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| NOAA Header |
| **NOAA In Your Territory****Guam** |
| *“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 territory. The entries are listed by region and cities or towns.”** Dr. Jane Lubchenco

Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphereand NOAA Administrator |
| ***Guam******Agana*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Coral Reef Conservation Program**NOAA’s Coral Reef Conservation Program brings together multidisciplinary expertise from over 30 NOAA offices and partners with state and federal agencies, academia, non-governmental organizations and community coastal resource managers to protect, conserve and restore coral reef resources that sustain livelihoods and economic development.  In response to identified threats and management priorities developed by coral reef managers in Guam, NOAA invests in implementing Conservation Action Plans (CAP) projects that reduce pollutant loadings to coastal watersheds, monitoring and research of coral reef fisheries, and implementing Guam’s Natural Resources Strategy, with a focus on Apra Harbor.   Examples of projects include conducting benthic cover trend analyses and assessments to provide baseline data for Department of Defense activities, coordinating community monitoring in Guam’s marine preserves and stabilizing stream banks to reduce sedimentation and flooding within the Achang Reef Flat Marine Preserve and Cocos Lagoon.The Guam Community Coral Reef Monitoring Program kicked off in July with a training event in the village of Piti. Participants gathered at the Santos Memorial Park to learn about Guam’s coral reefs and techniques for monitoring coral reef health. Leaders of the Coral Program-funded effort train Guam residents in coral reef monitoring techniques. The overall goal is to help residents get involved with coral reef management. The data will be shared with the community so that they can see how the reefs are doing.[http://www.coralreef.noaa.gov](http://www.coralreef.noaa.gov/) **National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Guam Coastal Management Program**Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) works with the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans’ Coastal Management Program to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Guam. OCRM provides the Guam coastal 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. The entire land area is included within this coastal zone. <http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/guam.html>***Anderson Air Force Base*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)****Satellite Assisted Search and Rescue Local User Terminal****Office of Satellite Data Processing and Distribution**Anderson Air Force Base is home to the 36th Wing of the Pacific Air Forces (PACAF). The mission of the 36th Wing is to employ, deploy, integrate and enable air and space forces from the most forward US sovereign Air Force Base in the Pacific. Anderson AFB is also home to two NOAA Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking (SARSAT) antenna and associated ground equipment. These ground systems, referred to as Local User Terminals (LUTs) can receive signals, relayed through polar orbiting satellites, from ships, aircraft or individuals in distress. The location of the distress signal is automatically forwarded to the SARSAT Mission Control Center, which notifies the appropriate Rescue Coordination Center. SARSAT is part of an international humanitarian effort helping to improve the rescue of person’s in distress and has saved more than 6,000 lives in the United States since 1982.<http://www.sarsat.noaa.gov/>***Apra Harbor*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services****National Water Level Observation Network**The National Ocean Service (NOS) operates one long-term continuously operating tide station in Guam that provides data and information on tidal datum and relative mean sea level trends, and is capable of producing real-time data for storm surge and tsunami warning. This station is located in Apra Harbor. NOS is also engaged in a cooperative project with the US Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station to collect long-term water level data at Pago Bay, Guam, in support of typhoon studies.[http://http://www.tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov](http://www.tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/)***Coastal*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System Program****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. NOAA continued a merit-based funding process in 2012 to further development of the IOOS regional network, including PacIOOS. IOOS regional partners provide coordination with regional stakeholders while contributing data and other outputs to the national system – supporting regional priorities while advancing national objectives.The Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS) is one of these Regional Associations, creating an effective partnership of data providers and users working together to develop, disseminate, evaluate and apply new ocean data and information products designed specifically to address the needs of the communities, businesses and resources that call the Pacific home. The PacIOOS region is defined as the state of Hawaii, the Commonwealth and Territories of the United States in the Pacific and the Freely Associated States in the Pacific.<http://oos.soest.hawaii.edu/pacioos/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Coast Survey****Navigation Manager**NOAA’s navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Guam. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Guam 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 Honolulu, Hawaii to support mariners and stakeholders in the Pacific Islands region.  [http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/reps.htm)***Entire Territory*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Pacific Islands Region****Habitat Conservation Field Office**The Habitat Conservation field office in Guam is an extension of the Honolulu office and reviews local Army Corps of Engineer permit applications. This field office responds to request from other NMFS divisions as the local experts providing valuable information on habitat and protected resources. The Habitat Conservation division in Guam coordinates activities of the NMFS Coral Program including responsibility in revising local action strategies. This office works closely with coral reef program points of contact on issues of funding projects within its jurisdiction and is engaged in extensive field work to support project reviews such as the U.S. Navy pier expansion in Apra Harbor. There are field offices in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands serving similar functions.<http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Pacific Islands Region****Pacific Islands Regional Office and Science Center**NMFS is responsible for the management, conservation and protection of living marine resources within the United States' Exclusive Economic Zone. The Pacific Islands Region, encompassing the waters surrounding American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and the Northern Mariana Islands as well as many remote island areas, is the largest geographic area within NMFS jurisdiction, with a U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone of more than 1.7 million square nautical miles of ocean. Using the tools provided by the *Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act*, NMFS assesses and predicts the status of fish stocks, promotes sustainable fisheries, develops and ensures compliance with fisheries regulations, restores and protects habitat and works to reduce wasteful fishing practices. Under the *Marine Mammal Protection Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*, NMFS recovers protected marine species (i.e. Hawaiian monk seals, five species of sea turtles, and a variety of cetacean species). NMFS co-manages the Pacific Island marine national monuments, including the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument. The Pacific Islands Regional Office (located in Honolulu, HI) uses ecosystem-based strategies to manage the marine resources of the region. Responsibilities include maintaining healthy fish stocks for commercial, recreational and subsistence fishing in coordination with the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, protecting and recovering populations of protected species, preserving and restoring marine habitat, and coordinating with international organizations to implement and monitor fishery agreements and treaties. The Pacific Islands Regional Office also manages the at-sea observer system for longline vessels in the region. The Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (also located in Honolulu, HI) is responsible for monitoring and research on fisheries and protected species populations as well as coral and oceanic ecosystems and the diverse human components of this region. The Fisheries Science Center has two research facilities: the Kewalo Research Facility located on the Honolulu waterfront, has seawater capabilities for conducting research on live large pelagic fishes, monk seals, and sea turtles, and the Aiea Research Facility that has a wet laboratory supporting fish biology research. The Center uses the NOAA ship *Oscar E. Sette* as its primary at-sea research platform and shares the NOAA Ship *Hi’ialakai* with the National Ocean Service.  The Science Center runs fishery bio-sampling, Monument science, and fishery information programs in each area through their science coordinator in each island area.The Regional Office and Fisheries Science Center both have field offices serving American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.[http://www.fpir.noaa.gov](http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/) and [http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov](http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/)**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Coastal Services Center** **NOAA Coastal Storms Program** The Coastal Storms Program will focus resources on the Pacific Islands from FY10-15 to increase the resilience of coastal communities.  CSP is providing  new products and services that improve weather forecasts, address sea level and storm surge impacts, provide risk and vulnerability assessments, and translate the information to remote communities through training. A local outreach coordinator is located at the University of Hawai’i Sea Grant Program and is working with the NOAA Pacific Services Center and Pacific Risk Management 'Ohana (PRiMO) to expand impacts.  CSP supported a small grants program in FY12 totaling $1M with 8 projects selected that are focused throughout Hawaii and the US Territories.<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/csp/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Automated Surface Observing Systems****Guam 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 is one ASOS station in Guam.[http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map\_images/state-maps/asos\_09/GU\_asos.pdf](http://www.weather.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/asos_09/gu_asos.pdf%20%20) and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards****Guam Transmitter**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 is one NWR transmitter in Guam.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/GU_nwr.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>**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. The observed geographical patterns and small but persistent spatial gradients are used to better understand the processes, both natural and human induced, that underlie the trends. These measurements help determine the magnitude of carbon sources and sinks.<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/about/climate.html>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****National Sea Grant College Program****Guam 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. Sea Grant has an extension agent in place working for a Sea Grant position at the University of Guam. Sea Grant has an extension agent in place working at the University of Guam. A Sea Grant presence on Guam represents an opportunity for the National Sea Grant Program to support and advance the establishment of a Sea Grant presence in Micronesia that is devoted to providing science-based information, translation, and coordinated research and extension activities that focus on managing coastal and ocean resources in ways that balance human need with environmental health.University of Guam Sea Grant works in partnership with numerous stakeholders to promote sustainable business and tourism practices, sustainable fisheries, watershed restoration that can positively affect our coastal community.  In addition, Sea Grant strives to better understand the social derivations that define current issues.  Outreach and education programs at University of Guam Sea Grant uniquely engage the community by integrating valuable social and cultural tenants of the Chamorro community.  Research is targeted at developing technology for the early-detection of marine invasive species and understanding the physiological consequences of pollution entering marine environments.<http://www.uog.edu/seagrant>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory****NOAA Center for Tsunami Research**The Tsunami Research Program at the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL), headquartered in Seattle, Washington, seeks to mitigate tsunami hazards to all U.S. coastal states and territories. The PMEL NCTR staff conducts research and development activities in close collaboration with the National Weather Service (NWS) Tsunami Warning Centers, National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), and the coastal states. DART (Deep-Ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis) buoys are moored off the United States coastlines to help measure a tsunami wave in order to provide accurate information on tsunami wave height and arrival time to the Tsunami Warning Centers.[http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov](http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/)***Mongmong Toto-Maite*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Law Enforcement****Field Office**The mission of NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement is to protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws and international treaties and obligations dedicated to protecting wildlife and their natural habitat. 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 Guam field office, located in Mongmong Toto-Maite, is part of the Office of Law Enforcement’s Pacific Islands Division.<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/pi_pacificislands.html>***Tamuning*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center****Science Operations Field Office**The Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (based in Honolulu, HI) is responsible for research on Federally managed marine fisheries, protected species, and ecosystems in the entire western and central Pacific Ocean, in both insular (near island) habitats and pelagic (open ocean) environments.  The Guam Science Operations Field Office provides logistical and coordination support for all Science Center research in the area, and provides direct scientific support to the Guam Biological Sampling Program and the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument’s Science Program. [http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov](http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/)***Tiyan*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Guam WFO**Located near the International Airport in Guam, this NWS Weather Forecast Office has public, aviation and marine forecast and warning responsibility for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the surrounding ocean areas. In addition, WFO Guam has international responsibilities for aviation advisories and forecasts for the tropical Pacific from 130E to 160E; public tropical cyclone watch, warnings and advisory products for the tropical islands of the northwest Pacific; and forecast support for weather service programs involving the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau under the Compact Agreement of Free Association treaties.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.prh.noaa.gov/guam/> |
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