

## NOAA In Your State

# Oregon

**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 Oregon

<a href="#">Point Adams Research Station</a>	Hammond	OR-1
<a href="#">South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve</a>	Charleston	OR-4
<a href="#">Newport Research Station</a>	Newport	OR-4
<a href="#">Hatfield Marine Science Center</a>	Newport	OR-4
<a href="#">Marine Operations Center-Pacific</a>	Newport	OR-4
<a href="#">NOAA Ships Rainier and Bell M. Shimada</a>	Newport	OR-4
<a href="#">Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) / Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Projects</a>	Project Specific	OR

The state of Oregon also has one Cooperative Institutes, three Weather Forecasting Offices, one Lab and Field Office, one Science on a Sphere® exhibition, and one National Estuarine Research Reserve.

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### [Weather Forecast Offices](#)

Medford	OR-2
Pendleton	OR-2
Portland	OR-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 Oregon. There are 122 [WFOs nationwide](#) of which three are in Oregon. 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 Oregon weather, visit [www.weather.gov](#) and, on the national map, click on the relevant county or district.

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### [Science On a Sphere®](#)

Portland	OR-3
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[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 Oregon, SOS is located at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in Portland.

## **OR-1**

### **Hammond**

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

This research station of the Northwest Fisheries Science Center conducts studies to better understand factors that affect the survival of Pacific salmonids in the Columbia River system, ranging from upriver dams to the estuary and adjacent nearshore ocean. Ecosystem studies include the ecology and survival of juvenile salmonids in the critical transition from freshwater to the ocean environment; predator-prey relationships in the nearshore ocean; detailed aspects of fish passage; and the environmental impacts of navigational channel maintenance on river ecosystems. Unique features of the facility include research vessels and small craft for sampling in local waters and a strategic location along the Columbia River estuary for estuarine and nearshore-ocean studies.

## **OR-1, 4**

### **Astoria, North Bend**

#### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) –[Coastal Atmospheric River Observatories](#)**

The NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory operates and maintains two coastal atmospheric river observatories, which measure the conditions associated with land-falling atmospheric rivers; a key component of winter storms that are responsible for flooding and can sometimes lead to dangerous debris flows. The data collected will be used by researchers to understand relevant atmospheric processes and advance NOAA predictive capabilities.

## **OR-2**

### **John Day**

#### **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.

### **La Grande**

#### **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [West Coast Region Interior Columbia Basin Area Office](#)**

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

### **Medford**

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

Located in Medford, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for the seven southwestern counties of Oregon and for Siskiyou and Modoc counties in northern California, including their coastal waters. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All

Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and onsite, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

### **[Pendleton](#)**

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

Located in Pendleton, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for central and northeast Oregon and southeast and south-central Washington State. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and onsite, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

### **[Riley](#)**

#### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)**

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### **[OR-3](#)**

#### **[Portland](#)**

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

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

### **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Portland 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 seafood industry (fishermen, wholesalers, processors, retailers, importers and exporters) 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 and animal feeds, are eligible for inspection and certification.

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

Co-located with the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Portland, the Northwest River Forecast Center (RFC) performs continuous river basin modeling and provides hydrologic forecast and guidance products for rivers and streams for all rivers in the Pacific Northwest and drainage into the Columbia River Basin. 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).

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

Co-located with the NWS Northwest River Forecast Center in Portland, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for northwest Oregon and southwest Washington State, including the coastal waters. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and onsite, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

### **Office of Education - [Science On a Sphere®](#) at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry.**

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

**NOAA Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)- [National Integrated Heat Health Information System \(NIHHIS\) Center for Collaborative Heat Monitoring](#)**

The National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS) is an integrated information system supporting equitable heat resilience run out of NOAA's Climate Program Office. The National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS) Centers of Excellence - made available through funds appropriated to NOAA by the Inflation Reduction Act - allow NIHHIS to enhance community science observations and data collection on extreme heat and provide assistance to communities planning for and evaluating equitable heat resilience projects. The NIHHIS Centers of Excellence will work alongside community members and community-based organizations to advance place-based heat information and decision-making, so they can reduce heat-related illness and death, harmful infrastructure impacts and other heat risks. The Center for Collaborative Heat Monitoring will support community science observations and data collection on extreme heat so communities can observe, monitor, and evaluate factors influencing heat risk at a local scale. The Center will be based at the Museum of Life and Science in Durham, North Carolina with additional technical support from CAPA Strategies, Utah State University, and AQUEHS Corp. The Center will also include three additional geographically dispersed sites, each serving a different region of the nation. Each of these sites will manage a network of urban heat island mapping campaigns in their region, tailor the campaigns to unique local characteristics, engage regional communities, and connect with existing networks for public education and engagement. In addition to the Museum of Life and Science, hubs include the Arizona Science Center, the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, and the Museum of Science in Boston. The Center builds on eight years of NIHHIS efforts to map urban heat islands in over 80 US and international communities.

**OR-4**

**[Brookings](#)**

**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 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 CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, 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.

**[Charleston](#)**

**National Ocean Service (NOS) - [South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve](#)**

South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve was designated in 1974 as the first reserve in the research reserve program. It is managed by the Oregon Department of State Lands, and encompasses 4,771 acres of upland and lowland habitat, including conifer forests, freshwater and saltwater tidal wetlands, subtidal habitats, and open water. Freshwater marsh areas resulting from historic agricultural dikes and upland forests within the watershed are being restored to a healthy, integrated and sustainable ecosystem. The reserve supports and coordinates research, education and stewardship programs that serve to enhance a scientific and public understanding of estuaries and contribute to improved estuarine management.

**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 South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve will focus their research on trophic relationships between invasive European green crabs and shellfish communities.

### **Corvallis**

#### **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)**

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### **Coos Bay**

#### **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.

### **Lincoln**

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

In Oregon, NOAA's Office of Education provides support to the [Oregon Coast Aquarium](#) in Lincoln 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.

### **Newport**

#### **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Fisheries Behavioral Ecology Program](#)**

The NOAA Fisheries' [Alaska Fisheries Science Center](#)'s Fisheries Behavioral Ecology Program, based at Oregon State University's Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon, conducts research aimed at understanding the relationships between fish behavior and environmental variables, and how this influences distribution, survival, and recruitment of economically important fish species. Program research also includes experimental analysis of fishing gear performance, and the survival and recovery of fishes from stresses imposed during fishing activity. The goal of the Program is to provide critical information needed to improve survey techniques, to improve predictions on population abundance, distribution and survival, and to conserve populations of economically significant resource species and their habitats.

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

This ocean port research station is a vital component of Oregon State University's Hatfield Marine Science Center, which serves as a collaborative research hub for government and university scientists. Areas of research by Northwest Fisheries Science Center scientists include assessments of West Coast commercial groundfish stocks; studies of interactions

among environmental factors and diseases of salmon; investigations of food-web changes in coastal waters related to climate variability and change; and studies of the survival of salmon as they enter the ocean. Unique features of the Newport Research Station include specialized seawater systems for immunological research; office and warehouse space, and access to NOAA's Pacific Marine Operations Center and Oregon State University's assets including ocean-going ships and small craft for sampling in local waters, a ship-support facility for ocean-going research vessels; and a visitor center with public aquaria and displays of the Center's research.

**Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) – [Marine Operations Center-Pacific](#)**

Newport is home to OMAO's Marine Operations Center-Pacific (MOC-P), which provides regional management of NOAA Fleet vessels operating throughout the Pacific. MOC-P provides field support to NOAA Ships *Rainier* and *Bell M. Shimada*, homeported in Newport, Oregon, and supports the NOAA Ships *Fairweather* out of Ketchikan, Alaska and *Oscar Dyson* out of Kodiak, Alaska. Services to all of the ships include technical support and management of marine and electronic engineering for maintenance and repairs, operational and program liaison for vessel operations, and administrative and logistical support for vessel operations. NOAA vessels managed by the center acquire *in situ* observations in support of NOAA's research and operational portfolios. NOAA vessels are 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 OMAO marine operations.

**Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) – [NOAA Ships Rainier](#) and [Bell M. Shimada](#)**

Newport serves as homeport for the NOAA Ships *Rainier* and *Bell M. Shimada*. The NOAA Ship *Bell M. Shimada* supports the research mission of both the Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers. The NOAA Ship *Rainier* supports the research mission of the National Ocean Service and National Marine Fisheries Service to deliver data on the coral ecosystems of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. All vessels are operated by the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps in concert with NOAA Professional Mariners, which support NOAA's mission to protect, restore, and manage the use of coastal and ocean resources through an ecosystem approach to management.

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Institute for Marine Ecosystem Resources Studies \(CIMERS\)](#)**

The Cooperative Institute for Marine Ecosystem Resources Studies (CIMERS) was awarded to Oregon State University. CIMERS conducts cutting-edge marine transdisciplinary research that supports NOAA's mission, goals, and strategic initiatives, while training the next generation of marine scientists to advance basic knowledge about ocean ecosystems. CIMERS researchers and partners work from local to global scales on marine issues of emerging importance, such as the conservation of endangered species, maintaining sustainable commercial and recreational fishing stocks, and predicting and mitigating natural hazards. CIMERS convenes research partners from numerous disciplines to address the most challenging and complex issues relating to the living and non-living components of our marine environment, using innovation to develop new tools and technologies. CIMERS conducts research across four themes: (1) Conservation, Protection, and Restoration of Marine Resources; (2) Marine Ecosystems; (3) Ocean Acoustics; and (4) Ocean, Coastal, and Seafloor Processes.

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Hatfield Marine Science Center](#)**

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. Sea Grant extension agents are stationed in Newport, Oregon. As trusted experts who are considered honest brokers of information (non-advocacy), Sea Grant extension agents provide reliable technical and science-based information to residents to address local needs while also transferring research priorities back to their universities. Oregon Sea Grant also operates the Visitor Center at Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport. Over 150,000 people pass through the doors of the Visitor Center annually to see the exhibits, join in hands-on activities and learn about marine animals and issues facing the coast.

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

The Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) maintains a research facility at the Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon, which houses part of PMEL's Earth-Ocean Interactions (EOI) research group and the entire Acoustics research group. The EOI group is renowned for interdisciplinary seafloor and water column processes research at numerous volcanic and hydrothermal sites around the globe. Researchers discover and study unique chemosynthetic ecosystems and biogeochemical processes of global importance. The EOI group is located in Newport, Oregon and Seattle, Washington.

The Acoustics program conducts research and develops unique underwater sound sensing tools and technologies to conduct research on how natural and human-made sounds impact marine animals and ecosystems. The group also develops novel passive-acoustic recording technologies and analysis tools to address issues of *Societal Need* (e.g. renewable energy, blue economy, and ecosystem climate change impacts). For example, PMEL deployed a hydrophone at the proposed BOEM offshore wind energy site near Coos Bay, Oregon to measure natural baseline sound levels to address concerns that development of offshore renewable energy facilities will generate significant underwater noise. These concerns have been a barrier to licensing and permitting.

PMEL also coordinates with cross-agency partners to maintain and operate the NOAA Ocean Noise Reference Station Network - the first comprehensive marine noise observation network in the United States. This network consists of 13 PMEL hydrophones deployed throughout U.S. coastal waters to record long-term ambient sound levels. The network's geographic range spans the Arctic to the Tropics, and includes 5 sites along the Washington, Oregon, and California coasts. Deployed since 2015, the goal of the network is to record long-term sound levels to assess underwater sound conditions and the impact of the extent of human-made, underwater radiated noise on marine animal habitats and ecosystems. The project is authorized by the FY23 National Defense Authorization Act and supported in part by FY24 IRA funds.

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory S/V Hayes](#)**

The Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) supports at-sea engineering research capabilities locally in Puget Sound, on the *S/V Hayes*: a 38' aluminum workboat. The Hayes is part of NOAA's Small Boat fleet and allows PMEL engineers to deploy and test innovative ocean observing technologies in realistic ocean conditions within Puget Sound. The *S/V Hayes* is docked at the Seattle WRC NOAA campus during winter and in Shishole Bay Marina in the summer.

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Institute for Marine Ecosystem Resources Studies](#)**

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and mitigating natural hazards. CIMERS convenes research partners from numerous disciplines to address the most challenging and complex issues relating to the living and non-living components of our marine environment, using innovation to develop new tools and technologies. CIMERS conducts research across four themes: (1) Conservation, Protection, and Restoration of Marine Resources; (2) Marine Ecosystems; (3) Ocean Acoustics; and (4) Ocean, Coastal, and Seafloor Processes.

**Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) - [Service Delivery Division](#)**

The Service Delivery Division provides a suite of IT services to support NOAA's mission. Our work includes IT infrastructure design and maintenance, network and server management and administration, desktop configuration and maintenance, application and system design and implementation, and IT security.

**[Roseburg](#)**

**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [West Coast Region Oregon/Washington Coastal Area Office](#)**

The Oregon and Washington Coastal Area Offices are located in Portland and Seattle, with satellite teams in Lacey, Washington and Roseburg, Oregon. Our responsibilities focus on protecting species and their habitats along Washington and Oregon coasts, including Puget Sound and the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers. We work to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act by evaluating the impacts of proposed federal actions, developing and implementing recovery plans, seeking conservation partnerships with local governments and landowners, and ensuring safe fish passage through federal and some private dams, and designating critical habitat.

**[OR-5](#)**

**[Mt. Bachelor](#)**

**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Surface Aerosol Monitoring](#); [Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network](#); [Halocarbon Measurements](#)**

NOAA's Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) operates surface-based aerosol monitoring sites in six states and one territory (Puerto Rico). Guiding the location of these instruments is the finding that human activities primarily influence aerosols on regional/continental scales rather than on global scales. Aerosols create a significant perturbation of the Earth's radiative balance on regional scales. The measurements made include aerosol optical properties (how the particles absorb and scatter solar radiation), aerosol number concentration, and chemical composition of the aerosol particles. The aerosol monitoring site is a partnership with the University of Washington/Bothell. GML also operates trace gas monitoring sites at tall towers in eight states, including Oregon. 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. This tower site is operated by the University of Washington.

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**[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) - [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) - [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 Oregon, 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 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has received multiple awards through this program, including grants to support projects focused on eulachon, green sturgeon and large whales.

**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 three stranding network members in the state.

NOAA Fisheries funds eligible members of the Stranding Network through the competitive John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. In FY20, 43 grantees received \$3.7 million nationwide, with two awards totalling \$199,996 going to two recipients in Oregon: Oregon State University and Portland State University.

**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. 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.

**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. Oregon received funding for two projects in FY22 and two projects in FY23, as well as funds to build the state's capacity to protect its coastal communities and resources.

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

The Columbia River Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) extends from the mouth of the Columbia River to Vancouver, WA, and provides water level, wind, and weather conditions for pilots and shippers navigating inland to the Port of Portland. Real-time data are available for water levels from eight stations, meteorological data from four locations, and waves at one location.

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

The National Ocean Service (NOS) operates five long-term, continuously operating tide stations in the state of Oregon, which provide data and information on tidal datum and relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. These stations are located at Port Orford, Charleston, South Beach, Garibaldi, and Astoria. Each station is associated with a set of tidal benchmarks installed in the ground that is used to reference the height of the water levels and helps connect the water level to land. 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) - [Pacific Northwest HAB Forecast](#)**

NOAA-funded forecast systems in the Pacific Northwest aim to deliver accurate, relevant, timely, and reliable ecological forecasts directly to coastal resource managers and the public. Predictive modeling and HAB monitoring provide managers with an early warning of when and where toxic blooms will affect shellfish harvests, providing better public health protection and safeguarding coastal economies.

**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](#)**

NOAA's navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Oregon. 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. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Oregon 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 Seattle, Washington to support mariners and stakeholders in Oregon and Washington.

**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-Seattle is headquartered in Seattle, WA and is able to respond in the Pacific Northwest region 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 four projects in Oregon, and these lands are protected in perpetuity. In addition, one land conservation project was funded in FY22 and two were funded in FY23 in Oregon under the CELCP authority with funding through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

**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 Coastal Zone Management Program](#)**

Through a unique federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Oregon. 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) – [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) – [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 Oregon, 11 projects have been funded: two in FY18, one each in FY20 and FY21, two in FY22, and five in FY23.

**National Ocean Service (NOS) - Regional Ocean Partnerships: [West Coast Ocean Alliance](#)**

NOAA's Office for Coastal Management is the federal co-lead for the West Coast Ocean Alliance, which includes involvement and support from other NOAA offices (NMFS and ONMS). The partnership is a state, tribal, and federal forum for fostering dialogue on ocean health. The goal is to work together to create shared visions and implementation opportunities. Members include the three west coast states and several west coast tribes and federal agencies, including the Department of Interior which co-leads with NOAA. The partnership's focus includes data delivery and coordination, improving intergovernmental, especially tribal, coordination, and ocean uses such as offshore energy and aquaculture. With funding provided through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, NOAA is investing approximately \$56 million nationwide over five years to enhance and support the priorities of established regional ocean partnerships, including coordinating interstate and intertribal management of ocean and coastal management issues, and enhancing sharing and integration of data.

**National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Regional Ocean Partnership Tribal Awards](#)**

With funding provided through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, NOAA supports Federally-recognized tribes to participate or engage with established regional ocean partnerships on shared ocean and coastal management issues, including enhancing tribal capacity to engage, supporting development of partnerships between tribes and regional ocean



partnerships, and increasing consideration and inclusion of tribal data as appropriate in regional ocean partnership work. In FY 22-23, one project was awarded in Oregon.

**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.

- 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 Oregon is based in Seattle, Washington and is supported by a NOAA Corps Regional Response Officer.
- 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 West Coast/Pacific region are based in Seattle, Washington and Anchorage, Alaska.
- 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 San Diego, California, serves the West Coast and Pacific Islands region – California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands.

**National Ocean Service (NOS) - OR&R [Pacific Northwest Environmental Response Management Application](#) and [Response Tools for Oil and Chemical Spills](#), Preparedness Training for Responders**

Assessing important spatial information and designing successful restoration projects rely upon interpreting and mapping geographic information, including the location, duration, and impacts from oil spills, other hazardous materials, or debris released into the environment. Pacific Northwest Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA®) is an online mapping tool that integrates both static and real-time data, such as ship locations, weather, and ocean currents, providing an easy-to-use common operating picture for environmental responders and decision makers. 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. In addition, OR&R offers training to help spill responders increase their understanding of oil spill science when analyzing

spills and making risk-based decisions. The training classes include the Science of Oil Spills (SOS), the Science of Chemical Releases (SOCR), Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT), among others. Each year, OR&R teaches about four SOS classes in coastal states around the country; see our [calendar](#) for all upcoming training classes.

**National Ocean Service (NOS) - [OR&R Support Disaster Preparedness in Coastal Communities](#)**

The Office Response and Restoration (OR&R) and National Sea Grant College Program (Sea Grant) partnered to support coastal communities prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards. 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 2023, four projects were selected in New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina focused on strengthening local disaster readiness and recovery in underserved communities.

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

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 Pacific Northwest 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. The MDP is partnering with the National Parks Service to install an educational marine debris display at the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park to bring attention to the issue of marine debris along the Oregon coast. The MDP also facilitates the Oregon Marine Debris Action Plan with the support of local stakeholders. This plan provides a road map for strategic progress in making Oregon, its coasts, people, and wildlife free from the impacts of marine debris.

**National Ocean Service (NOS) - [U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System](#) ([Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems](#))**

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 Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS) is the Regional Association for the Pacific Northwest, primarily Washington and Oregon. NANOOS includes over 70 members representing the interests of different regions and sectors including industry, government (tribal, state, local, regional federal offices), tribal support organizations, non-governmental organizations, education, and research. NANOOS and all of its users are benefiting from a commitment to furthering the scientific and operational design and maintenance of the Pacific Northwest regional ocean observing system. NANOOS has strong ties with the observing programs along the west coast in California, Alaska, and British Columbia through our common purpose and the occasional overlap of data and products. Informed by user needs, NANOOS has created customized information and tools with an emphasis on maritime operations, ecosystem impacts, regional fisheries, coastal hazards. Issues of specific interest include Harmful Algal Blooms, ocean acidification, hypoxia, marine heat waves, tsunami preparation, coastal erosion, and maritime safety, with a focus on the Oregon coast, shorelines, and estuaries including the Columbia River, South Slough, and Yaquina Bay. NANOOS partners with Oregon State University, Oregon Department of State Lands, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission to implement the observing system, and has membership from dozens of Oregon based entities.

### **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. 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.

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### **[Statewide](#)**

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

The Northwest Fisheries Science Center's headquarters (in Seattle, WA) was established in 1931 as the first government laboratory dedicated to the study of living marine resources on the West Coast. The Fisheries Science Center's mission is to provide the science necessary to conserve and manage living marine resources and their ecosystems, with an emphasis on the Pacific Northwest. The Fisheries Science Center conducts research on protected resources (i.e. salmon and killer whales) and commercially managed groundfish species along the West Coast and provides the best scientific information available to inform management decisions by the West Coast Regional Office, Pacific Fishery Management Council, and other natural resource managers.

The Fisheries Science Center conducts surveys and assessments of hake, rockfish, sablefish and flatfish along the West Coast and houses the nation's laboratory for chemical testing of seafood following oil spills. The Fisheries Science Center responds dynamically to emerging research needs such as climate change and ocean acidification, integrated ecosystem modeling, socio-economic connections, and biological effects of emerging toxins. The Fisheries Science Center conducts this work through its headquarters in Seattle near the University of Washington and its five field research stations located throughout Washington and Oregon.

#### **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [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. The Restoration Center works with private and public partners in Oregon to restore tidal wetlands, remove dams, modify culverts to improve tidal flushing in coastal wetlands, remove invasive species and restore native shellfish populations. See the interactive [Restoration Atlas](#) to find habitat restoration projects near you. Site visits to see habitat projects may be available in Oregon, 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) - [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 coastal 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 West Coast Division is headquartered in Seattle, WA, with Oregon field offices in Astoria, Newport, and Coos Bay.

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

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

#### **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) – Regional Aquaculture Coordinators**

The aquaculture coordinators lead regional efforts to foster sustainable aquaculture across the region. The state of Oregon has a relatively small but vibrant commercial marine aquaculture industry supported by a world class research and technology sector. Regional priorities include supporting the Oregon Shellfish Initiative and cutting edge research. Aquaculture coordinators support regulatory efficiency, aquaculture outreach and education, and serve as liaisons with state and local agencies, tribes, non-government organizations, academia, and industry. These coordinators also work 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), 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. Oregon is a co-trustee with NOAA for assessment and restoration after pollution incidents in Oregon. For more information about our work in Oregon, visit: [DARRP in Your State](#) (and use the top menu to navigate to "Oregon") and this [interactive map](#).

**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 Oregon.

**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, 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 22 ASOS stations in Oregon.

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

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) consists of more than 10,000 volunteers who 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, 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 189 COOP sites in Oregon.

**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 24 NWR transmitters in Oregon.

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

The NWS, as mandated by Congress, provides fire weather forecast products and services to the fire and land management community for the protection of life and property, promotion of firefighter safety, and stewardship of America's public wildlands. Since 1927, this effort has included providing critical on-scene support to wildfire managers via



specialty-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) – [Oregon 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. Oregon Sea Grant, based at Oregon State University (OSU) in Corvallis, is a broad program that develops and supports strongly integrated elements of research, education, extension, communications, and program administration to address the critical needs of the state, region, and nation. We serve as a catalyst, promoting discovery, understanding, and resilience among Oregon coastal communities and ecosystems. Our stakeholders - the people who live, work, and play on the Oregon coast - and an advisory council of coastal community leaders contribute to our work and provide external input on our emphasis and progress. Oregon Sea Grant provides peer-reviewed research through our external grants program and science-based professional, technical, and public education through our outreach and engagement professionals in critical topical areas focusing on ecological, social, and economic aspects of coastal development; adaptation to acute or chronic coastal hazards; human and natural dimensions of coastal and marine fisheries; and cultural beliefs, learning, and valuation of coastal and marine issues. Administrative offices are located in Corvallis. Extension agents are located in Astoria, Beaverton, Tillamook, Newport, Coos Bay, and Gold Beach. Get involved with Sea Grant through state and national opportunities like the John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship program at [seagrants.noaa.gov](http://seagrants.noaa.gov).

**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 Seattle, Washington serving the Northwest region – Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. 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 Ocean Service (NOS) - [Pacific Northwest Bay Watershed Education and Training Program](#)**

The NOAA Bay Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) program is a competitive grants program that provides funding for locally relevant environmental education projects for K-12 audiences. The Pacific Northwest B-WET program is managed by NOAA's Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary on behalf of NOAA's Office of Education. The Pacific Northwest B-WET program recognizes that knowledge and commitment built from firsthand experience, especially in the context of one's community and culture, is essential for achieving environmental stewardship. Pacific Northwest B-WET regional grant competitions are responsive to local education and environmental priorities. Please see the funding opportunities for specifics.

**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.

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#### **[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](#)**

##### **Salmon Recovery and Watershed Restoration and Protection (2022), \$4,500,000**

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board will fund high-priority salmon recovery projects and support the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's salmon recovery programs that are integral to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

##### **Salmon Recovery and Watershed Restoration & Protection (2023), \$5,700,000**

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board will fund high-priority salmon recovery projects and support the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's salmon recovery programs that are integral to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

##### **Salmon Recovery and Watershed Restoration & Protection (2024), \$7,250,000**

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board will fund high-priority salmon recovery projects and support the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's salmon recovery programs that are integral to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

**Columbia River Basin Salmon Recovery (2022), \$2,000,000**

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission will administer awards to its member tribes based on high-priority needs for salmon to include all aspects of salmon recovery including planning and design, implementation, monitoring and research. *This award supports work in OR, WA, and ID.*

**Columbia River Basin Salmon Recovery (2023), \$3,048,826**

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission will administer awards to its member tribes based on high-priority needs for salmon to include all aspects of salmon recovery including planning and design, implementation, monitoring and research. *This award supports work in OR, WA, and ID.*

**Columbia River Basin Salmon Recovery (2024), \$4,612,160**

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission will administer awards to its member tribes based on high-priority needs for salmon to include all aspects of salmon recovery including planning and design, implementation, monitoring and research. *This award supports work in OR, WA, and ID.*

**KRITFWC 2022 Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Program, \$1,000,000**

The Klamath River Inter-Tribal Fish and Water Commission will administer awards to its member tribes to conduct salmon and steelhead habitat restoration activities, monitoring and research. *This award supports work in OR and CA.*

**KRITFWC 2023 Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Program, \$1,544,676**

The Klamath River Inter-Tribal Fish and Water Commission will administer awards to its member tribes to conduct salmon and steelhead habitat restoration activities, monitoring and research. *This award supports work in OR and CA.*

**Siletz River Restoration Actions Phase III (pilot tidewater sites), \$498,715**

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians will implement Phase 3 of the Siletz River River Restoration project constructing large wood structures located on 1.5 miles of the lower Siletz River. This is the Tribe's first efforts to install large wood structures in a tidal zone. The addition of large wood structures will result in more habitat complexity that increases the availability and quality of habitat for Oregon Coast coho salmon.

**Siletz River Restoration Actions Phase IV (year two pilot tidewater sites), \$499,252**

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians will construct large wood structures on the lower Siletz River as part of the Siletz River Restoration Project to promote habitat complexity and increase the availability and quality of habitat for Oregon Coast coho salmon.

**Coaledo Tide Gate Replacement and Beaver Slough Fish Passage Project, \$2,217,515**

The Coquille Indian Tribe will replace the Coaledo Tide Gate on Beaver Slough of the Coquille River. This will result in fish access to 490 acres of tidal wetlands for over-winter rearing coho salmon.

**Rogue River Ranch Side Channel Restoration Project Phase III, \$681,803**

The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians will implement Phase 3 of the Rogue River Ranch Side Channel Restoration Project. This project takes a multi-pronged approach to improving coho salmon critical habitat by: Halting bank erosion to prevent fine sediment delivery to the stream, Restoring native vegetation in the riparian areas, Increasing stream complexity and side channel rearing habitat.

**The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) Waite Ranch Project, \$3,800,000**

The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians will implement the multi-phased Waite Ranch Tidal Wetland Restoration Project. This phase of the project will contribute to filling more than 8,000 linear feet of agricultural drainage channels, removing 7,000 feet of existing fencing, and restoring 2,000 feet of tidal channels within the Siuslaw River estuary.

**Reconnecting Fish Passage to Recover Coast Coho in Oregon, \$3,625,107**

This project will implement nine fish passage projects in four Oregon coastal watersheds. The effort will remove and replace aging culverts, dams, tide gates, and other infrastructure to reopen and reconnect habitat for Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast coho and Oregon Coast coho.

**Olympic Peninsula Cold Water Connection Campaign: Quillayute and Quinault Watersheds, Washington, \$11,942,573**

This project will design, permit, and remove nine culverts as part of the Coldwater Connection Campaign. The culvert removals will improve access for migratory salmon and improve the durability of public infrastructure. The project was developed with the Quileute and Quinault Tribes and will increase tribal capacity for fish passage restoration. *This award supports work in WA.*

**Umatilla Tribe Ceded Area Juvenile and Adult Passage Improvement Project, \$3,304,858**

The project will remove or remediate barriers to fish migration in three watersheds: Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Grande Ronde. Projects within the Walla Walla and Umatilla watersheds are classified as imminent threat or priority passage barriers. Projects within the Grande Ronde watershed will remove barriers in critical spawning and rearing habitats.

**Quartz Creek Ecosystem Resiliency Project, \$7,596,807**

The project will improve access to habitat in Quartz Creek by replacing an aging, undersized bridge and implementing floodplain restoration. The project area is considered to be the most important remaining area for natural production of Upper Willamette River spring Chinook in the Willamette Basin. A fire in 2020 significantly impacted the project area. This work is expected to help prevent further impacts from fire and climate change by creating landscape scale fire breaks, preventing flooding and erosion, and creating cold water refuge habitat.

**Chankawan Side Channel Restoration, \$710,417**

This project will restore habitat for salmon, steelhead, and other species on the tribally owned Chankawan Wildlife Area property near Stayton, Oregon. They will remove culverts and other barriers to improve fish passage, reconnect the North Santiam River to its floodplain, and increase the amount of large wood to provide more habitat complexity.

**Capacity Building for South Slough and Coastal Conservation and Restoration, \$300,000**

This funding will build the capacity of the South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve (SS NERR) within the Department of State Lands to plan for and implement habitat restoration and conservation projects proposed through funding opportunities connected to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Specifically, SS 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; conduct due diligence around potential conservation projects; plan and implement stakeholder engagement and complete performance tracking and reporting.

**OR CZM IJA Capacity Building Application 2022-2025, \$450,000**

This funding will build the capacity of OR's federally-approved coastal management program within the Department of Land Conservation and Development to plan for and implement habitat restoration and conservation projects proposed through funding opportunities connected to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Specifically, the Oregon Coastal Management Program will use these funds to hire a new Coastal Habitat Projects Coordinator who will develop cross cutting partnerships and a collaborative approach to ensure a pipeline of high-quality conservation and restoration projects in Oregon.

**Enhancing Data Management Capacity among the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) its Four Member Tribes and the West Coast Ocean Alliance (WCOA), \$400,000**

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission will develop capacity for the four member tribes of the Commission to engage with the West Coast Ocean Alliance data priorities, improve Commission member tribes' centralized data management systems with enhanced user interfaces, more thorough metadata, data exchange standards, Traditional Ecological Knowledge fields, and adding more tribal datasets to the repositories. *This award supports work in WA and OR.*

**Wasson Creek Watershed Ridgetop-to-Estuary Restoration Project, \$3,535,900**

The Oregon Department of State Lands will restore the ecological health of and cultural connections with the Wasson Creek watershed in the South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve. Outcomes include the re-establishment of resilient wetlands, streams, tidal forested swamps, and upland forest habitats. These restored systems will provide habitat for a variety of ecologically and culturally important fish species, have high blue carbon storage benefits, support sustainable harvesting for Indigenous cultural practices, and provide a seed source for local restoration projects.

**Conservation of Cape Foulweather Headland, an Icon of the Central Oregon Coast, \$2,011,465**

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians will purchase the ecologically and culturally significant 27-acre 'Cape Foulweather' property, located on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean. This project will conserve the undeveloped coastal property that hosts rocky shore habitats rich in marine mammals, a rare salt spray meadow complex suitable for the threatened Oregon Silverspot Butterfly, and upland forest connections to strongholds of Marbled Murrelet, Spotted Owl, and other Pacific Northwest icons. The headland is also a highly visible feature from afar, providing opportunities for public education and outreach about the richness of the Oregon coast, and the central role of the tribes in its stewardship.

**Keno Dam Fish Passage Alternatives Analysis, Feasibility Study, and Initial Design, \$1,892,887**

This project will evaluate potential options for restoring fish passage at Keno Dam on the Klamath River. Nearly 350 miles of habitat lie upstream of the dam, and access to that habitat by salmon will be possible for the first time in a century following completion of the ongoing removal of the lower four dams on the river. This project will evaluate a range of options—from retaining the existing dam to full removal and replacement that both provide fish passage and retain irrigation, flood control, and other functions for the surrounding community.

**Sitka Sedge Tidal Wetland Habitat Restoration, \$1,600,577**

This project will support recovery of threatened Oregon Coast coho by restoring estuary and river habitat in Sand Lake Estuary. They will work toward breaching Beltz Dike, replacing three culverts behind the dike, and restoring tidal wetlands. The project will also repair the main road to Tierra del Mar, which is often closed due to flooding and is at risk of total failure.

**Beyond the Drain: Tackling Anthropogenic Particle Pollution Sources to Wastewater and Biosolids across communities (Beyond TAPPS), \$1,976,806**

Tourism is vital for U.S. coastal economies but strains infrastructure, increasing water use and microplastic waste. To address these issues, this project will: 1) install filters in hotels (washing machines, dishwashers, dryers) to reduce microplastic loads; 2) identify challenges for hotel staff; 3) assess benefits to marine organisms like Chinook salmon; 4) include educational components for teachers and tourists; and 5) engage stakeholders for regional scaling. Innovations include an in-line dishwasher filter, with outcomes aimed at quantifying efficacy, sharing results, and educating local youth to inform policies that protect coastal ecosystems.

**IRA**

**Pacific Salmon And Steelhead Hatchery Maintenance And Modernization, In Support Of Tribal Treaty Fishing Rights, \$240,000,000**

Investment in tribal hatcheries producing pacific salmon and steelhead, and hatcheries that support tribal treaty fishing rights. 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. *This award supports work in AK, WA, ID, OR, and CA.*

**Hatchery Infrastructure Upgrades for Mitchell Act Funded Hatcheries operated by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, \$14,021,289**

Investing in high-priority deferred repair and maintenance of hatcheries funded by the Mitchell Act, which supports 60 Columbia River Basin hatchery programs. This funding will support Pacific Coast salmon and steelhead fisheries and tribal treaty rights in the basin within the US v. Oregon forum. The Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife operates several hatcheries in the basin, and most of the facilities are over 70 years old. Through a collaborative process with Columbia River Treaty Tribes, Washington, and federal entities, ODFW projects receiving these funds include infrastructure repairs and upgrades at the Cascade Hatchery, Clackamas Hatchery, Bonneville Hatchery, and Oxbow Hatchery.

**Administration of Hatchery Infrastructure Upgrades for Mitchell Act Funded Hatcheries, \$11,385,000**

Investing in high-priority deferred repair and maintenance of hatcheries funded by the Mitchell Act, which supports 60 Columbia River Basin hatchery programs. This funding will support Pacific Coast salmon and steelhead fisheries and tribal treaty rights in the basin within the US v. Oregon forum. Projects were prioritized through a collaborative process with Columbia River Treaty Tribes, Washington, Oregon, and federal entities. The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes, will manage repair and upgrade projects at the Willard National Fish Hatchery and the Carson National Fish Hatchery, working closely with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). *This award supports work in WA.*

**West Fork Canyon Creek Restoration Project, \$2,695,259**

The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians will restore habitat for threatened Oregon Coast coho salmon and improve salmon habitat complexity and fish passage on land administered by the Tribe.

**Lower East Fork Lewis Floodplain Reclamation, \$7,561,480**

This project will restore habitat along the lower East Fork Lewis River that has been severely impacted by legacy gravel mining and residential development. This river is a critical watershed for the recovery of Lower Columbia River Chinook

salmon, which is a significant portion of the diet for endangered Southern Resident killer whales, a NOAA Species in the Spotlight. *This award supports work in WA.*

**Clackamas Partnership Native Fish Population Habitat Resilience, \$3,834,986**

The project, in close collaboration with the Clackamas Partnership, will conduct 10 restoration projects near Portland in the Clackamas and Lower Willamette Rivers. The work will benefit several threatened salmon species. It will also help reduce community flooding in downstream areas and address safety concerns by improving infrastructure needed for emergency access for local communities.

**Salmon Data Discovery Tool and California Current Indicator Data, \$600,000**

The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC), established in 1947 by consent of Congress, is an interstate compact agency that helps resource agencies and the fishing industries sustainably manage fisheries resources of the Pacific Ocean in a five-state region. Member states include California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska. The mission of the PSMFC as defined in the governing compact, is “to promote the better utilization of fisheries – marine, shell, and anadromous, which are of mutual concern, and to develop a joint program of protection and prevention of physical waste of such fisheries in all of those areas of the Pacific Ocean over which the compacting states jointly or separately now have or may hereafter acquire jurisdiction.” The PSMFC helps resource agencies sustainably manage these shared fish species and their habitat, spanning from inland freshwater ecosystems to the Pacific Ocean. PSMFC is one of only three Interstate Commissions in the United States today. PSMFC’s primary goal for this multi-year program is to promote access to data and related products that inform, and are an outcome of, species status assessments, management process and decisions and critical uncertainties research questions that contribute to conserving, developing, and managing our fish, habitat, and fishery resources in California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. This work focuses on improving access to a wide diversity of salmon information that spans all habitats and lifecycles, from freshwater ecosystems to the Pacific Ocean. This is being accomplished by working collaboratively with our member agencies and their partners in developing a web-based tool that facilitates discovery, documentation and reproducibility of data and related products by managers and researchers.

**(ESLR 2023) Using ESLR funded datasets and tools to evaluate alternative backshore management options along US Pacific Northwest coastlines, \$498,689**

A confluence of factors in U.S. Pacific Northwest region including extensive beach and dune habitat (~45% of the shoreline), a century of landscape level transformation of dunes from non-native beachgrasses, significant alongshore variation in SLR and changing patterns of storminess, and a steady increase in coastal development have led to complex management challenges for local and state agencies. Here we propose to build on the datasets and modeling tools from our current 2019 ESLR grant entitled Optimizing the ecosystem services of US Pacific Northwest coastal beaches and dunes through adaptation planning to assess the biophysical and economic values of a suite of backshore management options, including multiple types of natural and nature-based features. *This award supports work in OR and WA.*

**Oregon Coalition to Combat Marine Debris, \$278,706**

The Oregon Sea Grant was awarded \$278,706 to form a coalition that will leverage industry partnerships, K-12 education programs and undergraduate internships to enhance community literacy around marine debris and marine debris prevention in Oregon at the local scale. Students and educators will gain access to scientifically accurate, rigorous, engaging resources and activities that will inspire actions to address the problem of marine debris beyond the classroom at the community level.



**Optics IRA- Advancing the acquisition-to-analysis capacity for optical plankton imagery, \$449,821**

The Optics Strategic Initiative (OSI) will facilitate development of automated end-to-end, acquisition-to-analysis pipelines for the main NMFS optical data domains (fish, benthic, aerial, plankton). To support the goals of the OSI, we will provide technical expertise to develop and implement pipelines for optical plankton data. These pipelines will integrate instrumentation that collects optical images of phyto- and zooplankton and software that is trained to classify images into taxonomic groups and subsequently applied to rapidly process vast data sets of shipboard and autonomously collected observations.

**South Fork Coquille River Nature-Based Riparian Restoration project, \$3,608,463**

The project seeks to improve habitats through: 1) Restoration of mainstem South Fork Coquille River bank habitat; (2) Enhancement of the riparian buffer, which will include planting and fencing.; and 3) improve water quality through reducing sedimentation sources, reducing stream temperatures, and increasing dissolved oxygen.

**KRITFWC 2024 Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Program, \$2,427,664**

The Klamath River Inter-Tribal Fish and Water Commission will administer awards to its member tribes to conduct salmon and steelhead habitat restoration activities, monitoring and research. *This award supports work in OR and CA.*

**Pacific Fishery Management Council Inflation Reduction Act Grant, \$1,644,185**

Pacific Fishery Management Council Inflation Reduction Act Grant for 2024-2026. *This award supports work in OR, WA, CA, and ID.*

**There and back again: A salmonid's tale to restore fish passage in the Mid-Willamette, \$8,714,968**

This project will support threatened Upper Willamette River Chinook and steelhead by addressing 18 barriers across multiple watersheds in the Mid-Willamette region. Efforts include removing a dam and replacing several culverts to reopen access to more than 40 miles of habitat. This work will also support local communities by reducing the risk of flooding and helping improve response to wildfires.

**Waite Ranch Tidal Wetland Restoration Project, \$5,500,000**

This project will restore more than 200 acres of habitat for migratory fish, including threatened Oregon Coast coho and Oregon Coast Chinook and steelhead. The removal of a dike, culvert, and tide gate will reconnect tidal and river flows to the site of the former Waite Ranch in the Siuslaw River estuary. The project will also construct a levee to protect neighboring properties and infrastructure.

**Restoring Cultural Species Passage in the Coquille River Watershed Across Four Project Sites and Building Tribal Capacity, \$4,249,792**

This project will restore fish passage at four culvert and tide gate barriers in the Coquille River watershed. This will open significant habitat for threatened Oregon Coast coho, Coquille River fall Chinook, and Pacific lamprey species that are culturally important to the Coquille Indian Tribe and the community of Coos Bay. The work will help reduce the impacts of climate change by providing functioning floodplains and upgrading a major road and tsunami evacuation route.

**Oregon Coast Coho Recovery Plan Implementation in Oregon, \$8,106,453**

This project will implement a suite of habitat restoration projects to support five populations of threatened Oregon Coast coho salmon. These projects were prioritized with local community input through a multi-year process to generate Strategic Action Plans focused on population-scale coho recovery. In addition to supporting coho, many of the restoration efforts will increase resilience to climate hazards such as flooding.

**Resilience through Floodplain Restoration: Creating conditions for native species and communities to thrive in the Upper Willamette, \$8,500,000**

This project will work with partners to plan and implement several high priority projects in the Upper Willamette Basin. They will remove barriers to fish passage, reconnect rivers to floodplains, and restore natural ecosystem processes to help support the recovery of Upper Willamette River spring Chinook salmon. Robust environmental education and engagement with local communities including tribal partners are integrated throughout the projects.

**Assessments of community measures for commercial fishing against species shifts and metrics, \$59,336**

This project will examine historic community-level measures of commercial fishing engagement in the West Coast fishing community. This project includes a Climate, Ecosystems, and Fisheries Initiative (CEFI) summit with the objectives to (1) affirm CEFI purpose, goals, and implementation teams across components and regions (2) review and prioritize requirements, expected products, workflows, timelines, and performance metrics for all CEFI System Components and (3) strengthen critical collaborations and identify strategies for effective engagement with partners and target decision-makers both internal and external. *This award supports work in OR, CA, WA, and AK.*

**IRA Social Projects, Omics and Territorial Research, \$2,095,000**

Formed by Congress more than 60 years ago and representing California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, the PSMFC helps resource agencies and the fishing industry sustainably manage our valuable Pacific Ocean resources. PSMFC's primary goal for this multi-year program is to promote and support policies and actions to conserve, develop, and manage our fishery resources in California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. They accomplish this through coordinating research activities, monitoring fishing activities, and facilitating a wide variety of projects.

**Marine Biodiversity Observation Network in the Northern California Current: Dynamic, multiscale assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem function to support emerging science and management needs, \$1,616,213**

This award will advance the science of Marine Biodiversity Observation Network (MBON) through additional technologies and research, and create a test-bed in the Pacific Northwest where elements of the US and Global MBONs can be harmonized. Specifically, this award will support work to: 1) Provide biological and environmental data collected by multiple programs in an integrated synthesis that informs scientists, resource managers, educators, and all community partners about the state of multitrophic level diversity in the Northern California Current and how it is changing. 2) Provide codeveloped near-real time indicators of plankton and nekton community structure to support local management needs for tribes, and regional needs for Integrated Ecosystem Assessment and improved stock assessments. 3) Contribute to best practices and mechanisms to share data, experiences, knowledge, and protocols to understand species and the status and trends of plankton and the ecosystem services they provide. 4) Share innovative technologies, pipelines, and algorithms developed for the observation of plankton between academia, state and federal agencies, and community partners.

**Oregon IRA Capacity 2024-2028, \$623,000**

This funding will build the ability of Oregon's federally-approved coastal management program within the Department of Land Conservation and Development to implement projects, initiatives, and programs that increase the climate resilience of coastal communities within coastal counties. Specifically, the Oregon Coastal Management Program will use these funds to create a new Coastal Resilience Planner position. The new position will coordinate primarily with staff of local partners (i.e., cities, counties, special districts), coastal Tribes, as well as with state agencies, community-based organizations, and others to plan for and implement climate resilient strategies across a range of topics.

### **Infrastructure improvements for Climate Resilience, \$400,000**

This funding will build the ability of the South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve within Oregon to implement projects, initiatives, and programs that increase the climate resilience of coastal communities within coastal counties. Specifically, South Slough NERR will use these funds to install an elevated boardwalk that will enhance the protection and resiliency of the Wasson Creek watershed and perform upgrades on their System-wide Monitoring Program station.

### **Conservation of Collins Creek Confluence and Ocean Shoreline, \$4,851,805**

The Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, as the lead agency for Oregon's Coastal Management Program (OCMP), along with key conservation partners, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (CTSI, Tribe), will acquire a 42-acre beachfront property currently for sale on the open market and threatened by development. This property is located in an area of historic Tribal villages and settlements within CTSI's original reservation. It has a healthy, diverse community of native plants, and features two creeks that converge to form a wetlands area before continuing on to the Pacific Ocean. The project will secure the purchase and support management of this property in perpetuity primarily for its habitat, cultural and climate resilience values as well as a quiet refuge for passive recreation for both Tribal members and the public, and for gathering of culturally important species by Tribal members.

### **Conserving Tidal Wetlands in the Coquille River, \$2,135,667**

The Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, as the lead agency for Oregon's Coastal Management Program (OCMP), along with its partners is requesting \$2,142,523 for the 'Conserving Tidal Wetlands in the Coquille River' acquisition project that will protect 528 acres of tidal wetlands, a high priority ecosystem, along the Coquille River on Oregon's southern coast. If funded, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) will purchase the property, incorporate it into their Coquille Valley Wildlife Area (CVWA), and steward the land in accordance with its CVWA Management Plan's goals, which include: (1) Protect, enhance and restore tidally-influenced wetlands, riparian lands, aquatic habitats and uplands for the benefit of fish and wildlife; (2) Manage habitat consistent with ODFW's mission and compatible with neighboring land uses; (3) Provide public fish and wildlife oriented recreational and educational opportunities, and (4) Promote tribal access to traditional foods and resources.

### **Ensuring Data Quality and Availability of Passive Acoustic Monitoring Data Streams, \$100,000**

Researchers at the Cooperative Institute for Marine Ecosystem & Resources Studies (CIMERS) develop acoustic tools for various National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) missions. They use autonomous hydrophones and mobile platforms to meet objectives set by NOAA/Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL), including the Ocean Noise Reference Station Network (ONRSN). This partnership collects continuous underwater acoustic data across U.S. waters, enhancing ocean sound studies and their impact on protected species. CIMERS will collaborate with NOAA to manage, calibrate, and transfer this data to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI).

### **IRA-CIMERS PacMAPPS Acoustic Gliders, \$729,041**

The Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) Strategic Initiative aims to address challenges in the National Marine Fisheries Service. A Pacific-wide Initiative will implement PAM glider surveys, aligning with the Uncrewed Systems Strategic Initiative. We will deploy four ocean gliders in southern California for two months, covering 1,200 kilometers to record ocean sounds. The data will be analyzed for cetacean calls and shared with the PacMAPPS project, which maps cetacean occurrences off the U.S. West Coast. This technology will also be transitioned to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

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