NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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: Starting with highlights, then by congressional districts and cities or towns, coastal programs, and then statewide programs.

Highlights of NOAA in Alaska

Alaska Region Headquarters	Anchorage	AK
Alaska Regional Climate Services Director	Anchorage	AK
Fairbanks Command and Data Acquisition Station	Fairbanks	AK
Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	Kachemak Bay	AK
NMFS Alaska Regional Office	Juneau	AK
Kachemak Bay Habitat Focus Area	Kachemak Bay	AK
NOAA Ship *Fairweather*	Ketchikan	AK
Kasitsna Bay Lab	Kasitsna Bay	AK

NOAA Ship *Oscar Dyson*	Kodiak	AK
Alaska Sea Grant	Statewide	AK
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) / Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Projects	Project Specific	AK

The state of Alaska also has one Cooperative Institute, three Weather Forecast Offices, two Regional Offices, five Labs and Field Offices, one Science on a Sphere® exhibition, one National Estuarine Research Reserve, twelve Weather Service Offices, and one Habitat Focus Area.

Weather Forecast Offices

Anchorage	AK
Fairbanks	AK
Juneau	AK

National Weather Service (NWS) Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs) are staffed 24/7/365 and provide weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of Alaska. There are 122 WFOs nationwide of which three are in Alaska - Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, hurricanes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves 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 wireless emergency alerts, social media,weather.gov, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs that strengthen working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. Forecasters provide Impact-based Decision Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site during critical emergencies such as wildfires, floods and chemical spills, and major recovery efforts. To gather data for forecasting and other purposes, NWS WFO staff monitor, maintain and use Automated Surface Observing Stations and Doppler Weather Radar. In addition to the WFOs, NWS operates specialized national prediction centers and regional headquarters throughout the U.S. for a total of 168 operational units. Over 85% of NWS' workforce is in the field. For current Alaska weather, visit www.weather.gov and, on the national map, click on the relevant county or district.

Science On a Sphere®

Juneau	AK

Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six-foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere, which is used to explain in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating what are sometimes complex environmental processes. In

Alaska, SOS is located in the Juneau area, at theNational Marine Fisheries Service's Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute.

AK-At Large
Anchorage

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) **National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) - 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 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. The Alaska RCSD region encompasses the state of Alaska.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Alaska Region Field Office (See page 8).

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

National Ocean Service (NOS) - OR&R Response and Restoration Coordinators
NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) is a center of expertise in preparing for, evaluating, and responding to threats to coastal environments, including oil and chemical spills, releases from hazardous waste sites, disasters, and marine debris. To fulfill its mission of protecting and restoring NOAA trust resources, OR&R provides scientific and technical support to prepare for and respond to environmental threats that coastal communities face; determines damage to natural resources from those releases; protects and restores marine and coastal ecosystems; and works with coastal communities to address critical local and regional coastal challenges.

- Eleven regionally based **Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)** harness the input of a multi-disciplinary team to address issues such as oil slick trajectory forecasting, environmental trade-offs, best practices, resources at risk, and chemical hazard assessment to reduce risks to coastal habitats and resources. The SSC in Alaska is based in Anchorage.

- OR&R identifies and quantifies environmental injury caused by releases of oil and hazardous materials. Our network of **Regional Resource Coordinators** work with multidisciplinary scientific, economic, and legal teams with the goal of securing the appropriate amount and type of restoration required to restore injured NOAA trust resources and compensate the public for their lost use. We collaborate with NMFS Restoration Center and NOAA General Council through the Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP) to ensure the process is efficient, legally defensible and restoration focused. The RRC for Alaska is based in Anchorage.

- The **Regional Preparedness Coordinator (RPC)** is strategically placed within the region to ensure that NOS and our partners are able to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards, including coastal disasters. The RPC serves as a liaison between NOS and its federal, state, and local disaster preparedness and emergency response partners. A key role of the RPC is to better understand the needs and opportunities within the region and to ensure partners have the tools and resources necessary to inform decision-making. The RPC has expertise across the spectrum of emergency management and provides preparedness, response, and recovery services including planning, training, exercises, response coordination, continuous improvement, and long-term recovery. The Alaska RPC is located in Anchorage and serves the state of Alaska.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Alaska Region Headquarters
Located in downtown Anchorage at the James M. Fitzgerald United States Courthouse and Federal Building, the NWS Alaska Region Headquarters is the administrative and support center for field operations across the state of Alaska, including 3 NWS Weather Forecast Offices, 12 NWS Weather Service Offices (remote field offices), two aviation-focused centers, a NWS River Forecast Center, and the NWS National Tsunami Warning Center. 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. The headquarters is also the home office of the Alaska Region Director, who oversees the management and administration of the NWS entities listed above, as well as other region-level officials and program managers.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center
Co-located with the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Anchorage, the NWS 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- See Page 2 for details.

NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps (NOAA Corps) - Resource Specialist, Habitat Conservation
The NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps stations an officer at the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Field Office in support of NMFS Operations, representing the Alaska Region in various capacities. The officer's primary mission is to support the Division of Habitat Conservation as a Special Assistant and Resource Specialist to the Acting Regional Administrator for Habitat Conservation. The officer additionally serves as a liaison to the USCG during Regional Response Team efforts to protect marine resources from oil spills, and conducts large-scale inter-agency collaborations as needed, a key part of NOAA's response.

NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps (NOAA Corps) - Navigation Manager, Alaska
The NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps stations an officer with the Navigation Services Division of the National Ocean Service in support of NOAA's mission of Promoting Safe Navigation by interacting and working closely with the entire maritime community, including the USCG, US Navy, US Army Corps of Engineers, state and local authorities, Alaskan native communities, and various public interest groups. This officer focuses on resolving charting and navigation questions by educating constituents on charting technologies and their uses, and soliciting feedback on NOAA's navigation products and services from the Alaskan maritime community. This position is a critical link between NOAA and Alaska's unique culture, blending maritime commerce, traditional subsistence lifestyles, homeland security, and environmental stewardship.

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.

Aleknagik, Bethel, Cordova, Deadhorse, Denali, Fairbanks, Glennallen, Gustavus, Ivotuk, Kenai, King Salmon, Metlakatla, Port Alsworth, Red Dog Mine, Ruby, Sand Point, Selawik, Sitka, St. Paul, Tok, Toolik Lake, Utiqiagvik, Yakutat

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - U.S. Climate Reference Network
The US Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of more than 138 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). ARL/ATDD manages the USCRN in partnership with NOAA's NESDIS/NCEI.

Utqiagvik

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Service Office
Located in the village of Utqiagvik (formerly 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) - Ozone Measurements
NOAA's Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) makes measurements of the column amounts of ozone between the earth's surface and the top of the atmosphere at a number of locations around the United States. The observations are obtained with ground-based spectrometers that measure the attenuation by ozone of ultraviolet light. These observations are part of a global network and used to track recovery of stratospheric ozone layer in compliance with the USA Clean Air act of 1990. The integrated ozone amount is critical in determining the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth's surface. These long-term measurements help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer, which shields the surface from the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Excess ultraviolet radiation is harmful to organisms; it is the leading cause of skin cancer in humans and is damaging to important crops.

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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - US Climate Reference Network
The US Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of more than 138 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). ARL/ATDD manages the USCRN in partnership with NOAA's NESDIS/NCEI.

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) - Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network
NOAA's Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) operates a Global Greenhouse Gas Reference 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 in specially designed flasks each week and delivered to GML 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.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - NOAA Fisheries 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. All edible foodstuffs, ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fishmeal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification.

Fairbanks

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - Office of Satellite and Product Operations (OSPO) - Fairbanks Command and Data Acquisition Station
The Fairbanks Command Data Acquisition Station (CDAS) provides complete command, data acquisition, and preprocessing, as well as launch and early orbit support, of NOAA's polar-orbiting spacecraft along with the Department of Defense, United State Geological Survey, and a number of international Earth observation satellites. The Fairbanks CDAS has approximately 54,000 contacts annually with the satellites it serves, with each contact lasting between 5 to 15 minutes during its 24x7 operations schedule. The site also provides ground station services for legacy GOES spacecraft and the Deep Space Climate Observer (DSCOVR) with its high-gain antennas. Remotely operated equipment and antennas located in Utqiagvik (formerly referred to as Barrow) augment Fairbanks assets by increasing contact times with polar-orbiting spacecraft.The Fairbanks CDAS 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. SARSAT has saved more than 10,804 lives in the United States, and over 50,000 people rescued worldwide since 1982. Satellite data of Alaska are shared directly with the Geographic Information Network of Alaska (GINA) located at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks from Fairbanks CDAS for weather and environmental monitoring by local Alaska agencies and the public.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office - See Page 2 for details.

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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Climate Adaptation Partnerships (CAP) Program
The Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy (ACCAP) is a cooperative agreement between NOAA's Climate Program Office (CPO) and the University of Alaska Fairbanks. It is one of several Climate Adaptation Partnerships (CAP), formerly Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments (RISA) that contribute to the advancement of equitable climate adaptation through sustained regional research and community engagement. ACCAP has a portfolio of interwoven research and engagement in Alaska to support the underlying vision of building healthy and thriving Alaskan communities. Their core research themes are extreme events and impacts and capacity building in support of Tribal resilience. In

ACCAP's extreme events work, the team employs an integrated scientific approach that brings together social science, climate science, and local expertise to a) document socio-economic impacts of extreme climate and weather events in Alaska; b) engage practitioners to determine and meet information needs; and c) analyze historical and projected changes in extreme event occurrences to inform policy and decision-making. Their work supports Tribal resilience by a) bridging community-level climate adaptation planning and implementation with workforce and economic development; b) investigating and supporting boundary spanning and knowledge co-production between Alaska Native communities and climate and related researchers; c) innovating evaluation methodology and elevating Indigenous evaluation of climate-related knowledge co-production and climate adaptation. Contact information and more details about this team can be found here.

Juneau

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - **Alaska Regional Office**

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 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.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Auke Bay Laboratories

The Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Auke Bay Laboratories (ABL) conducts scientific research throughout Alaska on marine, commercially important species such as rockfish, sablefish, and salmon as well as ecologically important species such as herring and sharks. ABL's research portfolio 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 developed to support fisheries stock assessments and 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 marine and 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 four facilities including Auke Creek Research Station, Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute, Subport Dock and Warehouse, and Little Port Walter Marine Station on Baranof Island.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office - See Page 2 for details.

NOAA Office of Education - Science On a Sphere® at the NOAA Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute - See Page 2 for details.

Kachemak Bay

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

The National Estuarine Research Reserve System is a network of protected areas focused on long-term research, monitoring, stewardship, education, and training. NOAA's Office for Coastal Management provides funding and national guidance, and each site is managed on a daily basis by a lead state agency or university with input from local partners. The 372,000 acre Kachemak Bay Research Reserve, designated in 1999 and managed by the University of Alaska

Anchorage Alaska Center for Conservation Science, is the largest reserve in the Research Reserve System. It 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.

National Ocean Service (NOS), National Marine Fisheries Service - Kachemak Bay Habitat Focus Area
The Kachemak Bay was selected as a NOAA Habitat Focus Area (HFA). HFAs are targeted places where NOAA addresses high priority habitat issues by collaborating with partners and communities. Over the past several years, NOAA, led by the Office of Habitat Conservation, has selected 11 HFAs across the country which have achieved significant results for ecosystems and communities. While each HFA focuses on individual habitat conservation goals, the overarching goal is to leverage collective expertise and demonstrate results 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.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – Margaret A. Davidson Graduate Fellowship
The Margaret A. Davidson Graduate Fellowship program funds graduate student research and professional development opportunities within the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. The program supports collaborative research addressing local management challenges that may influence future policy and management strategies. The Davidson Fellow at Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve will focus their research on landscape-scale hydrological connectivity links between people and salmon.

Ketchikan

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) - NOAA Ship *Fairweather*
The NOAA Ship *Fairweather* is managed by the Marine Operations Center-Pacific (MOC-P). *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 in concert with NOAA Professional Mariners. 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. NOAA Professional Mariners perform the deck, engineering, steward, and survey tech functions aboard NOAA vessels, providing critical support to NOAA missions.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) - Ketchikan Port Office
The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations has a newly renovated port facility in Ketchikan, Alaska, that provides vessel support for NOAA research ships. The revitalized facility includes a new office building, floating pier and access bridge, and updating power and water utility systems for servicing ships

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 AFSC'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, 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.

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 (MOC-P). 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 in 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 in concert with NOAA ProfessionalMariners. 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. NOAA ProfessionalMariners perform the deck, engineering, steward, and survey tech functions aboard NOAA vessels, providing critical support to NOAA missions.

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.

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 Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) 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 GML'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. GML also provides essential instrument calibration services for national and worldwide partner UV monitoring networks.

Poker Flat

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network: Tall Tower Carbon Measurements

NOAA's Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) operates trace gas monitoring sites at tall towers in eight states, including Alaska. The sites were established to extend GML's monitoring network to provide data to aid estimation of the net carbon balance of the continent. Variations of trace gases, especially carbon dioxide, are largest near the ground, so we utilize existing tall towers as platforms for in situ and flask sampling for atmospheric trace gases. Flask samples are delivered to GML in Boulder, Colorado for analysis. These data improve models and our understanding of the distribution of greenhouse gases, including sources and sinks of carbon in North America.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network: Halocarbon Measurements

NOAA's Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) operates a small aircraft-based North American network of sampling sites to measure vertical profiles of important greenhouse gas concentrations. Air is sampled bi-weekly above the surface up to approximately 25,000 feet above sea level using a relatively small, light, and economical automated system developed by GML researchers. These air samples are delivered to GML in Boulder, Colorado for measurements of CO2, CH4, other

greenhouse gases, and ozone depleting substances. These data improve our understanding of the distribution of greenhouse gases and models of the global carbon cycle. The measurements of ozone depleting substances help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer, which protects the surface from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

Seldovia

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Kasitsna Bay Laboratory

The Kasitsna Bay Laboratory (KBL) is the Alaska field station for NCCOS and has been a federal coastal science laboratory since the late 1950's. NCCOS has also partnered with the University of Alaska Fairbanks on research, lab operations and education since the mid 1980's, and works with regional partners to host marine science workshops and field camps. Kasitsna Bay Laboratory is located off the road system on Kachemak Bay in southcentral Alaska, near Seldovia and across the bay from Homer, Alaska. NCCOS conducts and hosts research year-round at KBL on the coastal impacts of climate change, habitat assessment, ocean acidification, harmful algal blooms, oil spill contingency planning, kelp ecology and ecosystem biodiversity. The laboratory also serves as a testbed for underwater technology in rugged, high-latitude coastal ecosystems and conditions. Facilities include laboratory buildings with flowing seawater system capability, dive and maintenance support buildings, and two dormitory buildings with housing, kitchen, laundry and internet for up to 48 people. A NOAA Kachemak Bay Habitat Focus Area video highlights the area and examples of NCCOS work at KBL.

Shemya Island

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network

NOAA's Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) operates the Greenhouse Gas Reference Network to measure the distribution and trends of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4), the two gases most responsible for human-caused climate change, as well as other greenhouse gases and volatile organic compounds. Samples are collected in specially designed flasks each week and delivered to GML 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.

National Marine Fisheries Service - The Alaska Fisheries Science Center's (AFSC) Marine Mammal Lab (MML) conducts scientific research throughout Alaska on northern fur seals. The two largest islands of the Pribilof Islands; St. Paul and St. George, are used by the majority of the Eastern Pacific stock of northern fur seals for pupping and breeding. The MML has a long history of conducting research on the islands to investigate the ecology of northern fur seals and potential threats to survival. The AFSC manages facilities on both islands for housing and laboratory work by AFSC scientists.

Utqiagvik

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

The Barrow Atmospheric Baseline Observatory (ABO) Utqiagvik, Alaska is one of four observatories operated by the NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML). The observatories are part of a global network of observatories that acquire long-term records of atmospheric gases, aerosol particles, and surface radiation to study the causes and consequences of global and regional changes. Air samples are collected weekly in specially designed flasks that are then delivered to GML in Boulder for analysis. This program allows us to track trends in the trace gases associated with climate change and those most responsible for anthropogenic depletion of the ozone layer. The Barrow ABO measures total column ozone above the observatory and monitors air pollution (Arctic haze) flowing across the Arctic from Eurasia to Alaska. These long-term measurements help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer, which shields the surface from the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Excess ultraviolet radiation is responsible for increased incidence of human skin cancer, crop damage, and damage to other biogenic organisms. These measurements also help us to fulfill our Congressionally mandated responsibility to track the recovery of the ozone layer. In addition to NOAA measurements, the Barrow ABO also hosts cooperative research projects from various universities and government agencies that leverage the observatory's unique location in the Arctic.

Valdez

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Valdez PORTS

A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community around Valdez 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 (tide) station with salinity, meteorological observations at three locations and tidal currents from two locations around Valdez Harbor.

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.

Coastal

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Restoration Center

The NOAA Restoration Center, within the Office of Habitat Conservation, works with partners across the nation to restore habitat to sustain fisheries, recover protected species, and maintain resilient coastal ecosystems and communities. We have over 30 years conducting habitat restoration through competitive funding opportunities and technical assistance. We also work to reverse habitat damage from disasters like oil spills, ship groundings, and severe storms.Since 1992, we have implemented thousands of 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. The Restoration Center also collaborated with NFWF and NOS to complete an Oil Spill Trajectory

Analysis for the Arctic. See the interactive Restoration Atlas to find habitat restoration projects near you. Site visits to see habitat projects may be available in your state, please inquire if interested.

In addition, the Office of Habitat Conservation is responsible for executing an unprecedented $1.4 billion in funding under Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act for habitat restoration and fish passage. We are working with our

partners to do this through our expert technical assistance and four funding competitions: Fish Passage, Tribal Fish Passage, Transformational Habitat Restoration, and Habitat Restoration for Tribes and Underserved Communities. We have funded 214 awards totaling $985M in rounds one and two with more to come in round 3. We are funding work all over the country, explore them on our interactive map.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Cooperation with States Program and Species Recovery Grants
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. A total of 25 U.S. territories and coastal states, including Alaska, currently participate in this program. 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. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has received multiple awards through this program, including grants to support projects focused on Cook Inlet beluga whales, the western distinct population segment of Steller sea lions, and listed ice seals.

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 15 stranding agreements and network partners 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.

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 14,571 projects have restored more than 1.15 million acres of salmon habitat, opening over 11,489 miles of streams to spawning fish, with $1.55 billion in grants leveraging over $1.78 billion in contributions. Several studies suggest that a $1 million investment in watershed restoration creates between 13 and 32 jobs and between $2.2 and $3.4 million in economic activity. In Alaska, there are 60 active projects.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is helping coastal communities build the future they want to see. The legislation provides a historic investment in coastal protection and restoration that will increase community resilience to climate change and extreme weather events, and improve how we manage our ocean resources. Projects funded under this law protect and restore ecologically significant habitats, including conserving lands that play a critical role in helping communities become more resilient to natural hazards. Alaska received funding for one project in FY22, as well as funds in FY22 and FY23 to build the state's capacity to protect its coastal communities and resources.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – Climate Resilience Regional Challenge
In July 2024, NOAA announced $575 million in funding for the Climate Resilience Regional Challenge, provided by the Inflation Reduction Act, to invest in holistic, collaborative approaches to coastal resilience at regional scales. This grant

program focuses on increasing resilience to extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and storm surge, and longer-term, chronic hazards such as sea level rise, drought, wildfire, extreme heat, and coastal erosion. The program awarded 19 grants that are part of NOAA's larger Climate-Ready Coasts initiative to forge new partnerships, protect coastal habitats, and close equity gaps. They will help scale up proven best practices across 17 states and territories to take resilience and adaptation plans off paper and into coastal communities across the country.

Three Climate Resilience Regional Challenge grants, focused on regional resilience planning and building climate resilience capacity, were awarded across Alaska. The Nature Conservancy and Igiugig Village received $1,999,470 to expand current community-based environmental monitoring efforts in the tribal community of Igiugig and share lessons learned and approaches with nearby tribal communities. The focus is on investing in communities, expanding training opportunities for residents, and uplifting Indigenous and local knowledge in regards to land relationship planning and natural resource management practices.

The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium received $74,950,045 to build the region's capacity to understand risk and develop and implement solutions. Alaska is an underserved state on the front lines of climate change-related impacts that are changing the Arctic landscape and affecting every aspect of life in remote Alaska Native communities. This project envisions transforming the landscape of Alaska Tribal climate adaptation activities from a state of very limited capacity to a thriving network of practitioners making rapid progress toward addressing extremely complex, long-term problems such as community relocation, behavioral health, and food sovereignty.

The Bristol Bay Native Association received $2,000,000 to fund a project led by a consortium of 31 federally recognized tribes, which will center Indigenous knowledge and practices in climate adaptation planning, identifying community needs and priorities and creating solid, tangible solutions for a historically underserved population in a remote, hard-to-access area of Alaska. Partners from across the Bristol Bay region will join together in a three-phase project that will establish the Bristol Bay Regional Resilience Collaborative to coordinate regional climate adaptation planning while prioritizing education, action, and implementation. This will build enduring capacity and integrate climate adaptation into all facets of regional planning, securing a resilient future that sustains the communities' natural resources, way of life, and economy.

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, Hood River, and Medford, Oregon, Seattle, Washington, and Anchorage, Alaska.

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, Port Moller, 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. Station data feeds into many CO-OPS products that are used to support safe navigation, mitigate coastal hazards, and protect communities. Such products include:

- Coastal Inundation Dashboard - view water levels in real-time and during storms
- High Tide Flooding Outlooks

- Sea level trends and maps
- Real-time current measurements
- Hydrodynamic models
- Tidal and water level datums

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Mussel Watch Program
The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Mussel Watch Program (MWP) monitors the status and trends of chemical contaminants and biological stressors in the nation's coastal waters. MWP began in 1986, and is based on the periodic collection and analysis of bivalves (oysters and mussels) and sediment from a network of more than 300 monitoring sites nationwide. Contaminants monitored at each site include the EPA's Priority Pollutant List of toxic substances and a suite of chemicals of emerging concern such as flame retardants, PFAS, pharmaceuticals, and current use pesticides.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Phytoplankton Monitoring Network
The Phytoplankton Monitoring Network (PMN) is a nationwide community-based volunteer program of citizen scientists monitoring for the presence of organisms that can lead to Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) formation. Volunteers serve as data collectors for marine and freshwater blooms at more than 200 coastal and inland sites in the U.S. and Caribbean. Monitoring is conducted year-round and volunteers are trained to measure salinity, air and water temperatures, and how to collect phytoplankton samples using a plankton net. Samples are then analyzed for any HAB organisms via microscopy. Data collected by PMN volunteers enhances the Nation's ability to respond to and manage the growing threat posed by HABs by collecting important data for species composition and distribution in coastal and freshwater environments and creating working relationships between volunteers and professional marine biotoxin researchers. Event monitoring can assist state and federal agencies to issue timely warnings about shellfish consumption and other public health concerns.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Navigation Manager
OCS navigation managers are strategically located in U.S. coastal areas to provide regional support to federal and state agencies in order to assist with navigational challenges. 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) - Navigation Response Team
The Office of Coast Survey (OCS) maintains the nation's nautical charts and publications for U.S. coasts and the Great Lakes. OCS navigation managers are strategically located in U.S. coastal areas to provide regional support to federal and state agencies in order to assist with navigational challenges. The Office of Coast Survey's Navigation Response Branch (NRB) conducts routine and emergency hydrographic surveys; and working with the regional Navigation Managers, navigation response teams (NRT) work around-the-clock after storms to speed the reopening of ports and waterways. During emergency response, the NRTs provide time-sensitive information to the U.S. Coast Guard or port officials, and transmit data to NOAA cartographers for updating Coast Survey's suite of navigational charts. Mobile integrated response team (MIST) kits are available to Alaska that can be used on a vessel of opportunity and staffed by NRT members.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – Digital Coast
The Digital Coast is a focused information resource developed to meet the unique needs of coastal communities. Developed and maintained by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management, content comes from hundreds of organizations,

including federal, state, and local agencies, plus private sector and non-profit contributors. The Digital Coast website provides not only site-specific coastal data, but also related tools, training, and information needed to make these data useful for coastal decision makers. The Digital Coast Act authorizes the Digital Coast as a standing national program and supports NOAA's efforts to increase access to authoritative data, tools, and training that enable coastal communities to plan for long-term resilience, manage water resources, and respond to emergencies.

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. Subject to availability of funding, 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. Since 2002, the program has protected more than 110,000 acres of coastal land nationally, including over 16,000 acres protected as in-kind matching contributions. Two project grants have been completed in Alaska, and these lands are protected in perpetuity. In addition, a land conservation project was funded in FY22 in Alaska under the CELCP authority with funding through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – National Coastal Resilience Fund
The National Coastal Resilience Fund restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) executes this program in partnership with NOAA to invest in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features, such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers and floodplains, and barrier islands, which minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. In Alaska, 17 projects have been funded: one in FY18, two in FY19, one in FY20, one in FY21, five in FY22, and seven in FY23.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - OR&R Response and Restoration Coordinators
NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) is a center of expertise in preparing for, evaluating, and responding to threats to coastal environments, including oil and chemical spills, releases from hazardous waste sites, disasters, and marine debris. To fulfill its mission of protecting and restoring NOAA trust resources, OR&R provides scientific and technical support to prepare for and respond to environmental threats that coastal communities face; determines damage to natural resources from those releases; protects and restores marine and coastal ecosystems; and works with coastal communities to address critical local and regional coastal challenges.

The Regional Preparedness Coordinator (RPC) is strategically placed within the region to ensure that NOS and our partners are able to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards, including coastal disasters. The RPC serves as a liaison between NOS and its federal, state, and local disaster preparedness and emergency response partners. A key role of the RPC is to better understand the needs and opportunities within the region and to ensure partners have the tools and resources necessary to inform decision-making. The RPC has expertise across the spectrum of emergency management and provides preparedness, response, and recovery services including planning, training, exercises, response coordination, continuous improvement, and long-term recovery. The Alaska RPC is located in Anchorage and serves the state of Alaska.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - OR&R Arctic Environmental Response Management Application and Response Tools for Oil and Chemical Spills
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 ship locations, weather, and ocean currents, providing an

easy-to-use common operating picture 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, which 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. In addition to ERMA, the Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) offers a suite of tools to support emergency responders dealing with oil and chemical spills. From Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps and data which provide concise summaries of coastal resources including biological resources and sensitive shorelines to GNOME, a trajectory and fate model that predicts the possible route and weathering of pollutants spilled on water, and so much more, these tools provide easy-access to critical data that support a wide range of needs for emergency responders, ultimately supporting our coastal communities.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - OR&R Support Disaster Preparedness in Coastal Communities
The Office Response and Restoration (OR&R) Disaster Preparedness Program and National Sea Grant College Program (Sea Grant) are partnering to support coastal communities to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural or human-caused disasters. A combined total of $1,966,331 in federal funds from fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024 have been used to support eleven projects. In fiscal year 2024, projects were selected in Alaska, Connecticut, the Northern Gulf of Mexico region and South Carolina, focused on strengthening local disaster readiness and recovery in underserved communities.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships in Alaska
The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) in the Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) leads national and international efforts to reduce the impacts of marine debris. The MDP supports marine debris removal, prevention, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. The MDP Alaska Regional Coordinator facilitates marine debris efforts and information sharing across the community of organizations engaged in the topic, provides direct support to grant-funded projects, tracks progress of projects, and conducts regional marine debris outreach to local audiences. In Alaska the MDP has a range of active grant projects focused on removal, prevention, and research. The MDP is working with the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) and Alaska Sea Grant, using funds provided under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, to facilitate removal and disposal of large marine debris. This includes, both selected initial projects and competitive subawards, as well as the creation of an organizational center to support disposal technology development and provide supporting capacity to groups working on marine debris across the state . These initial projects include surveys for derelict crab pots in the Bering Sea and the Juneau area, removal and disposal of debris from the Alaska Peninsula community of Port Heiden, and extensive removal efforts on Kayak Island, a known area of high debris accumulation. UAF and Alaska Sea Grant also recently awarded seven marine debris removal projects through subawards under these funds, representing an investment of $1.2 million for marine debris removal. In addition, MDP is using funds provided under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to support The Gulf of Alaska Keeper in their efforts to conduct a high-impact removal effort using helicopters and professional crews to clean up over 70 miles of Montague Island's shoreline in the northern Gulf of Alaska and recycle that debris locally. MDP is also supporting The Ocean Conservancy in their efforts to administer a national competitive grant program for the removal of large marine debris, which will include funding to Tribal organizations to remove debris in southwest Alaska. Further, through the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation's Ocean Odyssey Marine Debris Awards for Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Justice, and Accessibility (DEIJA), the MDP provided funding to the Akiak Native Community to support the removal of debris resulting from extreme riverbank erosion that has occurred in Akiak, Alaska over the past decade, and to the Native Village of Afognak to support marine debris cleanups on Afognak Island. These funds were provided to support initiatives that investigate and prevent the adverse impacts of marine debris in communities that are underserved, underrepresented, or overburdened. The MDP partnered with the National Park

Service to develop and install an outreach and educational exhibit about marine debris in Kenai Fjords National Park. The MDP also works with local communities and organizations to remove marine debris and monitor for changes and trends in the type and amount of debris. Active projects include the Ocean Plastics Recovery Project collecting data and removing debris from shorelines in Southeast Alaska.. Prevention is also a focus. The Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies in Homer is expanding a zero-waste program that encourages and empowers local students, schools, and businesses to assess and change the amount of waste they produce. It is also piloting the use of renewable bio-based materials to replace the foamed plastic coolers commonly used by the local fishing industry. The North Slope Borough is working with eight local communities to educate students and residents about marine debris and single-use plastics by encouraging the use of alternatives. The MDP is also working with the Alaska marine debris community to support, facilitate, and coordinate state-wide actions on marine debris, including creation of a Marine Debris Action Plan, which was supported by an Alaska Sea Grant State Fellow based in Anchorage.

National Ocean Service - National Marine Sanctuary Nominations
NOAA has determined that the St. George Unangan Heritage and the Alaĝum Kanuux̂ (Heart of the Ocean) sanctuary nominations have successfully met the national significance criteria and management considerations described in the sanctuary nomination process. The areas under consideration by NOAA for national marine sanctuary designation may be selected for designation, but being on the inventory does not guarantee that the nominated areas will become a sanctuary.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (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 based in Anchorage, Alaska with a Board of Directors composed 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. AOOS supports new cost-effective tools that gather information for navigating Alaska's vast coastline and provides collaborative support to build new assets and ensure existing platforms continue to collect valuable data. AOOS brings scientists and ocean users together to better understand how changes to Alaska's marine ecosystems impact coastal communities through collaborative networks including the Alaska Ocean Acidification Network, Alaska Harmful Algal Bloom Network, Alaska Water Level Watch, and a new Alaska Marine Ecosystem Network.

National Weather Service (NWS) - National Data Buoy Center 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 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.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Ocean Acidification Observing Network (NOA-ON)

The NOAA Ocean Acidification Observing Network (NOA-ON) is a sustained investment in ocean chemistry observing networks in U.S. waters and abroad. There are currently 16 buoys sponsored by the NOAA OAR Ocean Acidification Program in coastal, open-ocean and coral reef waters that contribute to this network. The long-term datasets collected from these moorings are key to understanding how ocean chemistry and other ocean conditions are changing over time, and their impacts on marine and coastal ecosystems. These buoys are located in Alaska (Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea), American Samoa (Fagatele Bay),California (California Current Ecosystem 1 & 2), Chesapeake Bay (MD, VA), Louisiana (Coastal LA), Florida (Cheeca Rocks), Georgia (Grays Reef), Hawaii (Kāneʻohe Bay and CRIMP-II, both in O'ahu) Oregon (Coos Bay), Maine (Gulf of Maine), Puerto Rico (La Parguera), Washington (Cha'ba), and Lake Huron (Thunder Bay).

Statewide

NOAA Office of Education - Environmental Literacy Program

The Environmental Literacy Program (ELP), administered by NOAA's Office of Education, provides grants and support for formal (K-12) and informal education to advance the agency's mission. In Alaska, ELP funded a project in which the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies and the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve will partner with tribal organizations in southcentral Alaska to foster and support community-driven educational and monitoring programs that will safeguard healthy marine resources and abundant freshwater resources against rapid, ongoing climatic changes affecting Alaska Native communities. The goal is to increase environmental literacy and resiliency within southcentral Alaska's most vulnerable communities through workshops that enhance community-based monitoring programs and engage tribal Environmental Coordinators, local educators, and high school students in culturally responsive hazards education. Through the Southcentral Alaska Collaborative for Resilience through Education and Decision-making (SACRED) project, communities will establish sustainable long-term environmental monitoring programs and educational opportunities that involve youth in reducing risks from marine toxins and ensuring continued access to traditional foods and safe drinking water. change, and other environmental hazards. Environmental literacy includes the knowledge, skills, and confidence to 1) reason about the ways that human and natural systems interact globally and locally; 2) participate in civic processes; and 3) incorporate scientific information, cultural knowledge, and diverse community values when taking action to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from environmental hazards, including mitigating and adapting to climate change.

NOAA Office of Education - Coastal Ecosystem Learning Centers (CELC) network

In Alaska, NOAA's Office of Education provides support to the Alaska SeaLife Center in Kenai Peninsula Borough as part of the Coastal Ecosystem Learning Centers (CELC) network, which is made up of 25 aquariums and marine science education centers located throughout North America. The CELC network collaborates on a variety of initiatives, ranging from youth summits to multi-institution projects, with the goal of better engaging the public in understanding, appreciating, and protecting marine and freshwater ecosystems. Through the CELC network, the Office of Education provides guidance, resources, and scientific expertise to these institutions, which collectively reach an estimated 20 million people annually across North America. By coordinating with the CELC network, NOAA helps to further its mission of engaging the public in protecting and preserving coastal and marine ecosystems.

NOAA's Cooperative Institute for Climate, Ocean, and Ecosystem Studies (CICOES).

The purpose of the cooperative institute is to facilitate and conduct collaborative, multidisciplinary research to support NOAA's mission, educate and prepare the next generation of scientists to be technically skilled, environmentally literate, and reflect the national diversity, and engage and educate the citizenry of the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and the nation about human-caused impacts on ecosystem health and socioeconomic sustainability.

National Weather Service - **NEXRAD (WSR-88D) Systems**

NEXRAD is used to warn the people of the United States about dangerous weather and its location. This radar technology allows meteorologists to warn the public to take shelter with more notice than ever before. The NEXRAD network provides significant improvements in severe weather and flash flood warnings, air traffic safety, flow control for air traffic, resource protection at military bases, and management of water, agriculture, forest, and snow removal. NEXRAD radar has a range of up to 250 nautical miles, and can provide information about wind speed and direction, as well as the location, size, and shape of precipitation. There are 159 operational NEXRAD radar systems deployed throughout the United States and overseas, of which seven are in Alaska.

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.

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) – Regional Aquaculture Coordinator
The aquaculture coordinator leads regional efforts to foster sustainable aquaculture across the region. Alaska has a growing commercial marine aquaculture industry supported by a world class research and technology sector. Regional priorities include shellfish and seaweed farming. The Aquaculture coordinator supports regulatory efficiency, aquaculture outreach and education, and serves as liaisons with state and local agencies, tribes, non-government organizations, academia, and industry. The coordinator also works as part of NOAA's Aquaculture Program to foster sustainable U.S. marine aquaculture to increase production of seafood and support business and employment opportunities.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Deep-Sea Coral Research and Technology Program
NOAA's Deep Sea Coral Research is administered by NOAA Fisheries' Office of Habitat Conservation. Mandated by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, it is the nation's only federal research program dedicated to increasing scientific understanding of deep-sea coral ecosystems. Deep-sea corals occur off of every coastal state in the country, and create important habitats for countless species, including many fish species. The Program collaborates closely with partners, including other NOAA offices, to study the distribution, abundance, and diversity of deep sea corals and sponges. This work then informs critical management decisions in the waters of the United States and its territories. These decisions enhance the sustainability of deep-sea fisheries and other ocean uses, while conserving deep-sea coral and sponge habitats.

The Program works with partners to complete multi-year regional fieldwork initiatives, as well as smaller projects around the country, centered on integrating new and existing information on these vulnerable and biologically diverse habitats. The first research initiative took place from 2009 to 2011 in the U.S. South Atlantic region and provided valuable information to help decision-makers refine protected area boundaries. To date, the Program has completed one or more initiatives in each region of the United States.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Ocean Service (NOS), and NOAA General Counsel - 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 funding from responsible parties 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. Alaska is a co-trustee with NOAA for assessment and restoration after pollution incidents in Alaska. For more information about our work in Alaska, visit: DARRP in Your State (and use the top menu to navigate to "Alaska") and this interactive map.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - NOAA Ocean Guardian School Program
A NOAA Ocean Guardian School makes a commitment to the protection and conservation of its local watersheds, the world's ocean, and special ocean areas, like national marine sanctuaries. Funds are provided to schools at $4,000 per year if the school makes this commitment by proposing and then implementing a school- or community-based conservation project. Once the school has completed its project, the school receives official recognition as a NOAA Ocean Guardian School. To date, the Ocean Guardian School Program has reached more than 88,797 students and 3,599 teachers.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - NOAA Ocean Guardian Youth Ambassador Program
Youth aged 13-18 from across the United States and its territories that are committed to ocean conservation and stewardship of our blue planet can apply to become a NOAA Ocean Guardian Youth Ambassador. This year-long program looks for enthusiastic youth with new ideas and a unique perspective who want to learn more about America's underwater treasures and share their passion with others. Youth learn how to become a leader at their school or in their local community to make a difference in the conservation of the ocean through marine protected areas.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Students for Zero Waste Week

Students are inviting their local communities to "Go Green and Think Blue" by joining them in the annual *Students for Zero Waste Week campaign*. During this campaign led by the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, students focus on reducing land-based waste in order to protect the health of local marine environments. These young leaders are raising awareness of how single-use plastic and other types of litter affect the health of local watersheds, national marine sanctuaries, and the ocean. In addition, some schools are looking at ways to reduce their energy use on campus with hopes of raising awareness of how the burning of fossil fuels also impacts the health of the ocean.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Regional 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. The Regional Geodetic Advisor in Alaska only serves the state of Alaska due to its size and unique mapping 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 44 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 121 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 52 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 1928, 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
The National Sea Grant College Program (Sea Grant) is a federal-university partnership administered by NOAA that integrates research, extension outreach, and education. Sea Grant forms a national network of 34 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 with Alaska Sea Grant offer technical assistance, marine education, applied research and other expert advice on how Alaskans can sustain healthy coastal economies, communities and ecosystems, through classes, workshops, training, and other resources. Alaska Sea Grant is based at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and has offices in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Juneau, Kodiak, Dillingham, Nome, Juneau, Cordova, and Petersburg. Get involved with Sea Grant through state and national opportunities like the John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship program at seagrant.noaa.gov and alaskaseagrant.org.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) / Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Projects

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was entrusted with billions of supplemental federal funding dollars with passage of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law on November 15, 2021 and the Inflation Reduction Act on August 16, 2022. This historic infrastructure funding has been invested in communities across the nation to build resilience in the face of climate change. NOAA distributed funding to communities, tribal, state and local governments, higher education programs, businesses, non-profit organizations, and facilities in need. NOAA funded billions of dollars in grants and cooperative agreements across the country to fund projects that enhance climate resilience, restore coastal and marine habitats, improve safety, and create jobs. For an interactive map of NOAA BIL and IRA investments in your state, visit https://www.noaa.gov/bil-ira-awards-explorer.

BIL

Snow Water Equivalent and Quantitative Precipitation Estimation from Snowfall Rate Retrievals - Applications in Alaska, $33,340
The lack of radar and in-situ snowfall data during the winter over most of Alaska makes it very challenging to provide realistic inputs of snowfall into hydrologic models. A satellite precipitation product, CMORPH2, can significantly improve the snow water equivalent (SWE) and Quantitative Precipitation Estimation (QPE) information required for a hydrologic

model of Alaska. The snowfall rate (SFR) product in CMORPH2 can be improved with machine learning algorithms. Work is being performed by the Cooperative Institute for Satellite Earth System Studies (CISESS) at University of Maryland.

Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fund, $1,200,000
The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fund will support projects to maintain healthy salmon populations and restore habitats. Projects funded include the protection of water quantity and quality, land conservation, fish passage improvements, removal of invasive species, instream restoration and monitoring of salmon populations.

The Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Tribal Research and Restoration Program, $700,000
The Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Consortia will support population research and monitoring to better understand complex relationships between salmon and freshwater, nearshore and marine environments while improving the management and recovery of declining salmon populations.

Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fund, $1,800,000
The Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Alaska Sustainable Salmon Fund will support projects to maintain healthy salmon populations and restore habitats. Projects funded include the protection of water quantity and quality, land conservation, fish passage improvements, removal of invasive species, instream restoration and monitoring of salmon populations.

The Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Tribal Research and Restoration Program, $1,300,000
The Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Consortia will support population research and monitoring to better understand complex relationships between salmon and freshwater, nearshore and marine environments while improving the management and recovery of declining salmon populations.

Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska, $1,382,053
Remediation of subsistence salmon habitat and estimation of sockeye and pink salmon escapement into Unalaska Lake, Unalaska Island. The Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska will monitor sockeye and pink salmon escapement before contamination removal from Unalaska Lake and Iliuliuk Creek.

Basin to Delta: Copper River Watershed Fish Passage Restoration, Alaska, $1,372,937
This project will remove two culverts and design seven additional culvert removals in Copper River delta. This flood-prone area has seen multiple 100-year flood events in recent years. Removing the culverts will reduce the risk of structural failure and maintain community access to emergency services and resources.

Eyak Corporation Fish Passage Restoration and Program Development on the Copper River Delta, $2,900,000
This project will build capacity for planning and implementing fish passage and connection restoration projects in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Copper River Watershed Project. The work will support salmon species of profound importance to native and rural subsistence users, recreational anglers, and commercial fishermen.

Assessment and engineered designs for anadromous fish passage infrastructure on Sealaska lands, $425,920
This project will assess and prioritize stream-crossing barriers on Prince of Wales Island and will create designs for 10 individual barrier projects. The island is one of the most productive areas for salmon in Southeast Alaska, supporting coho, chum, pink, and sockeye, which have been important to inhabitants for millennia.

Chickaloon Village Traditional Council Tribal Fish Passage Project, $1,852,454
This project will remove fish passage barriers within traditional ancestral lands and develop a Fish Passage Working Group for the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. They will also increase the knowledge and capacity of tribal staff members to oversee fish passage restoration planning, design, and implementation.

The Resurrection: Restoration of a Watershed and Salmon in Alaska, $3,839,574
This project will restore salmon habitat in Resurrection Creek, in an area historically altered by gold mining. Resurrection Creek is located on Kenai Peninsula, which supports one of the largest sport fisheries in North America. This effort will benefit numerous salmon species, and will support prey for Cook Inlet beluga whale, a NOAA Species in the Spotlight. It will also provide benefits such as flood reduction and job creation to nearby communities like the Town of Hope.

Developing a Climate Impact Statement for Coastal Erosion and Shoreline Stability in Levelock, AK, $380,129
This project will conduct a Climate Impact Statement for the Native Village of Levelock, Alaska. The Climate Impact Statement will assess how future climate scenarios could affect Levelock and provide strategies to improve their resilience to hazards like sea level rise and flooding. In particular, it will focus on how climate change could impact erosion of the Kvichak River, which the community relies on for supply services and sockeye salmon fishing.

Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to Support Improved Coastal, Ocean, and Great Lakes Observing System and Enhance Sharing and Integration of Federal and non-Federal Data, $2,500,000
The overall goals of this project are to:- Increase observing and forecasting capacity throughout Alaska waters- Increase access to existing coastal and ocean data- Package information and data to meet the needs of all usersFor the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), the Alaska Ocean Observing System (AOOS) has adopted these priorities:- Increase our partnerships in order to sustain existing and planned observations to: 1. support improved and enhanced coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes observing systems; and 2. enhance associated sharing and integration of Federal and non-Federal data by Regional Ocean Partnerships (ROP) or their equivalent development and on shifting models and technologies into operational status.

Kachemak Bay NERR Infrastructure Capacity-Building, $299,987
This funding will build the capacity of the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (KB NERR) within the University of Alaska Anchorage to plan for and implement habitat restoration and conservation projects proposed through funding opportunities connected to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Specifically, KB NERR will use these funds to enhance capacity for planning, coordinating and developing habitat-focused infrastructure projects, including developing regional land conservation plans, project selection and evaluation criteria; plan and implement stakeholder meetings; and provide stipend for partner engagement, especially partners from underserved communities.

Kachemak Drive Peatlands Water Quality Improvement Project, $1,272,383
Through a partnership with the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, the City of Homer will acquire 55 acres of peatland, an area that provides habitat for moose, bear, and other fish and coastal wildlife, and improves water quality for salmon and other fish. The peatland will also serve as a nature-based solution for stormwater collection. This work will simultaneously recharge water levels in the peat, protect the water quality of Kachemak Bay, and mitigate coastal erosion.

Large Debris Removal and the Establishment of a Regional Center for Marine Debris in Alaska, $5,850,000
The University of Alaska Fairbanks is working with partners to establish a Center for Marine Debris in Alaska, to support targeted marine debris removal projects and ongoing collection, monitoring, transport, recycling, and recovery.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) based algorithms for predictive maintenance using NOAA data-sets for renewable energy assets, $649,950
This research aims to develop decision support tools for better maintenance and planning of renewable energy generation and storage assets using atmospheric, local weather, and on-ground environmental data blended with site-, regional- and national-generation data. The study will use a combination of these data to understand the relationship between non-cloud cover based atmospheric conditions and the impact on renewable energy generation and storage which will then be used to develop models for planning and decision support for operations.

Pathways Home: Removing Barriers to Salmon Migration and Increasing Community Resilience in the Tongass National Forest, $4,242,980
This project will address several stream crossing barriers in the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska, where thousands of streams support one of the world's greatest salmon-producing regions. Logging and road building activities in the forest have created barriers that affect salmon migration, spawning, and rearing. This project will restore access to nearly 20 miles of stream habitat and 52 acres of lake and wetland habitat for coho and other salmon species.

Unlocking Unalaska Lake: Qawalangin Tribe's Restoration of Fish Passage Through Barrier Removal and Culvert Replacement, $2,700,000
This project will replace three undersized culverts blocking fish passage between two sides of Unalaska Lake with a single large structure. This will expand access to shoreline and spawning habitat for sockeye and pink salmon, which are important cultural and subsistence resources for the tribe. The project will also support a Tribal Fisheries Coordinator to oversee the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska's Fisheries Program, including this project and a detailed inventory of culverts along roadways.

Rivers of Resilience: Protecting Copper River's Vital Salmon Habitat, $496,545
This project will increase tribal capacity for fish passage by supporting a stream restoration biologist within the Ahtna Territory in southcentral Alaska, which includes a large majority of the Copper River watershed. AITRC is made up of representatives from the eight federally recognized tribes and two Alaska Native Corporations of the Ahtna Territory. The Copper River supports all five Pacific salmon species, which are key subsistence and cultural resources.

Restoring Pacific salmon habitat and reducing disaster risk from climate change-induced glacial outburst flooding, Mendenhall River Watershed, Juneau, AK, $1,500,000
This project will work with the community and local collaborators to assess and design restoration projects on the Mendenhall River. These efforts are in response to reoccurring high water releases due to climate change, which are causing flooding and erosion. The projects will serve as examples for restoration versus riprap for anticipated future climate change events, and aim to shift thinking to solutions that are salmon habitat-friendly while also mitigating flood risk for landowners.

Montague Island Large Derelict Fishing Gear and Creosote Treated Lumber Removal, $3,799,493
Gulf of Alaska Keeper is leading professional and volunteer crews to remove large marine debris from the remote and rugged coastline of Montague Island in the northern Gulf of Alaska.

Scaling Ghost Gear Removal on a National Level by Catalyzing Local Impact, $5,218,000
Ocean Conservancy is administering a national competitive grant program for the removal of large marine debris, working with California fishers on solutions to ghost gear challenges, creating tools to better prevent derelict fishing gear, and removing marine debris in southwest Alaska and the Lower Florida Keys.

IRA

Distributed Mobile Upcycling, $639,737

The Alaska Sea Grant was awarded $639,737 to develop a distributed mobile plastic recycling system that can feasibly convert Plastic Ocean Waste and Ocean Bound Plastic into Recycled Plastic Lumber in multiple communities each year. This project aims to build greater community engagement through creating projects locally, reduce landfill usage, increase local jobs in Alaska, and decrease environmental impact from plastics.

Chilkat Indian Village Capacity Development & Watershed Monitoring at Targeted Sites within the Chilkat Watershed in Response to Mining Development, $716,707

The Chilkat Indian Village project will perform baseline monitoring, and corresponding data analyses and capacity development, for portions of the Chilkat watershed that would be impacted by the Palmer Project mine development from the headwaters of the Klehini to the outlet of the Chilkat River. The collection of baseline monitoring data will be analyzed for water quality, sediment, and fish tissue at six sites downstream of the Palmer Project which will include USGS stream-gaging in the Klehini River station. Indigenous knowledge will be collected from tribal members about salmon presence and observations of potential impacts from land use and climate change.

Sustaining Native Village of Tyonek's Subsistence Salmon through Fish Passage Barrier Removal in West Cook Inlet, Alaska, $3,798,206

This project will restore spawning and rearing habitat for all five species of Pacific salmon by removing four fish passage barriers in West Cook Inlet. This work will benefit the endangered Cook Inlet Beluga Whale, a NOAA Species in the Spotlight, which preys on salmon. It will also help protect against climate change related flooding and subsequent road washouts.

Kasaan to Goose Creek Road Project - Final Design, Permitting & Construction for Restoring Tribal Fish Passage through Barrier Removal, $4,998,001

This project will replace multiple culverts at road stream crossings along the Kasaan to Goose Creek Road. This work is part of a larger effort to rehabilitate the former logging road and reopen habitat for salmon by replacing 4 bridges and 374 culverts. It will also help reduce flooding on the only road to the Organized Village of Kasaan.

Matanuska Watershed Fish Passage Restoration Phase II, $6,160,641

This project will provide training to tribal staff in fish passage restoration planning, design, and implementation and support the coordination of the Alaska Tribal Fish Passage Working Group. This group includes tribal entities and federal, state, and local agencies which will work towards the implementation of future tribal fish passage projects. This project will also remove three culverts blocking fish passage in the Matanuska watershed and design a stream restoration project on Moose Creek.

Alaska Oceans 2075: Accelerating a Resilient Future, $249,540

This award will support the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation in its work to expand upon its AFDF Startup Accelerator with three ocean-based climate resilience themes: (1) ecosystem services, (2) resilient coastal communities, and (3) climate-ready maritime industries. By working to match climate solutions with market opportunities, AFDF can accelerate the next generation of ocean businesses that enhance the climate resilience and economies of Alaska’s coastal communities. Entrepreneurs participating in the Accelerator will gain targeted support to optimize the rollout of innovative climate solutions. Over time, this initiative aims to fortify food security, sustain employment, and stimulate economic growth in coastal and rural communities, with particular emphasis on Alaska Native villages, seafood harvesters, and processors.

Implementation of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) to Support Alaska Coastal Resilience, $6,388,000
AOOS will support community-led and co-developed projects, including deployment of new buoys and moorings to benefit tribes and frontline communities, workshops and monitoring support for harmful algal blooms and fisheries, support for regional observing networks, youth engagement and data management. Additionally, AOOS will fill gaps in the Alaska Water Level Watch network and expand coverage of a tool that converts elevation data from various sources into a common reference system.

Increasing Capacity of Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve to Steward Coastal Resources and Resilient Communities, $400,000
This funding will build the ability of the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve within Alaska to implement projects, initiatives, and programs that increase the climate resilience of coastal communities within coastal counties. Specifically, Kachemak Bay NERR will use these funds to conduct monitoring and research to develop knowledge relevant to coastal communities, provide opportunities for all learners to improve coastal science literacy, and build capacity for coastal stewardship through information exchange, skills-building, and partnerships.

Stronger, Together: Expanding Climate Adaptation Technical Assistance for Frontline Alaska Native Communities, $74,950,045
Alaska is an underserved state and is on the front lines for a number of climate impacts, especially remote Native Alaskan communities who depend on traditional subsistence practices. This project envisions transforming the landscape of Alaska tribal climate adaptation activities from a state of very limited capacity to a thriving network of practitioners that are making rapid progress toward addressing extremely complex, long-term problems such as community relocation, behavioral health, and food sovereignty. The inspiration for this vision, and the foundation for achieving it, is based on the strength and resiliency of Alaska Native cultures. The project will focus on three major adaptation actions: 1) establishing a community climate risk assessment program; 2) expanding statewide tribal adaptation technical assistance; and 3) networking and knowledge sharing. This project is expected to serve nearly 100 Alaska Native communities statewide and provide funding for 42 new full-time equivalent positions with additional support for 21 existing positions. *This project was funded through the Climate Resilience Regional Challenge.*

Bristol Bay Guardians, $1,999,470
This project will expand current community-based monitoring efforts in the tribal community of Igiugig and share lessons learned and approaches taken with nearby tribal communities. The goal is to create a regional "guardians" network based on Canada's successful Indigenous Guardians programs. The focus is on community investments, training opportunities for residents, and uplifting Indigenous and local knowledge in regards to land relationship planning (i.e., natural resource management) practices. The initiative uses the strengths of Indigenous knowledge to guide Western scientific methodologies and further relationships among tribes and all levels of government and community. *This project was funded through the Climate Resilience Regional Challenge.*

Bristol Bay Climate Adaptation Planning Program, $2,000,000
Led by a consortium of 31 federally recognized tribes, the project will center Indigenous knowledge and practices in climate adaptation planning, identifying community needs and priorities and creating solid, tangible solutions for a historically underserved population in a remote, hard-to-access area of Alaska. Partners from across the Bristol Bay region will join together in a three-phase project that will establish the Bristol Bay Regional Resilience Collaborative to coordinate regional climate adaptation planning while prioritizing education, action, and implementation. This will build enduring capacity and integrate climate adaptation into all facets of planning in the region, securing a resilient future that sustains the communities' natural resources, way of life, and economy. *This project was funded through the Climate Resilience Regional Challenge.*

Inflation Reduction Act: Climate Ecosystems Fisheries Initiative Alaska Regional Effort, $565,971
The Climate, Ecosystems, and Fisheries Initiative is a NOAA-wide effort to build the nationwide, operational ocean modeling and decision support system needed to reduce impacts, increase resilience, and help adapt to changing ocean conditions. This CEFI Regional Team, based at NOAA PMEL and co-development partners at the Cooperative Institute for Climate, Ocean, and Ecosystem Studies (CICOES), are part of the Alaska/Arctic Team and will be focused on customized MOM6 regional ocean outlooks for CEFI Decision Support Teams & other users.

IRA Supplemental: Co-designing a short-term sea ice prediction tool for Alaska? coasts through advancing sea ice modeling and iterative research engagement, $377,905
This project will improve the sea ice prediction capability through advanced modeling and iterative engagements of local communities and partners in Alaska. The existing prediction tool based on the state-of-art sea ice model will be further refined to use higher spatial resolution (1.5km) and incorporate impacts from tides. At the same time, we will work with Alaskan Communities to build co-design partnerships, conduct interviews, workshops, and/or surveys to better understand user needs and usability of the tool, better understand how sea ice coverage impacts Alaskan communities that depend on sea ice for hunting activities and transportation.

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA); Advancing Seasonal Sea Ice Breakup Modeling and Observations for Kotzebue Sound Communities, $123,514
This project focuses on enhancing understanding and prediction of sea ice patterns in Hotham Inlet (a.k.a. Kobuk Lake), Alaska, which is crucial for the Kotzebue Sound communities reliant on sea ice for transportation and hunting. Central to our initiative is SubZero, a novel model adept at simulating the breakup of sea ice, a key process in confined areas like Kobuk Lake. This lake's ice breakup, driven by wind rather than complex ocean currents, presents a unique opportunity for SubZero to accurately replicate ice floe dynamics. We aim to apply SubZero in studying Kobuk Lake's seasonal ice breakup, a pivotal spring event with significant implications for local residents.

Expanding and Connecting Tribal-led Climate Adaptation Capacity at ANTHC, $1,475,000
This project will support the Consortium's Climate Initiatives Program, six interns, and sustain the Alaska Tribal Climate Change Advisory Group. Additionally, the project will fund staff time devoted to providing direct technical assistance support for Alaska Native communities to develop and implement climate adaptation solutions. The Alaska Tribal Climate Change Advisory Group ensures that all Tribal climate change efforts are led by and prioritized according to the needs of Alaska Native people.

Expanding and Strengthening an Indigenous Workforce for Climate Resilience in Alaska, $2,306,004
This project aims to address the demand for climate-resilient monitoring programs and local workforce development in Alaska by leveraging existing capacity within the Tribal Government of St. Paul Island's Indigenous Sentinels Network, the Bering Sea Research Center, and a partnership with Iḷisaġvik College. This collaborative effort will engage a diverse network of climate service practitioners, including Indigenous community leaders, state agencies, academic institutions and nonprofits, to support climate resilience workforce development that centers Indigenous knowledge in climate research.

Building Capacity for Alaska Native Engagement and Science Communication in Alaska, $1,133,936
This project focuses on addressing climate change impacts, adaptation, and hazard mitigation for Alaska Native peoples. It will engage directly with Alaska Native organizations and the communities they serve. The initiative will extend the existing Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy (ACCAP) small grants project by providing direct funding to regional Alaska Native non-profits to support their climate adaptation goals. This work aims to enhance ACCAP's capacity to meet community-defined needs related to climate change.

Pacific Salmon And Steelhead Hatchery Maintenance And Modernization, In Support Of Tribal Treaty Fishing RightsInvestment in tribal hatcheries producing pacific salmon and steelhead, and hatcheries that support tribal treaty fishing rights, $240,000,000
The funding will focus on deferred maintenance, repairs, and modernization of hatchery infrastructure. NOAA fisheries has transferred the funds to the bureau of indian affairs to administer the funding. This funding aims to: improve the efficiency and effectiveness of fish hatcheries in rearing healthy pacific salmon and steelhead; enhance the resilience of hatcheries to climate change and other environmental stressors; and support tribal co-management of pacific salmon and steelhead resources, ensuring the health of these culturally and economically vital species for future generations.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council Inflation Reduction Grant, $1,457,046
The North Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) will use funding to implement fishery management measures necessary to advance climate-ready fisheries by improving climate resiliency and responsiveness to climate impacts and develop and advance climate-related fisheries management planning and implementation efforts. Initial year funding includes operational expenses associated with the creation of a new position that will further develop climate change initiatives, along with related travel support.

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