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| NOAA Header |
| **NOAA In Your State****Wisconsin** |
| *“NOAA's work touches the daily lives of every person in the United States and in much of the world. Our products and services are the result of the hard work of NOAA’s dedicated staff and partner organizations located in program and research offices throughout the country. The following is a summary of NOAA programs based in, and focused on, your state. The entries are listed by statewide, region, and then by congressional districts and cities or towns.”** Dr. Jane Lubchenco

Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphereand NOAA Administrator |

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| where is wisconsin |

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| Due to congressional redistricting after the 2010 Census, we have tried to ensure that all changes in districts and locations have been accurately reflected. Corrections to the district and location for any entry may be sent to NIYSupdate@noaa.gov. |
| ***WI******Coastal*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services****National Water Level Observation Network**NOS operates four 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.[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/)**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Coastal Services Center****Coastal Storms Program**Coastal Storms Program transitioned resources to the Great Lakes region in 2012 and will continue providing support through 2017.  Great Lakes project work will focus on the following priority areas: 1) improved weather observations, modeling, and risk communication to address hazards affecting beach safety (rip currents) and coastal development: 2) Shoreline assessment and management; and 3) storm water impacts on aquatic resources.  Outreach coordinators will be located with Minnesota and Wisconsin Sea Grant and a small grants competition will be held in FY13, administered by Ohio Sea Grant. <http://www.csc.noaa.gov/csp/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science****Mussel Watch Program**Mussel Watch Program is the longest continuous, nationwide contaminant monitoring program in U.S. coastal waters. The program analyzes sediment and bivalve tissue chemistry for a suite of organic contaminants and trace metals to identify trends at over 300 selected coastal sites, including Wisconsin, from 1986 to present.<http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/about/coast/nsandt/welcome.html>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program**The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) brings together conservation partners to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical or aesthetic values. The program provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on these important lands that are threatened by development. Lands or conservation easements acquired with CELCP funds are protected in perpetuity so that they may be enjoyed by future generations.  To date, the program has protected more than 90,000 acres of land nationally and four grants have been completed in Wisconsin, with three more projects underway or completed in 2012. CELCP was established in 2002 as a companion the *Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)* and reauthorized in 2009. <http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/land/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Wisconsin Coastal Management Program**Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) works with the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Intergovernmental Relations, in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Wisconsin. OCRM provides the coastal management program with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act to protect, restore and responsibly develop our nation’s coastal communities and resources by balancing the often competing demands of coastal resource use, economic development and conservation.<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/wi.html>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System Program****U.S. IOOS Regional Association**U.S. IOOS® is an operational system and a network of regional partners responsible for regional observations, data management, modeling and analysis, education and outreach, and research and development. The overarching purpose of U.S. IOOS is to address regional and national needs for ocean data and information. . The Great Lakes Observing System (GLOS) is one of these Regional Associations.  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. GLOS is intended to gather and integrate chemical, biologic and hydrologic data, and monitor lake conditions and trends over time.<http://www.glos.us/>***Statewide*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Coastal Services Center****Coastal Management Fellowship**The NOAA Coastal Management Fellowship matches postgraduate students with state coastal zone programs to work on two-year projects proposed by the state. The Wisconsin Coastal Management Program is hosting a fellow who will build a Great Lakes spatial decision-support toolbox to address comprehensive plan implementation and coastal hazards resilience.http://www.csc.noaa.gov/cms/fellows.html**National Weather Service (NWS)****Automated Surface Observing Systems****Wisconsin 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.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/asos_09/WI_asos.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Cooperative Observer Program****Wisconsin Sites**The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is truly the Nation's weather and climate observing network of, by and for the people. More than 10,000 volunteers take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS.The data are also used by other federal (including the Department of Homeland Security), state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine individuals’ energy bills monthly. There are 249 COOP sites in Wisconsin.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/coop_09/WI_coop.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/coop/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards****Wisconsin 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 28 NWR transmitters in Wisconsin.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/WI_nwr.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****National Sea Grant College Program****Wisconsin Sea Grant College Program**NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program is a federal-university partnership that integrates research, education and outreach (extension and communications). Sea Grant forms a network of 33 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 43-year history, Wisconsin Sea Grant has undertaken numerous projects, including those that enhance Great Lakes sport and commercial fisheries; advance Wisconsin's multimillion-dollar aquaculture industry with, for example, a 2011 U.S. patented process for out-of-season yellow perch spawning; partner with coastal community officials on climate change adaptations; and track the sources and cycling of PCBs and other toxic contaminants in Great Lakes systems.<http://www.seagrant.wisc.edu/>***WI-2******Madison*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****National Geodetic Survey****Geodetic Advisor**The Geodetic Advisor is a jointly funded National Ocean Service (NOS) employee that resides in the state to provide liaison between NOS and the host state. The Geodetic Advisor guides and assists the state's charting, geodetic and surveying programs through technical expertise. The program is designed to fill a need for more accurate geodetic surveys, and is in response to the desire of states to improve their surveying techniques to meet Federal Geodetic Control subcommittee standards and specifications. The surveys provide the basis for all forms of mapping and engineering projects and monitoring of the dynamic Earth. This program also provides technical assistance in planning and implementing Geographic/Land Information System (GIS/LIS) projects.<http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ADVISORS/AdvisorsIndex.shtml>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Wisconsin Coastal Management Program**Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) works with the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WIDOA), Bureau of Intergovernmental Relations, in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Wisconsin. OCRM provides the WIDOA with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act to protect, restore and responsibly develop our nation’s coastal communities and resources by balancing the often competing demands of coastal resource use, economic development and conservation. Wisconsin’s coastal zone is comprised of the 15 counties fronting Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Green Bay.<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/wi.html>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Cooperative Institute****Cooperative Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research, University of Wisconsin**Established in 2007, Cooperative Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research (CILER) conducts collaborative research through a ten-member consortium of academic institutions in the Great Lakes region. CILER is administratively housed at the University of Michigan, and is comprised of Grand Valley State University, Michigan State University, Ohio State University, Penn State University, State University of New York-Stony Brook, University of Illinois of Urbana-Champaign, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Toledo, and University of Wisconsin. CILER conducts research across six scientific themes: (1) Great Lakes forecasting; (2) invasive species; (3) observing systems; (4) protection and restoration of resources; (5) integrated assessment; and (6) education and outreach.[http://ciler.snre.umich.edu](http://ciler.snre.umich.edu/)***Monona*****Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division****Science On a Sphere® - Aldo Leopold Nature Center**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 what are sometimes complex environmental processes, in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating.http://www.sos.noaa.gov/news/sos\_sites.html***WI-3******La Crosse*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****La Crosse WFO**Located on County Road FA near La Crosse, 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 residents of southwest Wisconsin, southeast Minnesota and northeast Iowa. 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 provide on-site, detailed weather support during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Greensboro, Kansas, tornado; Hurricane Katrina; and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack in New York City. 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.<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/arx>***WI-4,5******Milwaukee*****Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory****Real-Time Meteorological Observation Network**The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory'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, and air temperature at 5-minute increments, and this information is updated hourly; the web cam image is updated every 10 minutes.<http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/metdata/mil/>***Milwaukee*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Milwaukee/Sullivan WFO**Located in Sullivan Township of Waukesha County west of Milwaukee, 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 residents of southeast Wisconsin. This office also provides marine forecasts and warnings for near-shore waters of Lake Michigan. 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 provide on-site, detailed weather support during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Greensboro, Kansas, tornado; Hurricane Katrina; and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack in New York City. 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.<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/mkx/>***WI-7******Necedah National Wildlife Refuge*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Necedah Station**The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operational network of climate stations. Data from the USCRN will be used in operational climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. NOAA's National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) manages the USCRN. NOAA’s National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service and NOAA’s Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research jointly manage USCRN.<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/crn/>***Park Falls*****Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Monitoring the Atmosphere - Tall Tower Carbon Measurements**NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates trace gas monitoring sites at tall television transmitter towers in six states, including Wisconsin. The sites were established to extend ESRL's monitoring network into the interior of North America in order to provide data to aid estimation of the net carbon balance of the continent. Variations of trace gases, especially carbon dioxide (CO2), are largest near the ground, so existing tall (> 400 meters) transmitter towers are utilized as platforms for in situ and flask sampling for atmospheric trace gases. The tower site in Wisconsin is located within the Chequamegon National Forest, near Park Falls.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/towers/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Monitoring the Surface Atmosphere - Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network**NOAA’s Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network to measure the distribution and trends of carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4), the two gases most responsible for human-caused climate change, as well as other greenhouse gases and volatile organic compounds. Samples are collected weekly at fixed locations and on several commercial ships. The air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory, located in Boulder, CO. These measurements help determine the magnitude of carbon sources and sinks in North America.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/about/climate.html>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Monitoring the Surface Atmosphere – Halocarbon Measurements**NOAA’s Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a sampling network to measure the distribution and trends of the gases most responsible for human-caused depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. Weekly samples are collected in high-pressure flasks at fixed locations. The air sample flasks are delivered to the ESRL laboratory, located in Boulder, CO for analysis. Some locations conduct continuous surface measurements on site. Halocarbon measurements help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer - so it can protect us from the sun’s ultraviolet radiation.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/hats/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division****Monitoring the Atmosphere Aloft - Carbon Cycle Gases and Halocarbons**NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a new and growing small aircraft-based North American network of sampling sites to measure vertical profiles of important greenhouse gas concentrations. Air is sampled above the surface up to approximately 25,000 feet above sea level using a relatively small, light, and economical automated system developed by ESRL researchers. These air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory in Boulder, Colorado for measurements of CO2, CH4, and other greenhouse gasses. This data will improve understanding and models of the global carbon cycle. Sampling is conducted bi-weekly. Halocarbon measurements help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer so it can protect us from the sun’s ultraviolet radiation.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/about/climate.html>***Superior*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve**The 16,697-acre Lake Superior Reserve is a combination of four distinct land areas and portions of connecting waterways in Douglas County, in the northwest corner of Wisconsin where the St. Louis River flows into Lake Superior. The Reserve is one of two Reserves representing a freshwater estuary on the Great Lakes. The four non-contiguous areas are located within 10 miles of each other. The site consists exclusively of public lands and waters owned by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, City of Superior, Douglas County and the University of Wisconsin.<http://nerrs.noaa.gov/ReservesMap.aspx>***WI-8******Green Bay*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Green Bay WFO**Located next to Austin-Straubel Airport in Green Bay, 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 residents of the northeastern third of Wisconsin. This office also provides marine forecasts and warnings for near-shore waters of Lake Michigan. 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 provide on-site, detailed weather support during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Greensboro, Kansas, tornado; Hurricane Katrina; and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack in New York City. 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. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/grb> |
| **NOAA’s Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs**[**http://www.legislative.noaa.gov**](http://www.legislative.noaa.gov) |