacific Northwest Regional Coordinator, oversees removal and outreach and education projects and coordination with partners in Washington State.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Office of Response and Restoration](#)

The Office of Response and Restoration's (OR&R) Seattle office is the backbone of scientific support that America's response community depends on during crises. Home to biologists, chemists, oceanographers and data management specialists, OR&R's Seattle team of over 90 staff provides comprehensive expertise in coastal hazard preparedness, response, assessment and restoration. Here, OR&R builds and maintains the tools that federal, state, and local emergency responders depend on nationwide to predict chemical reactions, oil spill and marine debris trajectories, and oil weathering.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Located at the NOAA Western Regional Center in Seattle, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to western Washington, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the coastal waters from Cape Flattery to Cape Shoalwater. 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 also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin

and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. 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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Regional Library](#)

NOAA's Seattle Regional Library supports research in the areas of meteorology, physical and chemical oceanography, geochemistry, atmospheric physics, ocean engineering, mathematics, statistics, and computer science. Special collections in the library include the Rudolph Preisendorfer Memorial Collection, an 800-volume library of classic works in mathematics and statistics; holdings on Puget Sound; a complete collection of monographs from the National Science Foundation Israel Program for Scientific Translations; and nautical, hydrographic, and topographic charts and maps.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Joint Institute for Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean](#)

Established in 1977, JISAO is a NOAA Cooperative Institute at the University of Washington that fosters collaborative research between NOAA scientists and university scientists and students. JISAO conducts research under seven themes: (1) climate research and impacts; (2) marine ecosystems; (3) environmental chemistry; (4) ocean and coastal oceanography; (5) seafloor process; (6) protection and restoration of marine resources; and (7) tsunami observations and modeling. Throughout its existence, JISAO has conducted outstanding collaborative research primarily with scientists at the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory. In recent years, JISAO has expanded its collaborations to include scientists with the National Ocean Service and National Marine Fisheries Service, specifically with the Alaska Fisheries Science Center and the Northwest Fisheries Science Center. University departments involved in JISAO research include Atmospheric Sciences, Earth and Space Sciences, School of Oceanography, School of Fisheries, School of Marine Affairs, Applied Physics Laboratory, Civil and Environmental Engineering, and the School of Public Affairs.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Science On a Sphere® at the Pacific Science Center](#)

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 complex environmental processes in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Surface Radiation Measurement Network](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) operates surface-based radiation monitoring sites in seven states. ESRL/GMD's Integrated Surface Irradiance Study (ISIS) monitoring network is based in the continental United States and is collaboration with NOAA's SURFRAD Network.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory](#)

The Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory is a federal laboratory that makes critical observations and conducts groundbreaking research to advance our knowledge of the global ocean and its interactions with the earth, atmosphere, ecosystems, and climate. PMEL's mission is to a) observe, analyze, and predict oceanic and atmospheric phenomena, b) lead the development and deployment of innovative technologies, c) identify and understand ocean-related issues of major consequence, and d) inform society with well-documented, high quality science. Key research areas at PMEL include ocean acidification, tsunami detection and forecasting, long term climate monitoring and analysis, fisheries oceanography, arctic, and hydrothermal vent systems.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO) - [Western Region](#)

The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) provides comprehensive facility construction and lease acquisition management support services in support of NOAA programs located in western United States, specifically in the areas of:

- Real estate (lease management, real property acquisitions);
- Construction project planning, design and engineering;
- Facility project management; and
- Building management, including warehousing, at NOAA's Western Region Center in Seattle.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) - [Western Regional Center](#)

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) maintains staff (seven federal employees and 1 contractor) and offices at NOAA's Western Regional Center (WRC), in Seattle, WA to provide support for corporate services such as networking, computing, software and hardware management, and cyber security. In addition, the OCIO at WRC provides select enterprise and regional IT support services to all of the NOAA Line and Program Offices located in the Western region. Our work includes IT infrastructure design and maintenance, network and server management and administration, desktop configuration and maintenance, application and system design and implementation, IT security, and telecommunications.

Seattle, WA is also one of five NOAA Trusted Internet Connection Access Points which provide the security analytics required to ensure secure communication with untrusted networks. TICAPs are NOAA's first line of defense for protecting NOAA's mission from external cyber-attacks.

NOAA Office of Education - [Environmental Literacy Program](#)

NOAA's Environmental Literacy Program (ELP) provides grants and in-kind support to build the capacity of institutions and networks to advance NOAA's mission through formal (K-12) and informal education at national, regional, and local levels. In Washington, ELP supports the Nisqually River Foundation (Olympia), Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Pacific Science Center (Seattle), and Seattle Aquarium through Environmental Literacy Grants. The funded projects work to support the integration and leveraging of NOAA assets in effective Earth Systems education. This is accomplished for activities ranging from engaging the public in conversation through data visualizations to involving students in shaping the region's future through increased informed decision making and related direct actions. ELP provides additional support to the Pacific Science Center, which has a permanent exhibit featuring NOAA's Science On a Sphere (see SOS description from Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research) and is a member of NOAA's SOS Users Collaborative Network. The SOS Network has more than 100 institutions worldwide, reaching over 60 million people, and shares best practices in using the sphere to bring the latest global forecasts and models to the public. And, ELP provides additional support to the Seattle Aquarium, a member of the Coastal Ecosystem Learning Center (CELC) Network, a consortium of 25 aquariums and marine science education centers with a reach of over 20 million people. The CELC Network works with NOAA and each member institution to engage the public in protecting coastal and marine ecosystems.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) - [NOAA Diving Program](#)

The mission of the NOAA Diving Program is to train, certify, and equip scientists, engineers, and technicians to perform a variety of underwater tasks in support of NOAA's mission and to ensure all diving operations are conducted safely, efficiently, and economically. The dive program is headquartered at the NOAA Diving Center on the campus of the NOAA Western Regional Center, in Seattle, Washington. With more than 500 divers, NOAA has the largest complement of divers of any civilian federal agency. Averaging more than 15,000 dives per year, the dive program has consistently maintained an excellent diving safety record (99.97% safe dive statistic). NOAA divers support the agency's mission and work throughout the oceans and inland waters of the world in conditions varying from the crystal clear water of a pristine marine sanctuary to the murky and polluted water of a congested harbor. On any given day, NOAA divers may be seen deploying and retrieving scientific instruments, documenting the behavior of fish and other marine animals, performing emergency and routine ship repair and maintenance, assessing the impact of man on the environment, and locating and charting submerged objects.

Workforce Management Office (WFMO) - [Seattle Center](#)

The Workforce Management Office (WFMO) provides NOAA-wide leadership to workforce management functions including strategic human capital planning, labor-management, about labor relations, employee relations, performance management, and incentive awards, executive resources, distance learning, leadership development, training and career development, and human resources data management and automation initiatives. The Workforce Management Office employees in the Seattle Office provide client centric human resources operational support to the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.

[Sand Point](#)

Chief Information Officer (CIO) - [N-Wave NOAA Science Network](#)

N-Wave is NOAA's science network connecting NOAA, academic, and state research network communities to data and resources needed to advance environmental science.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Manta UAS](#)

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are used by NOAA to monitor and understand the global environment and bridge the gap measurements made on Earth's surface and on satellites.

[WA-8](#)

[Auburn](#)

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Center Weather Service Unit](#)

Housed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Seattle Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), the NWS Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) provides aviation forecasts and other weather information to ARTCC personnel for use in directing the safe, smooth flow of aviation traffic in all of Washington, most of Oregon, and parts of California and Idaho.

[Ellensburg](#)

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Columbia Basin Branch Office](#)

The Interior Columbia Basin Area Office is located in Portland, with satellite teams in Ellensburg, Washington; La Grande, Oregon; Grangeville, Idaho; and Boise, Idaho. Our responsibilities focus on protecting species and their habitats upstream of Bonneville Dam, into the upper reaches of the Columbia and Snake rivers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. We work to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act by evaluating the impacts of proposed federal actions, developing and implementing recovery plans, seeking conservation partnerships with local governments and landowners, and ensuring safe fish passage through federal and some private dams.

WA-9

Port of Tacoma

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Port of Tacoma PORTS®](#)

A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community in the Port of Tacoma at which real-time data are quality-controlled and disseminated to local users for safe and efficient navigation. Real-time data are available from one water level station, and meteorological data from two stations,

WA-10

Lacey

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Field Office](#)

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Padilla Bay

NOAA Office of Education - [Environmental Literacy Program](#)

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NOAA In Your State



Washington



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