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 following is a summary of NOAA facilities, staff, programs, or activities based in, or focused on, your state or territory: Starting with highlights, then by congressional districts and cities or towns, and then **statewide programs**.

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### Highlights of NOAA in Wyoming

**COSMIC-2 Data Processing Center**

Cheyenne

**Weather Forecast Offices**

Cheyenne

Riverton

**NWS Weather Forecast Offices (WFO)** are staffed around-the-clock every day and provide the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of Wyoming. 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. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Cheyenne
National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office – See Page 1 for details.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - COSMIC-2 Data Processing Center
The Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere, and Climate Product Generation and Distribution (COSMIC-PGD) system is a major application operated by the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) on behalf of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). UCAR operates a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) sponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF). The primary system is located in the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) Wyoming Supercomputing Center in Cheyenne, WY. The backup system is located in the Mesa Lab Data Center in Boulder, CO. The UCAR COSMIC-PGD is NOAA’s operational data processing center for COSMIC-2 and Korea Multi-Purpose Satellite-5 (KOMPSAT-5). COSMIC-2 is a satellite program jointly developed by NOAA and Taiwan’s National Space Organization (NSPO). The COSMIC-2 constellation consists of six satellites in a 24 degree inclination orbit. KOMPSAT-5 is a mission developed and operated by the Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI). KOMPSAT-5 is in a sun-synchronous 97 degree inclination orbit. The COSMIC-PGD receives level-0 data from a set of downlink stations and processes them to produce weather and space weather products. Near real-time products are transferred to the NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS), US Air Force 557th Weather Wing, the NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center (SWPC), and Taiwan’s Central Weather Bureau (CWB). COSMIC-2 and KOMPSAT-5 products are made available to operational weather agencies worldwide via the NOAA Global Telecommunications System.

Lander, Moose, Sundance
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).

Riverton
National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office – See Page 1 for details.

Statewide
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 17 ASOS stations in Wyoming.

**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. 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 169 COOP sites in Wyoming.

**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 21 NWR transmitters in Wyoming.