



NOAA In Your State

Georgia

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 Georgia

Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary	Savannah	GA-1
Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve	Sapelo Island	GA-1
Southeast River Forecast Center	Peachtree City	GA-3
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) / Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Projects	Project Specific	GA

The state of Georgia also has one Weather Forecasting Offices, one Regional Office, one Science on a Sphere® exhibition, and one National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Weather Forecast Office

Peachtree City GA-3

National Weather Service (NWS) Weather Forecast Offices (WFO) are staffed 24/7/365 and provide weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of Georgia. There are 122 WFOs nationwide of which one is in Georgia. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for weather 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, 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 Georgia weather, visit www.weather.gov and, on the national map, click on the relevant county or district.

Science On a Sphere®

Macon GA-2

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. It is located at the Museum of Arts and Sciences in Macon.

GA-1

Brunswick

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.

Fort Pulaski/Savannah

National Ocean Service (NOS) - National Water Level Observation Network

NOS operates one long-term continuously operating tide station in the state of Georgia, which provides data and information on tidal datums and relative sea level trends, and is capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. This station is located at Fort Pulaski. The station is associated with a set of tidal benchmarks installed in the

ground that is used to reference the height of the water levels and helps connect the water level to land. 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) - [Savannah PORTS®](#)

A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community in the Savannah area. Real-time data are quality-controlled and disseminated to local users for safe and efficient navigation and include water level (tide) with meteorological data from one station at Fort Pulaski and a bridge air gap measurement system on the Talmadge Memorial Bridge.

[Glynco](#)

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

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement is the only conservation enforcement program (Federal or State) that is exclusively dedicated to Federal fisheries and marine resource enforcement. Its mission is to protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws and international treaties and obligations dedicated to protecting wildlife and their natural habitat. Our special agents and enforcement officers ensure compliance with these laws and take enforcement action if there are violations. Additionally, the Cooperative Enforcement Program allows NOAA the ability to leverage the resources and assistance of 27 coast states and U.S. territorial marine conservation law enforcement agencies in direct support of the Federal enforcement mission. Effective fisheries law enforcement is critical to creating a level playing field for U.S. fishermen and enabling sustainable fisheries to support vibrant coastal communities.

[Sapelo Island](#)

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Sapelo Island 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 6,110 acre Sapelo Island Research Reserve was designated in 1976 and is managed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Sapelo Island is the fourth largest barrier island in the state and is one of the most pristine, providing habitat for endangered and threatened species including the Southern bald eagle, peregrine falcons, ospreys, brown pelicans, woodstorks, Wilson's plovers, American Alligators, loggerhead sea turtles, North Atlantic right whales, and manatees.

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 the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve will focus their research on the effects of saltwater intrusion on mature *Pinus Taeda* health and water use in barrier island maritime forests.

[Savannah](#)

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [NOAA Cooperative Marine Education and Research Program](#)

The Southeast Fisheries Science Center supports the Savannah State University/NOAA Cooperative Marine Education and Research Program. The goal is to conduct research in line with the interests of NOAA Fisheries while preparing students for careers in research, management, and public policy that support the sustainable harvest and conservation of our nation's living marine resources.

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

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement is the only conservation enforcement program (Federal or State) that is exclusively dedicated to Federal fisheries and marine resource enforcement. Its mission is to protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws and international treaties and obligations dedicated to protecting wildlife and their natural habitat. Our special agents and enforcement officers ensure compliance with these laws and take enforcement action if there are violations. Additionally, the Cooperative Enforcement Program allows NOAA the ability to leverage the resources and assistance of 27 coast states and U.S. territorial marine conservation law enforcement agencies in direct support of the Federal enforcement mission. Effective fisheries law enforcement is critical to creating a level playing field for U.S. fishermen and enabling sustainable fisheries to support vibrant coastal communities. The Office of Law Enforcement's Southeast Division is headquartered in St. Petersburg, FL, with a field office in Savannah, GA.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary](#)

Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary protects a vibrant hard-bottom area off the coast of Georgia. The reef's scattered rocky outcroppings and ledges provide homes for an abundance of marine life. Crabs, lobsters, soft corals, sponges, sea stars and other organisms form a dense carpet of living creatures, covering the nooks and crannies of Gray's Reef and giving it the name "live bottom." The reef attracts more than 900 species of invertebrates—animals without backbones—and over 200 species of fish, including black sea bass, snappers, groupers and mackerels. Loggerhead sea turtles, a threatened species, forage and rest year-round at Gray's Reef, and the reef is within the critical habitat and only known winter calving ground of the highly endangered North Atlantic right whale. The 22-square-mile sanctuary is the only protected natural reef and one of a few natural marine protected areas between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and Cape Canaveral, Florida. It is one of the dozens of marine protected areas that make up the National Marine Sanctuary System and is governed by the *National Marine Sanctuaries Act*. Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary beauty and marine resources attracts recreational boaters, anglers and divers. Given the sanctuary's remote ocean location 19 miles east of Sapelo Island, most people experience Gray's Reef through visitor centers, exhibits, public events, or virtually..

Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary operates the Gray's Reef Ocean Discovery Center located in downtown Savannah, Georgia. The 2,700 square foot center hosts free public programs, exhibits, virtual reality dives, and special events each dedicated to the wonders of the sanctuary and the connections between people and the waters of coastal Georgia. The sanctuary also operates exhibits hosted across the coastal southeast. These sites have a variety of exhibits from life-like dioramas of the live bottom, to touchscreen Ocean Media Galleries where guests can explore the sanctuary's life, history, research, and the national marine sanctuary system.

NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps (NOAA Corps) - [Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary Vessel Operations Coordinator](#)

The NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps stations an officer at the Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary in support of National Ocean Service scientific operations. This officer manages the daily operations of the Sanctuary's two vessels, as well as performs a variety of administrative and operational duties, such as managing marine field operations in collaboration with the Research Coordinator; working with the NOAA Small Boat Contract Engineer to assemble statements of work for yard periods and major maintenance items; serving as OIC or mate during most underway operations aboard site vessels; serving as on-scene NOAA Working Diver and Divemaster; assisting the Chief Scientist and divemaster aboard the NOAA Ship *Nancy Foster* during relevant research projects; acting as law enforcement liaison during GA Department of Natural Resources law enforcement boat patrols and USCG aircraft overflights; working with

Federal, State, university, and NGO groups to conduct research within the sanctuary; and serving as property contact for the site.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [UGA/Sea Grant Marine Education Center and Aquarium](#) and [Shellfish Research Lab](#)

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. Georgia Sea Grant has several operations in Savannah, including operating the UGA Marine Education Center and Aquarium and the Shellfish Research lab, both at Skidaway Island.

GA-2

[Newton](#)

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 manage the USCRN in partnership with NOAA's NESDIS/NCEI.

[Macon](#)

NOAA Office of Education - [Science On a Sphere®](#) at the Museum of Arts and Sciences. See [Page 2](#) for details.

GA-3

[Hampton](#)

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

Housed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Atlanta Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), the NWS Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) staff provides aviation forecasts and other weather information to ARTCC personnel for use in directing the safe, smooth flow of aviation traffic in central Georgia, western South Carolina, western North Carolina, central Alabama, and eastern Tennessee.

[Peachtree City](#)

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

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

Co-located with the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Peachtree City, the NWS Southeast River Forecast Center (RFC) performs continuous river basin modeling and provides hydrologic forecast and guidance products for rivers and streams in for the southeastern U.S. covering most of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina. 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 water and flood information for critical decisions (aka Impact-based Decision-Support Services or IDSS).

GA-5

Atlanta

NOAA Office of Education — [Coastal Ecosystem Learning Centers \(CELC\) network](#)

In Georgia, NOAA's Office of Education provides support to the [Georgia Aquarium](#) in Fulton County 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.

GA-10

Watkinsville

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 manage the USCRN in partnership with NOAA's NESDIS/NCEI.

GA-12

Cumberland Sound

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Kings Bay PORTS®](#)

A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) operates and serves maritime interests near the Cumberland Sound, St. Marys River Entrance and Kings Bay U.S. Navy Submarine Base. Real-time data are quality-controlled and disseminated to local users for safe and efficient navigation and include water level (tide) with meteorological data from two stations, tidal current observations from six locations and wave observations from one location.

Coastal

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 ([Kāne'ohe 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](#)).

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 Georgia, 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 Georgia Department of Natural Resources has received multiple awards through this program, including grants to support projects focused on Atlantic, shortnose, and Gulf sturgeon and loggerhead sea turtles.

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 is one stranding network member in the state. NOAA Fisheries funds eligible members of the Stranding Network through the competitive John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. Although Prescott grants have been awarded to recipients in GA in previous years, no grants were awarded in FY20. Nationwide, 43 competitive grants were awarded for a total of \$3.7 million.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Sea Turtle Salvage and Stranding Network](#)

The Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (STSSN) was formally established in 1980 to collect information on and document strandings of marine turtles along the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts. The network, which includes federal, state and private partners, encompasses the coastal areas of the eighteen-state region from Maine to Texas, and includes portions of the U.S. Caribbean. Data gathered by the Network helps inform bycatch reduction efforts, monitor factors affecting turtle health, and provide other information needed for sea turtle management and population recovery.

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 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. Georgia received funding for one project in FY22 and one project in FY23, as well as funds to build the state's capacity to protect its coastal communities and resources.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System \(Southeast Coastal Ocean Observing Regional Association\)](#)

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 Southeast Coastal Ocean Observing Regional Association (SECOORA) is one of eleven Regional Associations that partner with the NOAA led Integrated Ocean Observing System (U.S. IOOS®) to address regional and national needs for coastal and ocean data and information. SECOORA coordinates coastal and ocean observing activities in the southeast. Its mission is to observe, understand, and increase awareness of our coastal ocean; promoting knowledge, economic and environmental health through strong regional partnerships. SECOORA invests in buoys and other technologies to collect information about the ocean to help keep Georgians safe.

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 a variety of navigation related challenges. NOAA's navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Georgia. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Georgia 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 Charleston, South Carolina to support mariners and stakeholders in the Southeast region.

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 the Coast Survey's suite of navigational charts. NRT-Fernandina is homeported in Fernandina Beach, FL and is able to respond within 24 to 48 hours.

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. NOAA awarded two grants in Georgia, and these lands are protected in perpetuity. In addition, a land conservation project was funded in FY23 in Georgia under the CELCP authority with funding through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

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

Through a unique federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to implement the National Coastal Zone Management Program in Georgia. NOAA provides the state coastal management program with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone

Management Act and ensure coastal waters and lands are used in a balanced way to support jobs, reduce use conflicts, and sustain natural resources.

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

This program matches postgraduate students with state and territory coastal zone programs to work on two-year projects proposed by the state or territory. The Georgia Coastal Management Program is hosting a fellow from 2024-2026 who is helping to develop an outreach and education strategy for coastal resilience in Georgia by determining the needs of unique communities and working with the Georgia Coastal Management Program to implement the strategy.

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) – [Digital Coast Fellowship](#)

This program matches postgraduate students with members of the Digital Coast Partnership to work on two-year projects proposed by the partner organization. The Nature Conservancy is hosting a fellow from 2024-2026 to use The Nature Conservancy and Digital Coast resources related to the Community Rating System and nature-based solutions more broadly to help achieve The Nature Conservancy's 2030 conservation goals along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the U.S., while improving the resiliency of coastal communities to climate change.

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 Georgia, 12 projects have been funded: one in FY19, two in FY20, five in FY22, and four in FY23.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [OR&R Preparedness, 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 RPC, based in Charleston, South Carolina, serves the Southeast and Caribbean region – Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

- 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 for Georgia is based in Miami, Florida.
- 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 RRCs serving the Southeast/Gulf of Mexico region are based in St. Petersburg, Florida.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - OR&R [Atlantic Environmental Response Management Application](#) and [Response Tools for Oil and Chemical Spills](#)

Assessing important spatial information and designing successful restoration projects rely upon interpreting and mapping geographic information, including the location, duration, and impacts from oil spills, other hazardous materials, or debris released into the environment. Atlantic Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA®) is an online mapping tool that integrates 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. ERMA staff continued to work closely with Federal and State agencies for drills, hurricane response, and incidents. Maintained habitat data for sensitive species. Ensured data was kept up-to-date and data collection methods were kept consistent. 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 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) - [Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships in Georgia](#)

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 program supports marine debris removal, prevention, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. The MDP Southeast Regional Coordinator supports coordination efforts with regional stakeholders, provides support to grant-funded projects, tracks progress of projects, and conducts regional marine debris outreach to local audiences. In Georgia, the MDP is working with Savannah Riverkeeper Inc., using funding provided under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, to utilize litter intercepting booms to reduce marine debris within the Ogeechee and Savannah River watersheds. This project will engage businesses, civic organizations, local schools, and subsistence fishermen in outreach to prevent debris reaccumulation. Further, through the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation's Ocean Odyssey Marine Debris Awards for Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Justice, and Accessibility (DEIJA), MDP provided funding to Gullah/Geechee Legacy to expand the Gullah/Geechee Coastal Removal Engaging Artists Through Environmental Action (CREATE) project beyond South Carolina and into the Sea Islands of the Gullah/Geechee Nation in Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. Native Gullah/Geechee leaders and citizens will plan and lead community outreach and engagement sessions and Native Gullah/Geechee artisans will assist with intergenerational artwork activities at outreach and education events. 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 Southeast Marine Debris Action Plan, covering Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, was published in 2019. This plan is facilitated by the

MDP, and it establishes a road map for strategic progress in making the Southeast, its coasts, people, and wildlife free from the impacts of marine debris. The MDP continues to work with state and local governments, and other stakeholders, to develop and implement the Georgia Marine Debris Emergency Response Guide.

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) - [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. None

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 supports operational and research programs of NOAA and other national and international organizations.

[Statewide](#)

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

NMFS studies, protects and conserves living marine resources to promote healthy, functioning marine ecosystems, afford economic opportunities and enhance the quality of life for the American public. NMFS' Southeast Regional Office (headquartered in Saint Petersburg, FL) and Southeast Fisheries Science Center (headquartered in Miami, FL) are responsible for living marine resources in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic, and U.S. Caribbean. Using the authorities provided by the *Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act*, *Endangered Species Act*, *Marine Mammal Protection Act* and other federal statutes, the Southeast Regional Office and Southeast Fisheries Science Center partner together to assess and predict the status of fish stocks, marine mammal and sea turtle populations, as well as other protected resources, including coral. The Southeast Regional Office is responsible for over 40% of all federal fishery management plans nationwide which cover hundreds of species ranging from diverse, relatively sedentary and

vulnerable coral reef fish - like the popular snappers and groupers - to wide ranging pelagic species like mackerel and mahi mahi. More than 90 marine mammal stocks and 27 threatened or endangered species, including the North Atlantic right whale and smalltooth sawfish, six sea turtle species, and seven coral species also occur in this region. The Office consults on approximately 50% of the nation's coastal development permits, provides fish passage and ecological flow recommendations at dozens of barriers, engages partners in regional collaboration, and supports large-scale conservation and restoration programs aimed at protecting essential fish habitat and coastal communities from development, subsidence, sea level rise, and storms. While 99% of the nation's outer continental shelf oil production is in this region, it is also the focus of new wind energy development off the Carolinas and in the Gulf of Mexico. The Southeast Regional Office also fosters sustainable [aquaculture](#) in the region, with two Regional Aquaculture Coordinators that act as a liaison between federal and state agencies to assist in permitting and coordination activities, supporting aquaculture outreach and education, and collaborating with industry, academia and other stakeholders on regional marine aquaculture issues.

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

The Southeast Fisheries Science Center implements a multi-disciplinary science and research program in support of living marine resource management. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center develops the scientific information required for fishery resource conservation; fishery development and utilization; habitat conservation; the protection of marine mammals, sea turtles and other protected species; impact analyses and environmental assessments for management plans and/or international negotiations; and pursues research to answer specific needs in areas of population dynamics, fishery economics, fishery engineering, food science, and fishery biology. provides the scientific advice and data needed to effectively manage the living marine resources of the Southeast region and Atlantic high seas through the following divisions.

[Fisheries Assessment, Technology, and Engineering Support](#) division provides essential services and development of new innovative technologies to support the center's mission. The branches of Biology and Life History, Advanced Technology, Gear Research, and Gear and Vessel Support branches provide state-of-the-art life history information and innovative solutions to reduce bycatch and optimize the performance of biological and fishery monitoring programs across the science center.

[Fisheries Statistics](#) division provides extensive support to management and science through the collection, management, and dissemination of commercial and recreational fisheries statistics. The branches of Commercial Fisheries Monitoring, Recreational Fisheries Monitoring, Survey Design, Data Management and Dissemination, Catch Validation and Bio-sampling, and Observer Program works extensively with various internal and external partners to collect the fishery dependent information used to support marine resource management in the region. Principal data collection agents are stationed in Gretna, Houma, and Lafayette, LA..

[Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles](#) division supports and conducts science that leads to improved knowledge and meaningful conservation of marine mammals and turtles and their habitats in a changing environment, helping to achieve NOAA Fisheries' mission of implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Endangered Species Act and making a positive impact on society.

[Population and Ecosystems Monitoring](#) division provides data, analytical products, research, and expertise to support NOAA Fisheries priorities. The branches of Ocean and Coastal Pelagics, Trawl and Plankton, Gulf and Caribbean Reef Fish, Atlantic and Caribbean Reef Fish and Habitat Ecology carry out fishery-independent surveys and applied research focused on fisheries and habitat ecology, and provides support for ecosystem- and climate-related initiatives in the region.

[Sustainable Fisheries](#) division works in partnership with fisheries managers and constituents to provide reliable scientific advice that enhances the stewardship of living marine resources. The branches of Gulf of Mexico Fisheries, Atlantic

Fisheries, Highly Migratory Species, Caribbean Fisheries, and Data Analysis and Assessment Support also strive to advance scientific knowledge and promote diverse and sustainable fisheries through innovative research and development activities, and the use of advanced technologies.

[Social Science Research Group](#) conducts research and data collections to assess the social and economic performance of fisheries and regulatory impacts.

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. 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 Georgia, they focus on restoring oyster reefs and coastal shorelines. The Restoration Center, in cooperation with federal partners, the states of Georgia and South Carolina, along with regional and local entities, is involved in several projects in Savannah Harbor associated with the Georgia Ports Authority Savannah Harbor Expansion Project. Through the Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program, the Restoration Center also collaborates with other agencies, industry, and citizens to protect and restore coastal marine resources in Georgia threatened or injured by oil spills, releases of hazardous substances, and vessel groundings.

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 these projects on our interactive map](#).

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. Georgia is a co-trustee with NOAA for assessment and restoration after pollution incidents in Georgia. For more information about our work in Georgia, visit: [DARRP in Your State](#) (and use the top menu to navigate to "Georgia") and this [interactive map](#).

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary](#)

Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary is partnering with the Georgia Aquarium to implement the Ocean Guardian School program. In 2024, the first two schools in Georgia were designated as Ocean Guardian Schools. An 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. The school makes this commitment by proposing and then implementing a school- or community-based conservation project. Schools provide: projects for students related to the conservation of local watersheds, the world's ocean, and/or special ocean areas, like national marine sanctuaries, opportunities for students, teachers, parents and friends to participate in a range of environmental and sustainable activities.

provides learning programs and opportunities that reflect environmentally sustainable practices that enable all students to be environmentally active and committed "Ocean Guardians, and ways for classrooms to promote best environmental practices within local communities, while at the same time projecting a positive image of the school itself.

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. NGS has a Regional Geodetic Advisor stationed in Woodford, Virginia serving the Mid-Atlantic region – Delaware, Georgia, Puerto Rico, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, the Virgin Islands, Virginia, and Washington D.C. 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 - [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 three are in Georgia.

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

The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, updating observations every minute, 24 hours a day, every day of the year observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorms, and fog. There are 17 ASOS stations in Georgia.

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

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is truly the Nation's weather and climate observing network of, by and for the people. More than 10,000 volunteers take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS. The data are also used by other federal (including the Department of Homeland Security), state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars' worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine individuals' energy bills monthly. There are 93 COOP sites in Georgia.

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 29 NWR transmitters in Georgia.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) – [Georgia 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 network of 34 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico, Lake Champlain, and Guam. The Georgia Sea Grant College Program is headquartered at the University of Georgia (UGA) in Athens. Through statewide research, education and extension programs, Georgia Sea Grant works to promote the wise use of marine and coastal resources. Georgia Sea Grant sponsors research projects with universities and research institutions throughout the state in the areas of coastal ecosystem health modeling, marine ecosystem dynamics, fisheries' health, coastal hazards and water quality. The program partners with UGA Marine Extension, located in Savannah, Brunswick, Athens and Atlanta, to provide training and outreach to diverse stakeholders and decision makers, such as local governments, resource managers and coastal businesses. Extension staff also work with stakeholders to identify real-world challenges that can be addressed by scientific investigation. The efforts address issues critical to the economic and environmental health of coastal Georgia. Additionally, Georgia Sea Grant provides educational opportunities for students, interns and the public to learn about the marine environment. Extension agents are located in Brunswick and Savannah. Get involved with Sea Grant through state and national opportunities like the John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship program at seagrants.noaa.gov.

[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

Sapelo Island NERR IJA Capacity-Building, \$290,000

This funding will build the capacity of the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve (Sapelo Island NERR) within the GA Department of Natural Resources to plan for and implement habitat restoration and conservation projects proposed through funding opportunities connected to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Specifically, Sapelo Island NERR will use these funds to work with partners, consultants, contractors and others to complete site assessments, train staff, create pre- and post-project monitoring protocols and plans, conceptual and site designs, project budgets, and mobilization plans for three priority habitat restoration projects.

GA Coastal Management Program (GCMP) Infrastructure Capacity-Building, \$450,000

This funding will build the capacity of the state's federally-approved coastal management program within the GA Department of Natural Resources to plan for and implement habitat restoration and conservation projects proposed through funding opportunities connected to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Specifically, the GA Department of Natural Resources will use these funds to ensure resources are available to effectively support and implement acquisition, restoration and infrastructure projects in GA's coastal zone. Specifically, the funding sought will be used to hire an additional biologist dedicated to supporting projects, while also developing new acquisition or restoration projects and creating long-term strategies to ensure best management.

2023 Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship, \$20,000

The Knauss fellowship provides a one-year educational experience in an executive or legislative branch office which will:

- 1) Expand the student's experience with, and knowledge of, the policy-making process within federal agencies and Congressional committees dealing with marine and coastal issues; and
- 2) Allow the student to contribute knowledge gained in academic programs and provide informational feedback to programs, thus assisting in the student's long-term career and educational goals.

Restoring access to historical habitats for migratory fishes of the Altamaha-Ocmulgee watershed, \$1,524,366

This project will take initial planning and design steps to address fish passage at Juliette Dam and Snapping Shoal Dam, both within the Altamaha-Ocmulgee watershed. These efforts will work toward the restoration of fish passage to more than 700 miles of habitat for endangered Atlantic and shortnose sturgeon, as well as other migratory fish. Addressing the dams would also provide benefits to local communities including nearby metro Atlanta by removing two public safety hazards and improving opportunities for recreation.

Oyster Reef Restoration on Sapelo Island for Coastal Hazard Protection and Multiple Benefits, \$2,828,219

This project will work with community members and local partners to restore oyster reefs and salt marshes around the Gullah Geechee community of Hogg Hummock on Sapelo Island, Georgia. Using natural and nature-based features, this work will both restore essential fish habitat and increase community flood protection. Engagement with community members in collaborative habitat restoration design will help to improve the multiple benefits to the community.

Lanier Boulevard Flood Resiliency through Acquisition Project, \$1,345,104

The City of Brunswick Lanier Boulevard Flooding Resiliency project's intent is to provide funding to acquire property along Lanier Boulevard in Brunswick, GA for long term conservation. The parcel being proposed for land conservation is under imminent threat of conversion to high-density residential development. Conservation of this property will be integral to address the compounding effects of coastal flooding, high tide flooding, sea level rise, and stormwater runoff on coastal habitats as well as the impacts these events have on vulnerable coastal communities and their associated infrastructure in this area.

Savannah Georgia Marine Debris Interception and Prevention, \$560,965

Savannah Riverkeeper is addressing waterborne litter that affects Georgia's Ogeechee and Savannah River watersheds using proven trash interception devices, comprehensive data collection, and community engagement.

IRA

Ossabaw Island Living Shoreline: A collaboration to model resiliency through ecosystem restoration, \$826,000

This project will result in the design and construction of a living shoreline on Ossabaw Island in GA. Significant ecological and cultural resources are being lost to erosion on the island due to an increase in storm events, wave frequency, and tidal inundation. The project will restore functional estuarine habitat and protect natural shoreline ecosystems, while preserving unique cultural and archeological resources.

Informing Coastal Adaptation and Management through the Coastal Dynamics of Sea Level Rise (iCAM-CDSLR), \$427,655

Gulf coast resource managers and decision-makers are increasingly exploring how to improve community resilience in the face of extreme storms and sea level rise (SLR), particularly with nature-based infrastructure. The Coastal Dynamics of SLR (CDSLR) paradigm, a mature ESLR funded approach developed in 2010, will be used to evaluate flood hazard mitigation and the socioeconomic and ecological benefits of flood mitigation projects for present and future climate change conditions. Outputs of this approach will include changes to flood hazards for migration projects and the socioeconomic and ecological impacts (monetary and non-monetary).

Georgia Coastal Management Program - IRA Noncompetitive Award, \$751,000

This funding will build the ability of the Georgia Coastal Management Program (GCMP) within the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to implement projects, initiatives, and programs that increase the climate resilience of coastal communities within coastal counties. Specifically, the GCMP will use these funds to elevate programmatic capacity through staff support, implement resilience techniques, and collect data to enable communities to prioritize strategic resilience actions. Project tasks will include increased programmatic capacity support grant-funded and nature-based infrastructure projects and strategic resilience actions; promotion of living shorelines by developing engineered designs; installation of nature-based solutions in the City of Brunswick; development of a rain garden program in public rights-of-way in coastal communities; the implementation of long-term monitoring protocols for nature-based infrastructure projects; and the development of geospatial tools and data to assist with flood elevation planning and marsh restoration.

Improving Infrastructure Resilience on Sapelo Island to Allow Future Marsh Restoration, \$400,000

This funding will build the ability of the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) within GA Department of Natural Resources to implement projects, initiatives, and programs that increase the climate resilience of coastal communities within coastal counties. Specifically, Sapelo Island NERR will use these funds to reroute a portion of the Reserve's Nature Trail to a new boardwalk in order to allow future removal of an earthen causeway and restoration of that area to healthy saltmarsh habitat with natural hydrological flow.

Chip-Scale Mass Analyzers for Low-Cost Underwater Mass Spectrometers, \$175,000

IonicScale LLC is creating compact mass spectrometry-based chemical analyzers for applications in environmental monitoring, personalized medicine, and food safety. These instruments can operate underwater to detect leaks in offshore structures, identify toxic chemicals, and study ocean health, such as dissolved inorganic carbon levels. This Phase I award will support the design of a submersible enclosure and novel sampling interface for in-situ deployment. By the end of this phase, we will have prototypes ready and identified partners for further development, enabling leak detection and environmental monitoring applications.

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More information for those offices may be found at [NOAA.gov](#).
