

NOAA In Your State

Alaska

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 facilities, staff, programs, or activities based in, or focused on, your state or territory. The entries are listed by statewide, region, and then by congressional districts and cities or towns.

AK

Statewide

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

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) protects living marine resources, sanctuaries and monuments, and critical habitat by enforcing domestic laws and supporting international treaty obligations designed to ensure these natural marine resources are available for future generations. OLE actively seeks to promote compliance with the nation's marine resource laws and takes measured enforcement action when these laws are violated. OLE directly supports NOAA's stewardship mission and NOAA Fisheries' core mission mandates through its actions to enforce and promote compliance with the marine resource protection laws and implementing regulations under NOAA's jurisdiction. Regional partners include: the U.S. Coast Guard; State of Alaska, Alaska Wildlife Troopers and Dept. of Fish & Game; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; and U.S. Forest Service. The Cooperative Enforcement Program also allows NOAA the ability to leverage the resources and assistance of the State of Alaska, Alaska Wildlife Troopers 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 Alaska Division is headquartered in Juneau, with field offices in Kodiak, Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Homer, Seward, Sitka, Petersburg, Ketchikan and Juneau.

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

NMFS is responsible for the management, conservation and protection of living marine resources within the United States' Exclusive Economic Zone. Using the tools provided by the *Magnuson-Stevens Act*, NMFS assesses and predicts the status of fish stocks, develops and ensures compliance with fisheries regulations, restores and protects habitat and works to reduce wasteful fishing practices, and promote sustainable fisheries. Under the *Marine Mammal Protection Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*, NMFS works to conserve and recover protected marine species. The Alaska Regional office oversees marine stewardship responsibilities in Alaska, including 70 percent of the U.S. Continental Shelf and the nation's most prolific fishing grounds. The Alaska Fisheries Science Center plans, develops, and manages scientific research programs, which generate the best scientific data available for understanding, managing, and conserving Alaska's marine resources. In addition to ongoing survey and assessment activities, the Center is engaged in cutting-edge research on emerging issues such as climate change, loss of sea ice, and ocean acidification. The primary responsibilities of the Regional Office and Fisheries Science Center are to work with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, State of Alaska, other federal agencies, Alaskan coastal subsistence communities, and U.S. representatives participating in international fishery and marine mammal negotiations. The Regional Office is based in Juneau, AK, with field offices located in Anchorage, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor. The Fisheries Science Center is based in Seattle, Washington, with field offices in Newport, Oregon; and in Alaska: Juneau, Anchorage, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul and St. George Islands, and Little Port Walter.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program](#)

NOAA's Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP) assesses and restores habitat, fisheries, protected species and recreational uses that have been harmed by oil spills, chemical releases, and ship groundings. Working with federal, state, and tribal entities, and responsible parties, we have recovered \$10.4 billion for restoration of critical habitats, fisheries, protected species and recreational uses nationwide. These projects promote recovery of the ecosystem and provide economic benefits from tourism, recreation, green jobs, coastal resiliency, property values and quality of life. In Alaska, the Program is currently working to restore natural resources in cases including the M/V Selendang Ayu oil spill.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Geodetic Advisor](#)

The Regional Geodetic Advisor is a National Ocean Service (NOS) employee that resides in a region and serves as a liaison between the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) and its public, academic and private sector constituents within their assigned region. NGS' Regional Geodetic Advisor in Alaska only serves the state of Alaska due to its size and unique challenges. The Geodetic Advisor provides training, guidance and assistance to constituents managing geospatial activities that are tied to the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), the framework and coordinate system for all positioning activities in the Nation. The Geodetic Advisor serves as a subject matter expert in geodesy and regional geodetic issues, collaborating internally across NOS and NOAA to ensure that all regional geospatial activities are properly referenced to the NSRS.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Automated Surface Observing Systems](#)

The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, updating observations every minute, 24 hours a day, every day of the year observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorms, and fog. There are 48 ASOS stations in Alaska.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Cooperative Observer Program](#)

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is truly the Nation's weather and climate observing network of, by and for the people. More than 10,000 volunteers take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS. The data are also used by other federal (including the Department of Homeland Security), state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars' worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine individuals' energy bills monthly. There are 168 COOP sites in Alaska.

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

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) forecast office. NWR broadcasts official NWS warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with federal, state, and local emergency managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages). Known as the "Voice of NOAA's National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the NWS. NWR includes 1,100 transmitters covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. There are 49 NWR transmitters in Alaska.

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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Alaska 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, and Guam. Alaska Sea Grant addresses priority coastal and marine issues affecting more than half of the entire US coastline. Current projects focus on healthy coastal ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, resilient communities and economies, and environmental literacy and workforce development. Alaska Sea Grant funds research projects and graduate student education throughout the University of Alaska system and at other universities. Outreach faculty in the Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program share their expertise with communities, government, industry and other concerned groups.

Coastal

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

The NOAA Restoration Center, within the Office of Habitat Conservation, works with private and public partners locally and nationwide to increase fisheries productivity by restoring coastal habitat. Our projects support sustainable fisheries, help recover threatened and endangered species, and reverse damage from disasters like oil spills, ship groundings, and severe storms. Since 1992, we have provided more than \$750 million to implement more than 3,300 coastal habitat restoration projects. We build powerful partnerships among Alaska's public, private, and non-profit organizations, including 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. In 2015 NOAA RC and partners received \$7.5 million from the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council for the Kenai Peninsula Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Project. This project, with more than \$10 million in AK DOT match, will eradicate fish passage as a contributing factor to Chinook salmon decline in the Kenai Peninsula. These four fish passage projects will open up over 115 miles of streams to anadromous salmon. The Restoration Center also collaborated with NFWF and NOS to complete an Oil Spill Trajectory Analysis for the Arctic which is available on NOAA's website (<https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/response-tools/trajectory-analysis-planner.html>)

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

Under the authority of section 6 of the Endangered Species Act, 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 and U.S. territories, including Alaska, currently participate in this program. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has received multiple awards supporting a diverse set of projects, including research to support recovery of endangered Cook Inlet Beluga whales, assessments of diet composition and contaminant exposure of western Steller sea lions, and health and status monitoring of listed ice seals. .

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [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 of Alaska.

NOAA Fisheries funds eligible members of the Stranding Network through the competitive John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. Since 2001, \$53.8 million has been awarded through 617 grants, and recipients have raised over \$17.76 million in matching funds. In FY17, 33 competitive grants were awarded nationwide for a total of \$2.8 million, with three awards going to three recipients in Alaska: the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, the University of Alaska Anchorage, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks..

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, over 12,000 projects have restored over one million acres of salmon habitat, opening over 9,100 miles of streams to spawning fish, with over \$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 Alaska, nearly \$211 million in PCSRF funds have implemented over 910 projects. Currently there are 50 active projects.

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

NOS operates 27 long-term, continuously operating tide stations in the state of Alaska that provide data and information on tidal datum, relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for tsunami and storm surge warning. These stations are located at Ketchikan, Port Alexander, Sitka, Juneau, Skagway, Elfin Cove, Yakutat, Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Seldovia, Nikiski, Anchorage, Kodiak Island, Alitak, Sand Point, King Cove, Adak Island, Atka, Nikolski, Unalaska, Port Moller, Village Cove (Pribilof Islands), Nome, Unalakleet, Red Dog Dock, and Prudhoe Bay. 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 to help connect the water level to land. Note that the gauge at Port Moller was destroyed by fire at the cannery where it was housed in August 2017. There are discussions with the pier operator to include a gauge in new building designs.

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

NOAA’s Analytical Response Team (ART) works with Federal, academic, and state partners to respond to HAB and associated mortality events. They can provide rapid and accurate identification of harmful algae and their associated toxins to the management agencies responsible for, e.g. opening and closing fisheries, targeting monitoring, and responding to marine mammal mortality events. ART works nationally, processing samples and providing expertise upon request. This year ART has responded to events related to harmful algal blooms on the West Coast.

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.

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

NOAA’s navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Alaska. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Alaska and provide NOAA’s resources and services that promote safe and efficient navigation. Navigation managers are on call to provide expertise and NOAA navigation response coordination in case of severe coastal weather events or other marine emergencies. The Office of Coast Survey has a navigation manager in Anchorage, AK to support mariners and stakeholders in Alaskan waters.

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 nationally 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. Two project grants have been completed in Alaska, and these lands are protected in perpetuity.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Arctic Environmental Response Management Application](#)

During an emergency, responders and decision-makers need the best available information to protect and restore our coasts from threats like oil and chemical pollution. Arctic Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA®) fills that need with 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. As Arctic energy exploration and transportation increases, responders must have access to this information in remote locations. Standalone Arctic ERMA increases ERMA's usefulness by allowing responders to use the tool without an internet connection. Arctic ERMA now has polar projection base maps. The new projection maps give a less distorted view than the standard Mercator flat-map perspective. For emergency responders trying to estimate how far an oil spill may be from landfall, the new polar projections are important for preparing response plans. Additionally, the polar projections improve the ability to look at all of the Arctic countries at once, helping with international perspectives and communications.

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

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 Alaska Regional Coordinator is based in Seattle, WA and 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. In Alaska, the MDP is working with several local communities and groups to remove marine debris and also monitor for changes in debris composition and quantity. Projects include the removal of derelict crab pots near Juneau by the Douglas Indian Association and removal of debris through partnerships with several small communities in the Bering Sea region including Port Heiden, St. Paul, Gambell, and Savoonga. In a newly funded removal project, Island Trails Network is mobilizing the community of Kodiak for cleanup and monitoring on more than 80 local beaches. In response to influx of marine debris caused by the 2011 Japan Tsunami, the MDP has also been working with the state of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation who are contracting with multiple NGO's and organizations to collect, remove, and dispose of debris using funding from Japan.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Alaska Ocean Observing System](#)

The U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System, or IOOS®, is a federally and regionally coordinated observing system with 17 interagency and 11 regional partners. The System addresses regional and national needs for coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes data and information. This includes gathering and disseminating regional observations; data management; modeling and analysis; education and outreach; and research and development. The Alaska Ocean Observing System (AOOS) is a collaboration of federal and state agencies, academic and research entities, and private industry and stakeholders 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 the AOOS Data Assembly Center, a regional integrated data system for Alaska coastal and ocean data and information products. Priority issues in the AOOS region include ecosystem health and climate change impacts, especially ocean acidification, harmful algal blooms and marine debris; marine navigation safety; and coastal hazards, especially flooding and coastal erosion.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Alaska Buoys and Stations](#)

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

[AK - At Large](#)

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

NOAA's Environmental Literacy Program (ELP), administered by the Office of Education, 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 Alaska, ELP supports the Alaska State Museum (Juneau), which has a permanent exhibit featuring NOAA's Science On a Sphere 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. ELP supports the Alaska SeaLife Center (Seward), 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. ELP supports the Tsunami Bowl in Alaska, one of 25 regional competitions of the National Ocean Sciences Bowl (NOSB). The NOSB is an academic competition that engages high school students in learning about ocean sciences and related STEM careers while helping them become knowledgeable citizens and environmental stewards. ELP also supports the AMS DataStreme courses for K-12 educators through a grant and in-kind support. Local implementation teams in the state offer DataStreme courses that use weather, climate, and the ocean as contexts for teaching science and improving understanding about the Earth system.

[Anchorage](#)

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - [Alaska 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.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [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.

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

NOAA's 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. Export health certificates as required by most countries are issued for U.S. exporters. All edible foodstuffs, ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fishmeal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [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.

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 like Exxon Valdez, 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 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. Alaska's SSC and RRC are based in Anchorage.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Alaska Region Headquarters](#)

Located in downtown Anchorage at the New Federal Building and U.S. Court House, the Alaska Region Headquarters is the administrative and support center for 3 NWS Weather Forecast Offices, 12 NWS Weather Service Offices (remote field offices), an aviation-focused Center Weather Service Units, and a River Forecast Center across the state of Alaska. Services provided by a regional headquarters to local NWS offices within the region include scientific support and development, program management and guidance, field support for new program implementation, budget support, and employee recruitment and assistance.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center](#)

Co-located with the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, the Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center (RFC) performs continuous river basin modeling and provides hydrologic forecast and guidance products for rivers and streams in Alaska and Hawaii. These products include forecasts of river stage and flow, probabilistic river forecasts, reservoir inflow forecasts, gridded precipitation estimates and forecasts, spring flood outlooks, and flash flood and headwater guidance. Some of the RFCs in the western and central U.S. also provide water supply forecasts. RFCs work closely with local, state and federal water management agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Geological Survey, to provide critical water and flood information for critical decisions (aka Impact-based Decision-Support Services or IDSS).

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Alaska Aviation Weather Unit and Anchorage Volcanic Ash Advisory Center for the North Pacific](#)

Housed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Anchorage Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), the NWS Alaska Aviation Weather Unit staff provides in route aviation weather forecasts and warnings to ARTCC personnel for use in directing the safe, smooth flow of aviation traffic across the entire State of Alaska, including the Aleutian Islands, the Bering Sea, and the North Pacific. The unit also serves as the Volcanic Ash Advisory Center for the North Pacific within the boundaries of the Alaska flight information region and northeast Russia. There are only nine Volcanic Ash Advisory Centers worldwide. The Anchorage Volcanic Ash Advisory Center covers air routes over some of the most active volcanic areas in the world.

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

Co-located with the NWS Alaska-Pacific Region River Forecast Center in Anchorage, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of the southern portion of Alaska, excluding the southeastern panhandle. The Anchorage WFO also serves an extensive marine area including the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. In addition, they provide ice forecasting for the entire state of Alaska. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters 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. 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.

Annette

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

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

Barrow, Cordova, Deadhorse, Denali, Fairbanks, Glennallen, Gustavus, Ivotuk, Kenai, Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Port Alsworth, Red Dog Mine, Ruby, Sand Point, Selawik, Sitka, St. Paul, Tok, Toolik Lake, Yakutat

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).

Barrow

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

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

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Barrow Observatory](#)

The Barrow Observatory is one of six baseline observatories supported by NOAA's Climate Observations and Analysis Program and operated by the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), Earth System Research Laboratory's Global Monitoring and Chemical Science Divisions, located in Boulder, CO. The observatories are part of a global network of observatories monitoring atmospheric constituents that cause climate change and depletion of the ozone layer. The Barrow Observatory measures ozone in the total column above the observatory and monitors air pollution (Arctic haze) flowing across the Arctic from Eurasia to Alaska which has been decreasing since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Barrow Observatory is host to 25 cooperative research projects from various universities and government agencies from around the nation.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Halocarbon Measurements](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) 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 ESRL/GMD, 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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Ozone Measurements](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) tropospheric ozone aircraft measurement program is being done in conjunction with the Carbon Cycle and Greenhouse Gas (CCGG) group's existing aircraft sampling network. Aircraft based in-situ tropospheric ozone measurements provide data relevant to: pollution events, lower atmosphere mixing dynamics, boundary layer stability, ozone trend studies, and the validity of other samples collected in-flight. These sites, four of which have records exceeding 25 years in length, provide information on possible long-term changes in tropospheric ozone near the surface and support air quality research.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Surface Aerosol Monitoring](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) operates surface-based aerosol monitoring sites in seven states and one territory (Puerto Rico). ESRL/GMD's aerosol monitoring capabilities include continental sites in response to the finding that human activities primarily influence aerosols on regional/continental scales rather than on global scales. Aerosols create a significant perturbation of the Earth's radiative balance on regional scales. The measurements made include aerosol optical properties (how the particles absorb and scatter solar radiation), aerosol number concentration and chemical composition of the aerosol particles.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Ultraviolet Radiation Monitoring Network](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) 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/GMD'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/GMD also provides essential instrument calibration services for national and worldwide partner UV monitoring networks.

[Bethel](#)

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

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

[Cold Bay](#)

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

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

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) 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 ESRL/GMD, 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.

Dutch Harbor

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division](#)

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 respond 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.

Fairbanks

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - [Fairbanks Command and Data Acquisition Station](#)

The Fairbanks Command Data Acquisition (CDA) Station provides complete command, data acquisition, and preprocessing, as well as launch and early orbit support of the NOAA's polar orbiting POES spacecraft along with DOD, NASA, USGS, and international earth observation satellites. The site also provides ground station services for GOES-West and the Deep Space Climate Observer (DSCOVR) with its high-gain antennas. Remotely operated equipment and antennas located in Barrow augment Fairbanks assets by increasing contact times with polar-orbiting spacecraft. The Fairbanks CDA Station also houses two search and rescue (SARSAT) antenna and associated ground equipment. These ground systems, referred to as Local User Terminals (LUTs) can receive signals, relayed through polar orbiting satellites, from ships, aircraft or individuals in distress. The location of the distress signal is automatically forwarded to the SARSAT Mission Control Center which notifies the appropriate Rescue Coordination Center. SARSAT is part of an international humanitarian effort helping to improve the rescue of persons in distress and has saved more than 8,200 lives in the United States since 1982.

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

Co-located with the International Arctic Research Center at the University of Alaska campus in Fairbanks, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of the northern two-thirds of Alaska. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

Forecasters 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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy](#)

The Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments' Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy (ACCAP) was established as a cooperative agreement between NOAA's Climate Program Office and University of Alaska Fairbanks. ACCAP partners with stakeholders to inform realistic community plans and climate adaptation strategies using the most scientifically accurate, reliable, and up-to-date information. Stakeholder interaction and outreach is integrated into every aspect of our work, including climate modeling and addressing regional vulnerabilities. These interactions include needs assessment, vulnerability assessment, as well as user collaboration in downscaling models, designing research studies, and developing, testing, and evaluating research information products and tools. ACCAP's core activities integrate research and decision-support tool innovation. ACCAP's work encompasses the entire state of Alaska. ACCAP focuses on coastal and living marine resources, applied climate downscaling, water availability, sea ice, wildfire, tribal impacts, and community adaptation planning.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Institute for Alaska Research](#)

Founded in 2008, the Cooperative Institute for Alaska Research (CIFAR) conducts ecosystem and environmental research related to Alaska and its associated Arctic regions, including the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, Chukchi/Beaufort Seas, and Arctic Ocean. CIFAR continues to facilitate the developed long-term collaboration between NOAA and the University of Alaska begun under the Cooperative Institute of Arctic Research in 1994, within which targeted research, technology, education and outreach can be developed and sustained. CIFAR plays a central role in communication and coordination between NOAA, researchers, management agencies, non-governmental organizations, Alaska communities, and the public in collaborative research, education, and outreach efforts. CIFAR conducts research in three thematic areas: ecosystem function, coastal hazards, and climate change and variability.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [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.

Homer

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

The 372,000 acre Kachemak Bay Research Reserve is the largest reserve in NOAA's National Estuarine Research Reserve System. The reserve, designated in 1999 and managed by the University of Alaska Anchorage Alaska Center for Conservation Science includes the Bay itself, which is contiguous to the southeastern entrance to Cook Inlet in south-central Alaska; the Fox River Flats, a river delta at the head of the Bay; and portions of Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness Park. The reserve conducts collaborative research and monitoring programs focused on oceanography, coastal ecology, and watershed ecology with the goal to integrate science into coastal decision-making processes in the region. The reserve offers a variety of educational programs and activities for K-12 students and training programs tailored to the needs of coastal decision makers.

Juneau

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Auke Bay Laboratories](#)

The Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Auke Bay Laboratories (ABL) conducts scientific research throughout Alaska on commercially marketable species such as rockfish, sablefish, and salmon as well as ecologically important species such as herring and sharks. ABL research covers all aspects of marine ecosystems, such as ocean physics and chemistry, essential fish habitats and the structure and functioning of marine food webs. Information products are provided to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the NMFS Alaska Regional Office, fishing industries, state and federal regulators, and international treaty bodies. Groups involved in managing human activities in Alaska's coastal environments base their actions on ABL's knowledge of the quantities and qualities of fish habitats in the affected areas. ABL operates and maintains a total of six facilities.

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

Located 12 miles from downtown Juneau, Auke Creek Research Station is operated by the Auke Bay Laboratories (ABL) Salmon Ocean Ecology and Bycatch Analysis Study Program on a cooperative basis with University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS). The long time series of observations on the seven anadromous fish species made at the Station's counting weir is not available elsewhere in Alaska. First hand evidence of changes in fish populations in response to climate change is provided by the biological and environmental information generated at this Station. Its information is also used by ADF&G to guide harvest management decisions on commercial and recreational fisheries in the region. An experimental hatchery located near the mouth of the stream provides insights into the genetic basis for many aspects of the behavior of anadromous fish species, and it has been used to train three generations of graduate students in genetics and salmonid biology. The accessibility of the Station by road from the urban area of Juneau makes it a popular scientific educational resource for Juneau Public Schools and the general public.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute](#)

The headquarters of AFSC's Auke Bay Laboratories is the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute (TSMRI), an award winning "green" office and laboratory building located at Lena Point, 17 miles north of downtown Juneau. TSMRI is Alaska's largest fisheries research facility, providing fisheries researchers 66,000 square feet of space in the main building. Adjacent to TSMRI is a heated warehouse and free-standing wet lab building. The location of the University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences (UAF) nearby TSMRI on the NOAA campus enables close professional collaborations and sharing of capabilities. TSMRI provides filtered seawater to UAF and receives used seawater from UAF for sterilization and discharge. TSMRI has 33,000 square feet of laboratories capable of supporting lipid and hydrocarbon analysis, DNA extraction, ultra-cold storage, robotic genotyping, analysis of the composition of hydrocarbons and lipids, age and growth determinations, zooplankton processing and bioenergetics. TSMRI facilities support the Juneau public schools with hands-on learning experiences for more than one thousand students a year, and by hosting science fair projects mentored and judged by NMFS scientists. The lobby of TSMRI is open to the public daily for viewing of marine life in aquariums, for enjoying the stunning views of the surrounding sea and mountains from the observation deck, for taking guided tours of the facilities, and for attending lectures that use the Science on a Sphere visualizations provided by OAR and NMFS. TSMRI has two conference rooms that are made available to state, federal and local government organizations including Juneau Public Schools, USCG, State Departments of Transportation, Labor, and Fish and Game. In addition, TSMRI also hosts public outreach events such as open houses in observance of World Ocean Day and Ted Stevens Day.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Subport Dock and Warehouse](#)

Located in downtown Juneau and operated and maintained by Auke Bay Laboratories, this facility has berthing and crane facilities for ocean-going vessels, heated dry storage, office space, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) boat repair and storage facility. In addition to staging and loading equipment and supplies on ocean-going fisheries research vessels chartered by ABL, the docks and associated facilities provide essential services to multiple federal and state agencies including the US Coast Guard 17th District, US Navy, NOAA National Ocean Service, NOAA Office of Law Enforcement and ADF&G. In addition to ABL, the subport also provides office and storage space to the NMFS Alaska Regional Office and the US Geological Survey (USGS).

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

Located north of Juneau in the Mendenhall Valley, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of Alaska's southeast panhandle. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters 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.

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

Two sites in the Juneau area - at Alaska State Museum and National Marine Fisheries Service's Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute - provide the public with an innovative educational tool for visualization of NOAA's data on the atmosphere, ocean physics and fisheries known as Science On a Sphere (SOS). SOS is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six-foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere, which is used to explain in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating, what are sometimes complex environmental processes.

[Kachemak Bay](#)

National Ocean Service (NOS), National Marine Fisheries Service - [Kachemak Bay Habitat Focus Area](#)

Kachemak Bay, in southern Cook Inlet, has been selected as a Habitat Focus Area under NOAA's Habitat Blueprint initiative, a cross-NOAA effort administered by NOAA Fisheries, Office of Habitat Conservation. As part of the Habitat Blueprint, NOAA has selected ten Habitat Focus Areas (HFAs), place-based locations across the country to maximize the effectiveness of habitat conservation. While each HFA focuses on individual habitat conservation goals outlined in their Implementation Plan, the overarching goal is to demonstrate results in a focused area in a short time period. Kachemak Bay provides productive habitat for fish and shellfish, and supports important recreational, subsistence, and commercial fishing, marine transportation, tourism, and threatened and endangered species. However, the region has experienced declines in shrimp, crab, clams, herring, and chinook salmon populations that have not recovered despite fisheries

closures. The ecological value of Kachemak Bay has already been recognized by the bay's designation as a State of Alaska Critical Habitat Area, and as a National Estuarine Research Reserve. NOAA's assets in the region include the Kasitsna Bay Laboratory. NOAA and state, local, tribal, and academic partners address the vulnerability of Kachemak Bay's habitats through new decision support tools for resource management, restoration projects, long-term monitoring and research activities, habitat mapping, and training and education programs in the area.

Kenai Peninsula

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

In 2015, NMFS working with EVOS, USFWS, and ADF&G began a large scale restoration project which will address four major barriers to fish passage on the Kenai Peninsula opening up 116 miles of stream. In 2012 Chinook salmon in this area received a disaster declaration due to continued low returns. These restoration projects are underway with completion scheduled for 2018.

Ketchikan

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) - [NOAA Ship Fairweather](#)

The NOAA Ship *Fairweather* is managed by the Marine Operations Center-Pacific. *Fairweather* is homeported in Ketchikan, Alaska, and conducts coastal hydrographic surveys in Alaska and along the West Coast in support of NOAA's mission to promote the safety and efficiency of maritime transportation and commerce. The vessel is operated under the direction of officers from the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps. The NOAA Corps today provides a cadre of professionals trained in engineering, earth sciences, oceanography, meteorology, fisheries science, and other related disciplines. Officers operate ships, fly aircrafts, conduct diving operations, and serve in other NOAA staff positions.

King Salmon

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

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

Kodiak

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division](#)

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.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [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. The Center also provides office space to employees of the Groundfish Assessment Program, the Fisheries Monitoring and Analysis Division (North Pacific Observer Program), and the Alaska Regional Office. 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. A key product of the shellfish surveys is the annual Bering Sea Crab Survey Report, which is used to aid the fishing industry in locating productive fishing grounds and to provide stock assessment scientists with the data necessary to produce annual catch limits. Alaska crab fisheries are jointly managed by the Federal and State governments, and these data are produced very quickly after the survey

ends to meet strict deadlines imposed by the collaborative management process. The Center possesses an excellent seawater system that enables important scientific investigations such as the effects of ocean acidification on commercial crab species and bycatch mortality of non-target species

The Center also plays an important role in research focused on testing the feasibility of crab enhancement in Alaska. Juvenile crab produced in an Alaskan hatchery are released into the ocean at selected study sites and followed over time to assess natural mortality. The Kodiak Fisheries Research Center is located in the third largest commercial fishing port in the U.S. (by landings) and was conceived as a means of providing office and laboratory space for fisheries research in Kodiak within a common location.

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

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

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) - [NOAA Ship Oscar Dyson](#)

The NOAA Ship *Oscar Dyson* is managed by the Marine Operations Center-Pacific. The *Oscar Dyson* is homeported in Kodiak, Alaska, and is the first of four acoustically quiet NOAA fishery survey vessels designed and built for NOAA. *Oscar Dyson* was commissioned May of FY 2005 and supports NOAA's mission to conserve, protect, manage, and restore living marine resources through ecosystem approaches to management. The vessel is operated under the direction of officers from the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps. The NOAA Corps today provides a cadre of professionals trained in engineering, earth sciences, oceanography, meteorology, fisheries science, and other related disciplines. Officers operate ships, fly aircraft, manage research projects, conduct diving operations, and serve in staff positions throughout NOAA.

[Kotzebue](#)

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

Located in the northwest Alaskan village of Kotzebue, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Fairbanks, as well as the agency's goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

[Little Port Walter](#)

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

The oldest continuously operated fisheries research field station in Alaska is situated on the east side of Baranof Island about 44 miles southeast of Sitka. The experimental Chinook salmon hatchery, the anadromous fish counting weir on Sashin Creek, and its close proximity to the ocean environments of the Gulf of Alaska are the principal assets of the station. Operated and maintained by the Auke Bay Laboratories, scientists from many different institutions visit the station to conduct research on steelhead salmon genetics as well aquaculture, genetics, and ocean ecology of Chinook salmon. Chinook salmon originating in Little Port Walter serves as an indicator stock under the Pacific Salmon Treaty and contributes to the understanding of the ecosystems in Southeast Alaska and other parts of North Pacific Ocean where they reside during their life cycle.

McGrath

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

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

Nome

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

Located on the Seward Peninsula at the end of the Iditarod Trail in the City of Nome, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission.

Palmer

National Weather Service (NWS) - [National Tsunami Warning Center](#)

A part of the National Weather Service, the National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC), 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 NTWC 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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Ultraviolet Radiation Monitoring Network](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) 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/GMD'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/GMD also provides essential instrument calibration services for national and worldwide partner UV monitoring networks.

Poker Flat

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) 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 ESRL/GMD, 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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Tall Tower Carbon Measurements](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) operates trace gas monitoring sites at tall television transmitter towers in eight states, including Alaska. The sites were established to extend ESRL/GMD's monitoring network into the interior of North America in order to provide data to aid estimation of the net carbon balance of the continent. Variations of trace gases, especially carbon dioxide (CO₂), are largest near the ground, so existing tall (> 400 meters) transmitter towers are utilized as platforms for in situ and flask sampling for atmospheric trace gases. The tower site in Alaska is located at Poker Flat, north of Fairbanks.

Seldovia

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Kasitsna Bay Laboratory](#)

The Kasitsna Bay Laboratory (KBL) is the Alaska field station for both NCCOS and the National Marine Fisheries Service since the late 1950's. The University of Alaska Fairbanks helps NCCOS operate the Kasitsna Bay Laboratory. A wet/dry laboratory building which includes a 1,400 squarefoot running seawater laboratory hosts research on the coastal impacts of climate change, ocean acidification, harmful algal blooms, and monitoring and change of nearshore biodiversity. The laboratory also serves as a testbed for underwater technology in high-latitude coastal ecosystems and under rugged conditions. Because of its remote location, the Kasitsna Bay Laboratory facilities include dormitory buildings with housing, kitchen, laundry and internet for up to 48 people.

Shemya Island

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network](#)

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Monitoring Division (ESRL/GMD) 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 ESRL/GMD, 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.

St. Paul

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

Located on St. Paul Island among the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea, this NWS Weather Service Office (WSO) provides expert hydro-meteorological data in support of local, regional, national, and global weather, hydrologic, climatic, and warning programs in accordance with the NWS mission. The WSO also supports the mission of their associated NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Anchorage, as well as the agency's goals through value-added public service, education, and outreach.

Valdez

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

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

Yakutat

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

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

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