

NOAA In Your State

Wisconsin

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](#), and then [statewide programs](#).

Highlights of NOAA in Wisconsin

Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies	Madison	WI-2
Advanced Satellite Products Branch	Madison	WI-2
Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS)	Madison	WI-2
St. Louis River Estuary Habitat Focus Area	St. Louis River Estuary	WI-7
Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve	Superior	WI-7
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) / Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Projects	Project Specific	WI

The state of Wisconsin also has three Weather Forecasting Offices, two Science on a Sphere® exhibitions, a Regional Geodetic Adviser, a Sea Grant Program, and several observation platforms.

Weather Forecast Offices

La Crosse	WI-3
Milwaukee	WI-4
Green Bay	WI-8

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

Science On a Sphere®

Monona	WI-2
Sheboygan	WI-6

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. They are located at the Aldo Leopold Nature Center in Monona, and at the Visit Sheboygan Visitor Center in Sheboygan.

WI-2

Madison

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - [Center for Satellite Applications and Research \(STAR\)](#) - [Advanced Satellite Products Branch \(ASPB\)](#)

The Advanced Satellite Products Branch (ASPB), within the Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR) in NESDIS, is co-located with the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The ASPB conducts research activities in collaboration with CIMSS on meteorological satellite studies related to weather and climate. The relationship between CIMSS and ASPB enables NOAA to adopt

demonstrated research techniques for deriving atmospheric information from remote sensing data for broader distribution to the science community.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies](#)

The Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) was awarded to the University of Wisconsin-Madison. CIMSS serves as a mechanism to promote collaborative research between university scientists and those in NOAA. The mission of CIMSS is to (1) foster collaboration among NOAA, NASA, and the University; (2) serve as a center of excellence in weather and climate; and (3) train the scientists and engineers of today and tomorrow. CIMSS' primary NOAA research partner is the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS), specifically the Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR) and Advanced Satellite Products Branch (ASPB) in order to conduct research in collaboration with NOAA on the specification, testing, and evaluation of new satellite instruments. CIMSS conducts research under four themes: (1) satellite research and applications; (2) satellite sensors and techniques; (3) environmental models and satellite data assimilation; and (4) outreach and education.

Monona

Office of Education - [Science On a Sphere®](#) - at [Aldo Leopold Nature Center](#). See [Page 2](#) for detail.

WI-3

La Crosse

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

WI-4

Milwaukee

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

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Real-Time Meteorological Observation Network](#)

The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL)'s Marine Instrumentation Laboratory has deployed and is maintaining a real-time network of shore-based meteorological instrument packages including a location at Milwaukee. The meteorological observations obtained from the network are being used in GLERL's Great Lakes Coastal Forecasting System to improve nowcasts and forecasts of wind, waves, water levels, and circulation. The Milwaukee station measures/records wind speed, wind gust, wind direction, peak wind, air temperature, and wind chill at two-minute increments, and this information is updated every 15 minutes.

WI-6

Sheboygan

Office of Education - [Science On a Sphere®](#) at Visit Sheboygan Visitor Center. See [Page 2](#) for detail.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary](#)

In October 2015, in response to a community-based sanctuary nomination, NOAA announced its intent to designate a new national marine sanctuary in Lake Michigan to conserve a collection of nationally-significant historic shipwrecks, and deliver on NOAA's broader mission of conserving and managing coastal resources. With input from the public, industry stakeholders, and in close consultation with the state of Wisconsin, NOAA designated the Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary in 2021. The 962-square-mile sanctuary provides stewardship for our national maritime heritage in Lake Michigan, and conducts research, education and outreach to support broader Great Lakes conservation and literacy. The sanctuary is co-managed with the State of Wisconsin, bringing new opportunities for resource protection,

educational programming, and community engagement. In partnership with local communities, the sanctuary provides a national stage for promoting heritage tourism and recreation.

WI-7

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Climate Resilience Regional Challenge](#)

In July 2024, NOAA announced \$575 million in funding for the Climate Resilience Regional Challenge, provided by the Inflation Reduction Act, to invest in holistic, collaborative approaches to coastal resilience at regional scales. This grant program focuses on increasing resilience to extreme weather events such as hurricanes and storm surge, and longer-term, chronic hazards such as sea level rise, drought, wildfire, extreme heat, and coastal erosion. The program awarded 19 grants that are part of NOAA's larger Climate-Ready Coasts initiative to forge new partnerships, protect coastal habitats, and close equity gaps. They will help scale up proven best practices across 17 states and territories to take resilience and adaptation plans off paper and into coastal communities across the country.

The Northwest Regional Planning Commission, a cooperative of local governments and tribal communities in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, (WI-7, MI-1, MN-8) was awarded \$1,451,065 to address catastrophic, repetitive flooding affecting local communities and an extensive network of state, local, and tribally managed roads. Road maintenance responsibilities stretch across three states, six counties, five cities, one village, 33 towns, and two Tribes. The root causes of flooding and potential restoration opportunities will be investigated using new approaches that integrate spatial and field-based assessments. Funding will be used to 1) identify how the loss of headwater wetland storage and floodplain connectivity is contributing to the flooding problem; and 2) implement high-impact, nature-based solutions to combat this flooding by restoring the natural hydrology.

[Necedah National Wildlife Refuge](#)

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.

[Park Falls](#)

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

NOAA's Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) operates trace gas monitoring sites at tall towers in eight states, including Wisconsin. 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. The tower site in Wisconsin is located within the Chequamegon National Forest, near Park Falls. GML also 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 CO₂, CH₄, other greenhouse gases, and ozone depleting substances. These data improve our understanding of the distribution of greenhouse gases and models of the global carbon cycle. The measurements of ozone depleting substances help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer, which protects the surface from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

St. Louis River Estuary

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Ocean Service (NOS), Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), National Weather Service (NWS), National Centers for Environmental Information/Regional Climate Services (NESDIS) - [St. Louis River Estuary Habitat Focus Area](#)

The St. Louis River Estuary was selected as a [NOAA Habitat Focus Area](#) (HFA). HFAs are targeted places where NOAA addresses high priority habitat issues by collaborating with partners and communities. Over the past several years, NOAA, led by the [Office of Habitat Conservation](#), has selected 11 HFAs across the country which have achieved significant results for ecosystems and communities. While each HFA focuses on individual habitat conservation goals, the overarching goal is to leverage collective expertise and demonstrate results in a short time period. The St. Louis River is a major tourism draw and home to the country's busiest and largest bulk inland port. Current and former industries have left a legacy of toxic substances, along with extensive habitat alteration and degradation. NOAA is bringing its expertise in flood and weather forecasting, integrated monitoring, habitat protection and restoration, stakeholder education, and coastal management to the restoration effort. This work will address the loss of fish and wildlife habitat and sport fisheries, assess impacts of climate on aquatic and nearshore vegetation, reduce the risk of flooding through improved planning and water management strategies, and increase coastal tourism, access, and recreational opportunities.

Superior

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve](#)

The National Estuarine Research Reserve System is a network of protected areas focused on long-term research, monitoring, stewardship, education, and training. NOAA's Office for Coastal Management provides funding and national guidance, and each site is managed on a daily basis by a lead state agency or university with input from local partners. The 16,697 acre Lake Superior Research Reserve was designated in 2010 and is managed by the University of Wisconsin. The reserve is one of two sites representing a freshwater estuary on the Great Lakes.

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 Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve will focus their research on high-resolution genomics to identify cyanobacterial "spawning grounds".

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

Office of Coast Survey navigation managers are strategically located in U.S. coastal areas to provide regional support to federal and state agencies in order to assist with navigational challenges. NOAA's navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Wisconsin. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Wisconsin 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 Great Lakes Navigation Manager position is currently vacant. The Office of Coast Survey has a Navigation Manager in Cleveland, OH, to support mariners and stakeholders in Great Lakes waters until the Great Lakes Navigation Manager position is filled.

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. 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. Mobile integrated survey team (MIST) can be applied to a vessel of opportunity to provide response capability in the Great Lakes.

Office of Education — [Environmental Literacy Program](#)

The Environmental Literacy Program (ELP), administered by NOAA's Office of Education, provides grants and support for formal (K-12) and informal education to advance the agency's mission. In Wisconsin, ELP funded a project by the University of Wisconsin–Superior in Douglas County. The project aims to support place-based climate change learning for youth (ages 11 to 15) who are Black, Indigenous, or from underserved populations, providing them with critical knowledge and experiences needed to ensure the resiliency of their communities in the face of climate hazards, and sharing their stories of discovery and action through public media podcasts. Educators will learn to use NOAA educational resources including Climate.gov, Teaching Climate, the Global Climate Dashboard, Climate Explorer and the U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit to help youth learn about climate change.

[WI-8](#)

[Green Bay](#)

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

[Great Lakes](#)

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Great Lakes 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 Great Lakes B-WET program is managed by NOAA's Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary on behalf of NOAA's Office of Education. The Great Lakes 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. Great Lakes B-WET regional grant competitions are responsive to local education and environmental priorities. Please see the funding opportunities for specifics.

[Statewide](#)

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 Wisconsin

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

The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, updating observations every minute, 24 hours a day, every day of the year observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorms, and fog. There are 18 ASOS sites in Wisconsin.

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

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is made up 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. 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 339 COOP sites in Wisconsin.

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. NWR is provided as a public service and 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 28 NWR transmitters in Wisconsin.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) – [Wisconsin 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. Headquartered at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the Wisconsin Sea Grant College Program is statewide in scope, focused on basic and applied research, education and technology transfer dedicated to the sustainable use of the Great Lakes. In its 47-year history, Wisconsin Sea Grant has undertaken numerous research projects, including those that address contaminants in the Great Lakes, have discovered a patentable non-lethal test for viral hemorrhagic septicemia that kills Great Lakes fish and built and populated a Wisconsin coastal atlas to visualize lake features. Its outreach projects have helped prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, assisted the shipping industry in protecting harbor infrastructure and helped coastal communities adapt to a changing climate. Administrative offices are located in Madison. Extension agents are located in Superior, Milwaukee, Bristol, Green Bay, and Manitowoc. Get involved with Sea Grant through state and national opportunities like the John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship program at seagrant.noaa.gov.

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

The [NOAA Restoration Center](#), within the [Office of Habitat Conservation](#), works with partners across the nation to restore habitat to sustain fisheries, recover protected species, and maintain resilient coastal ecosystems and communities. We have over 30 years conducting habitat restoration through competitive funding opportunities and technical assistance. We also work to reverse habitat damage from disasters like oil spills, ship groundings, and severe storms. See the interactive [Restoration Atlas](#) to find habitat restoration projects near you. Site visits to see habitat projects may be available in your state, please inquire if interested. In the Great Lakes and Wisconsin, the Restoration Center focuses on restoring the most degraded environments--designated Areas of Concern (AOCs). Projects address loss of habitat and diminished fish and wildlife populations. For example, completing a shovel ready, large-scale habitat improvement and restoration project on

Ulao Creek within the Milwaukee River Watershed in the Village and Town of Grafton. NOAA also works with the [Great Lakes Restoration Initiative \(GLRI\)](#) to implement habitat restoration projects that will help improve AOCs.

In addition, the Office of Habitat Conservation is responsible for executing an unprecedented \$1.4 billion in funding under [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act for habitat restoration and fish passage](#). We are working with our partners to do this through our expert technical assistance and four funding competitions: Fish Passage, Tribal Fish Passage, Transformational Habitat Restoration, and Habitat Restoration for Tribes and Underserved Communities. We have funded 214 awards totaling \$985M in rounds one and two with more to come in round 3. We are funding work all over the country, [explore these projects on our interactive map](#).

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

NOAA's Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP) assesses and restores habitat, fisheries, protected species, and recreational uses that have been harmed by oil spills, chemical releases, and ship groundings. Working with federal, state, and tribal entities, and responsible parties, we have recovered funding from responsible parties for restoration of critical habitats, fisheries, protected species, and recreational uses nationwide. These projects promote recovery of the ecosystem and provide economic benefits from tourism, recreation, green jobs, coastal resiliency, property values, and quality of life. Wisconsin is a co-trustee with NOAA for assessment and restoration after pollution incidents in Wisconsin. For more information about our work in Wisconsin, visit: [DARRP in Your State](#) (and use the top menu to navigate to "Wisconsin") and this [interactive map](#).

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

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

NOS operates five long-term continuously operating water level stations in the state of Wisconsin which provide data and information on Great Lakes and interconnecting waterways data and lake level regulation and are capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. These stations are located on Lake Michigan at Milwaukee, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay Canal, and Green Bay. Station data feeds into many CO-OPS products that are used to support safe navigation, mitigate coastal hazards, and protect communities. Such products include:

- Coastal Inundation Dashboard - view water levels in real-time and during storms
- High Tide Flooding Outlooks
- Sea level trends and maps
- Real-time current measurements
- Hydrodynamic models
- Tidal and water level datums

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Mussel Watch Program](#)

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Mussel Watch Program (MWP) monitors the status and trends of chemical contaminants and biological stressors in the nation's coastal waters. MWP began in 1986, and is based on the periodic collection and analysis of bivalves (oysters and mussels) and sediment from a network of more than 300 monitoring sites nationwide. Contaminants monitored at each site include the EPA's Priority Pollutant List of toxic

substances and a suite of chemicals of emerging concern such as flame retardants, PFAS, pharmaceuticals, and current use pesticides.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [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 Ann Arbor, Michigan serving the Great Lakes region including Wisconsin. 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) - [Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program](#)

The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) 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. In Wisconsin, NOAA awarded three grants with CELCP funding, and another seven projects were funded by the EPA's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. All ten projects have been successfully completed, protecting these lands in perpetuity. In addition, one land conservation project was funded in FY22 and one project was funded in FY23 in Wisconsin under the CELCP authority with funding through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

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

Through a unique federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Wisconsin Department of Administration, in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies, to implement the National Coastal Zone Management Program in Wisconsin. 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 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) – [Digital Coast Fellowship](#)

This program matches postgraduate students with members of the Digital Coast Partnership to work on two-year projects proposed by the partner organization. The Association of State Floodplain Managers and Coastal States Organization are hosting a Fellow from 2024-2026 to develop tools and trainings for local practitioners that facilitate the implementation of best practices in local floodplain and coastal management, thereby reducing flood risk and enhancing community resilience to coastal flood hazards.

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 Wisconsin, nine projects have been funded: one in FY18, three in FY21, two in FY22, and three in FY23.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System \(Great Lakes Observing System\)](#)

The U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System, or IOOS®, is a federally and regionally coordinated observing system with 17 interagency and 11 regional partners. The System addresses regional and national needs for coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes data and information. This includes gathering and disseminating regional observations; data management; modeling and analysis; education and outreach; and research and development. Working with government agencies, academic researchers, tribes, first nations and the private sector, the Great Lakes Observing System (GLOS) provides end-to-end services that support science, policy, management and industry in the U.S. and Canada. GLOS provides public access to critical, real-time and historical data and information about the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and interconnecting waterways for use in managing, safeguarding and understanding these immensely valuable freshwater resources.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [OR&R Response and Restoration Coordinators](#)

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

- Eleven regionally based **Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)** harness the input of a multi-disciplinary team to address issues such as oil slick trajectory forecasting, environmental trade-offs, best practices, resources at risk, and chemical hazard assessment to reduce risks to coastal habitats and resources. The SSCs for Wisconsin are based in Mobile, Alabama at NOAA's Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center and Ann Arbor, Michigan at the NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory.
- OR&R identifies and quantifies environmental injury caused by releases of oil and hazardous materials. Our network of **Regional Resource Coordinators** work with multidisciplinary scientific, economic, and legal teams with the goal of securing the appropriate amount and type of restoration required to restore injured NOAA trust resources and compensate the public for their lost use. We collaborate with NMFS Restoration Center and NOAA General Council through the Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP) to ensure the process is efficient, legally defensible and restoration focused. The RRC serving the Great Lakes region is based in New York, New York.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [NOAA Marine Debris Program \(MDP\)](#) in Wisconsin

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 Great Lakes 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 Great Lakes Marine Debris Action Plan was published in 2020. This plan, which is facilitated by the MDP

and supported by local stakeholders, provides a road map for strategic progress in making the Great Lakes, its coasts, people, and wildlife free from the impacts of marine debris.

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

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

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [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.

[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](#)

Testing and Implementation of an Algorithm for Flood Inundation Map (FIM) Products, \$195,921

The objective of this project is to test and implement an algorithm that blends Flood Inundation Map (FIM) products derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) satellite instruments. The Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) will test and implement the blending algorithm into NOAA platforms, then NOAA will demonstrate the blended flood mapping capabilities.

LSNERR Infrastructure Capacity, \$300,000

This funding will build the capacity of the Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve within University of WI-Madison Division of Extension to plan for and implement habitat restoration and conservation projects proposed through funding opportunities connected to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Specifically, Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve will use these funds to support 20% of a Headwaters Partnership coordinator position; the coordinator will facilitate stakeholder meetings, aid in the development of project selection and evaluation criteria, and assist with the development of project proposals for the St. Louis River Estuary. These funds will also be used to support a portion of the Reserve Manager and Stewardship Coordinator's time.

Capacity for approved WI Coastal Management Program for planning and implementation of NOAA Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), \$450,000

This funding will build the capacity of the WI federally-approved coastal management program within the WI Department of Administration to plan for and implement habitat restoration and conservation projects proposed through funding opportunities connected to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Specifically, the WI Coastal Management Program will use these funds to support a new staff position and additional staff time to support planning for new restoration and land conservation projects. This funding will also support a new coastal Geographic Information System (GIS) pilot project that will develop critical data layers in order to support habitat restoration and conservation projects eligible for funding through IIJA. This pilot project will focus on two or more watersheds.

Establishing Regional Restoration Visions and Identifying Projects within the Lake Superior Headwaters Sustainability Partnership Region, \$350,047

This project will develop detailed, actionable habitat restoration visions for congruent geographic regions within the St. Louis River Estuary, with guidance from a diverse and participatory group of stakeholders. The work will be led by the MN Land Trust through the Lake Superior Headwaters Sustainability Partnership, a consortium of federal, tribal, state, county, municipal, and community partners working to implement sustainable, landscape-level conservation in the headwaters of Lake Superior. Over time, this approach will result in community-supported habitat conservation and restoration projects that are climate resilient and aligned with a broadly accepted regional vision.

WI Coastal Management Program/Bayfield County: Sand River Headwaters Acquisition, \$1,965,000

Bayfield County will acquire 2,001 acres of land with ecologically significant habitat that is vital to the health and functioning of Lake Superior's coastal resources. The majority of the 2,001 acres are forested, with 180 acres of wetlands and six acres of water, including two miles of the Sand River and nearly eight miles of tributaries and feeder streams of the Sand and Siskiwit Rivers. These forest, wetland, and riparian ecosystems provide stopover habitat for migratory birds, spawning areas for Great Lakes fish, aesthetic views of Lake Superior, and passive recreation potential.

Creating a Resilient and Sustainable Valley Creek Corridor, Port Washington, WI, \$500,000

Project to apply nature-based solutions to mitigate Valley Creek's unstable and eroding condition, while building ecosystem and community resiliency within an important Lake Michigan coastal tributary. Will develop construction-ready, final designs to restore the entire 1.8-mile Valley Creek urban riparian corridor and estuary at Lake Michigan, by stabilizing eroded banks; daylighting and re-naturalizing the estuary; re-establishing stream morphology, and improving channel slope and stability; removing barriers to fish passage; and restoring floodplain wetlands.

Gibiskising Minis Azhe-dibinaweziwin, \$348,860

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System will use these funds to create a community-informed plan to restore 10.9 acres of regained Ojibwe homelands on Lake Superior's Gibiskising Minis (land bridge, Wisconsin Point) to their inherent ecological and cultural nature. Input from tribal and non-tribal land managers, archeologists, local government, tribal members, and tribal government will be incorporated into an actionable restoration and monitoring plan that accounts for the significance of this place. The completed design will be used to pursue funding to restore sand dunes, pine forests, medicinal plants, and cultural relationships.

Integrating decentralized wastewater treatment into municipal infrastructure for increased resilience during intense precipitation events, \$174,536

High-intensity storm events, which are occurring with more frequency and intensity, can overburden aging municipal infrastructure, forcing utility leaders in both urban and rural service areas to decide between overflowing untreated sewage into waterways (sewer overflows) or backing up basements with contaminated water. Rapid Radicals' patent-pending catalytically enhanced advanced oxidation process can treat wastewater to the same quality or greater

than conventional treatment 20 times faster in 95% less space. This proposal focuses on innovating two key technical milestones required for municipal deployment of the core technology: (1) determining the feasibility of applying a scalable catalyst to the process to decrease treatment time and improve energy efficiency and (2) integrating machine learning models into the automated system for more energy-efficient and reliable decentralized wastewater treatment.

Fashioning a Model Response: Educating Members of the Fashion Community about Microplastics to Reduce Marine Debris in Local Waters, \$300,000

According to the United Nations Environment Programme, the fashion industry is responsible for one-fifth of the 300 million tons of plastic produced globally each year. This project will expand the marine debris prevention focus within Milwaukee from single-use plastic and litter to microplastics entering the water supply from textiles. Relationships and products developed by Wisconsin Sea Grant, Plastic-Free MKE, and the Mount Mary University Fashion Department will be leveraged and enhanced.

Pinpointing the key drivers for the bioaccumulation of low-micrometer microplastics and nanoplastics in the Great Lakes using a modular pretreatment and plasmonic imaging platform, \$1,916,505

Our main goal is to figure out how microplastics build up in the lake's food chain by creating a new way to find and measure them easily. This new method will help us clean up, concentrate, and count these plastics in water and living organisms. We plan to use this method to see how widespread these plastics are in the Great Lakes and how they move up the food chain in different environmental conditions. We also want to start a program to involve local communities, especially indigenous people, in understanding this issue.

Plastic-Free Cleveland: An Expansion of Coalition Based Efforts to Reduce Marine Debris Throughout the Great Lakes Region \$300,000

The Wisconsin Sea Grant was awarded \$300,000 to work with the Ohio Sea Grant in order to develop a plastic-free coalition within the Cleveland Metropolitan area. The project's primary objectives will be to reduce the consumption of unnecessary single-use plastics by individuals and businesses, thereby reducing pollution entering the watershed. This project will also expand the efforts of Plastic-Free MKE (Milwaukee), particularly surrounding the coalition's education and outreach efforts focused on marine debris. *This award supports work in OH, WI*

BIL - NOAA WI Shipwreck Coast NMS Observing System Support and Enhancement, \$55,455

The Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary (WSCNMS) received funding to install three Sofar Ocean Technologies smartmoorings within the sanctuary, which transmit via satellite real-time wave, wind and water column temperature information that directly benefits a variety of lake users including charter and commercial fishers, recreational boaters, NWS marine forecasters, and researchers. The project substantially expanded the Great Lakes observing network by deploying new assets in areas that were previously poorly observed and where data was needed to serve stakeholder and lake research needs. This award provides continuing engineering data management, and operational support for the existing smart mooring systems and enhances the original project with additional physical science sensors. *This award supports work in MN, WI, MI, IL, IN, OH, PA, NY*

Coastal and Inland Flood and Inundation Mapping, \$516,946

To improve predictions of future flood events, Cooperative Institute for Great Lakes Research (CIGLR) will expand on an existing forecast framework and develop improved flood forecasting for the Great Lakes by coupling the lake forecast hydrodynamic model of the lake with the National Water Model (NWM) distributed hydrologic model, and the WAVEWATCH III wind wave model. The team will begin implementing Great Lakes Coastal Forecasting System (GLCFS) improvements starting with Lake Ontario, including developing and testing FVCOM-NWM and FVCOM-WAVEWATCH III coupling and support for real-time inundation mapping, which is needed for public safety. *This award supports work in MI, WI, IL, IN, OH, PA, NY, MN*

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Acts (IIJA): Development of Next Generation Prediction System for Great Lakes Water Levels and Lake Management Decisions, \$1,444,946

This project aims to develop the next-generation prediction system for determining the mean and extreme net basin supply and water levels to provide the foundation for defining risks of coastal inundation impacts and lake management decisions across subseasonal to annual time scales for the Great Lakes. *This award supports work in MI, WI, IL, IN, OH, PA, NY, MN*

BIL Supplemental: Development of Next Generation Prediction System for Great Lakes Water Levels and Lake Management Decisions, \$1,745,237

The project aims to develop the next-generation prediction system for determining the mean and extreme net basin supply and water levels to provide the foundation for defining risks of coastal inundation impacts and lake management decisions across subseasonal to annual time scales for the Great Lakes. *This award supports work in MI, WI, IL, IN, OH, PA, NY, MN*

BIL Supplemental: Coastal and Inland Flood and Inundation Mapping, \$487,892

To improve predictions of future flood events, we will expand on an existing forecast framework and develop improved flood forecasting for the Great Lakes by coupling the lake forecast hydrodynamic model of the lake with the National Water Model (NWM) distributed hydrologic model, and the WAVEWATCH III wind wave model. We will begin implementing hydrodynamic modeling improvements starting with Lake Ontario. *This award supports work in MI, WI, IL, IN, OH, PA, NY, MN*

Reconnecting Stream Habitat in Shared Priority Waters in the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Basins and Building Local Capacity to Improve Future Fish Passage, Michigan and Wisconsin , \$4,784,222

The project will remove or replace eight fish passage barriers to open 55 miles of spawning, rearing, and refuge habitat on high-quality cold water streams in the Great Lakes region. The projects are expected to benefit native Great Lakes species like brook trout and sturgeon. They are also expected to improve climate resilience by reducing flooding and improving threatened infrastructure. *This award supports work in MI, WI*

Infrastructure Investments in the Great Lakes Observing System, \$1,836,000

The Great Lakes Observing System will support improving and enhancing observing systems in the Great Lakes. The funding will be used to recapitalize and modernize systems to address sustained monitoring of coastal conditions. Project work will address critical assets and services, including repairs, replacements, and spares to enhance resilience of the observing system and product delivery services to prevent failures. As the IOOS RA in the Great Lakes and ROP equivalent, GLOS will support the sharing and integration of Federal and non-Federal data. The funding will be used to sustain and enhance data accessibility in the regions through data product development, portal management, and outreach and engagement with stakeholders. *This award supports work in MI, MN, NY, WI, IN, IL, PA, OH*

IRA

Updating the Global Record of Tropical Cyclone Intensity \$60,000

The Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) will extend the satellite-based global record of tropical cyclone intensity from 2017 to 2023. The extended dataset will help detect tropical cyclone trends in marine environments.

Forest County Potawatomi Community's Restoring Tribal Water Resources with Climate Resilient Structures Project, \$1,700,000

This project will replace several culverts on the North Branch Oconto River and in the headwaters of Otter Creek in Wabeno, Wisconsin. The new culverts will reconnect habitat for migratory fish. They will also help improve community resilience to climate change by being designed to withstand increased extreme weather events and flooding.

Stream and Habitat Restoration on Sucker Creek in the Town of Belgium, Wisconsin (Ozaukee County), \$3,240,000

This project will complete a large-scale stream restoration project to reconnect Sucker Creek, a tributary to Lake Michigan, to nearby wetlands and floodplains. This work will directly benefit Great Lakes fish species by restoring habitats they rely on for spawning and rearing. The project will also be designed to improve the protection of infrastructure in the face of more frequent and extreme flood events.

Great Lakes Resilience Accelerator, \$250,000

The Great Lakes Resilience Accelerator (GLRA) is a dynamic initiative designed to catalyze innovation and drive economic resilience in the Great Lakes region amidst the urgent climate and environmental challenges faced by the region. GLRA focus areas encompass renewable energy, carbon sequestration, hazard mitigation and resistance, and ecosystem services. Phase 1 will focus on community outreach to identify Great Lakes Region specific issues and building out infrastructure and programming to support the participating entrepreneurs.

Capacity funding for approved Wisconsin Coastal Management Program to support and enhance coastal resilience, \$416,000

This funding will build the ability of the state's federally-approved coastal management program within the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) to implement projects, initiatives, and programs that increase the climate resilience of coastal communities within coastal counties. Specifically, the Wisconsin DOA will use these funds to create a Coastal Resilience Coordinator position hosted by the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) to build much-needed capacity for new and ongoing resilience efforts. The Coordinator will support existing resilience networks and communities of practice, assist with WCMP coastal resilience efforts, collaborate with other agencies and organizations, and provide technical assistance to individuals, communities, and organizations to increase climate resilience in Wisconsin's coastal communities.

Application for Assistance under NERRS Inflation Reduction Act Non-competitive funding, \$400,000

This funding will build the ability of the Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve within University of Wisconsin-Madison's Division of Extension Natural Resources Institute to implement projects, initiatives, and programs that increase the climate resilience of coastal communities within coastal counties. Specifically, Lake Superior NERR will use these funds to build the capacity of the research reserve by hiring a part-time project manager that will provide dedicated support to all reserve programs; hiring a part-time resilience outreach associate to support joint efforts between the reserve's training and stewardship programs that seek to build coastal and community resilience; supporting planning, training, products, or small projects related to the reserves climate mentorship program; developing interpretive signage as well as an exhibit related to educate the public about resilience; and supporting monitoring of harmful algae toxicity in sites subject to increasingly frequent blooms.

Gile Flowage Land Conservation Project, \$4,100,000

The project addresses the conservation priorities in the Wisconsin CELC Plan by protecting over 19 miles of pristine, ecologically diverse riparian habitats. It includes undeveloped shorelines, adjacent uplands, and over 20 undeveloped islands that provide critical habitats, aesthetic values, and opportunities for public access, recreation, and passive tourism-related business. This ecologically diverse area is in imminent threat of conversion from natural riparian

shorelands and uplands to privatized lake lot development caused by Xcel Energy's divestment of these properties. According to the Iron County Zoning Department, the potential land fragmentation could conservatively generate 600 lake lots and threaten the ecological, cultural, recreational, and public access values.

Modular Ocean Model (MOM6) Development for the Great Lakes, \$224,730

The proposed work is a new task of NOAA Climate Ecosystem and Fisheries Initiative (CEFI) for regional application: Great Lakes. This project provides a rare opportunity for GLERL and the Cooperative Institute for Great Lakes Research (CIGLR) to develop an ensemble modeling framework (i.e., GLESM + MOM6) to inform and support ecosystem and fisheries management in the Great Lakes. While GLESM is a strong Earth system model, additional guidance provided by MOM6 and the broader NOAA-GFDL suite can only serve to improve our Earth system forecasts. *This award supports work in MN, WI, IL, IN, MI, OH, PA, NY*

Building Capacity to Measure and Assess Offshore, Full-frequency Water Level Fluctuations to Support Coastal Hazard Observation and Prediction, \$1,199,427

The overarching goal of the proposed project is to develop a low-cost observing network capable of gathering offshore full-frequency water level fluctuations, and the methodology to relate that data with the most pressing water level-related coastal hazards. *This award supports work in MI, WI, IL*

Accelerating Natural Flood Management in the Lake Superior Basin, \$1,451,065

The project site is an area hit hard by catastrophic, repetitive flooding (six federal disaster declarations between 2012 and 2022) affecting local communities and an extensive network of state, local, and tribally managed roads. Funding will be used to 1) identify how the loss of headwater wetland storage and floodplain connectivity is contributing to the flooding problem; and 2) implement high-impact, nature-based solutions to combat this flooding by restoring the natural hydrology. The project is led by the Northwest Regional Planning Commission, a cooperative of local governments and tribal communities. Road maintenance responsibilities stretch across three states, six counties, five cities, one village, 33 towns, and two tribes. The root causes of flooding and potential restoration opportunities will be investigated using new approaches that integrate spatial and field-based assessments. *This project was funded through the [Climate Resilience Regional Challenge](#) and supports work in MI, MN, and WI.*

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