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| NOAA Header |
| **NOAA In Your State****Delaware** |
| *“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 region, statewide, 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 delaware |

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| ***DE******Coastal*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Habitat Conservation****Deep-Sea Coral Research and Technology Program**Deep-sea coral habitats are complex structures that provide habitat for many diverse fish and invertebrate communities including commercially important species such as grouper, snapper, sea bass, rockfish, and crab. The Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology Program is the nation’s resource for information on deep-sea coral and sponge ecosystems. The Program—called for in the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act—worked with other NOAA offices and external partners in summer 2012 to conduct a mapping blitz, focused on deep-water canyons off the Delaware seaboard. In total, five expeditions gathered baseline information to support a three-year field research effort off the Northeastern U.S. from 2013-2015.This field research provides targeted analyses of:* Existing information about deep-sea coral ecosystems.
* The distribution and intensity of fishing activities that may damage deep-sea corals in federal waters.
* Coral and sponge bycatch in fisheries.

Findings will not only improve knowledge about deep-sea life off the northeastern seaboard, but will also inform the New England and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Councils in their efforts to manage commercial and recreational fisheries that depend on these and other important habitats.<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/protection/corals/deepseacorals.html>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Habitat Conservation and Office of Response and Restoration****Damage Assessment, Remediation and Restoration Program**NOAA’s Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program acts as a trustee for natural resource. This Program collaborates with federal, state, and tribal entities. The Program also works with cleanup agencies (such as the Environmental Protection Agency), local organizations, the public, and those responsible for the incident to protect coastal and marine natural resources; respond to discharges of oil and hazardous substances; assess risks and injuries to natural resources; and restore injured natural resources and related socioeconomic benefits.http://www.darrp.noaa.gov/<http://www.darrp.noaa.gov/factsheet/pdf/Delaware/DARRP_DelawareREV_08.pdf><http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/regional/northeast.html> **National Ocean Service (NOS)****Integrated Ocean Observing System Program****Regional Association**U.S. IOOS® is envisioned to be 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 U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) program manages the development of a national network of Regional Associations (RAs) for coastal ocean observing.  The Mid-Atlantic Regional Association Coastal Ocean Observing System (MARACOOS) is one of these Regional Associations and it extends from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod including the estuaries and the continental shelf waters. MARACOOS provides the necessary ocean observing, data management, and forecasting capacity to systematically address prioritized regional themes including *maritime safety, ecosystem based management, water quality, coastal inundation,* and *offshore energy development.*[http://http://www.macooramaracoos.org/](http://www.maracoos.org/)**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Delaware Coastal Management Program**Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) works with the Delaware Coastal Management Program (DCMP) to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Delaware. OCRM provides the coastal management programDCMP 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 whole state of Delaware is considered coastal; however, the coastal zone is divided into two tiers, the “coastal strip” and the rest of the state. The coastal strip, averaging four miles in width, receives special zoning protection from industrial development, while the second tier falls under general program provisions.<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/de.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 9075,000 acres of land nationally and three project grants have been complete awarded in Delaware. 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 Coast Survey****Navigation Manager**NOAA’s navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Delaware. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Delaware 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 Silver Spring, MD to support mariners and stakeholders in the Delaware Bay region.[http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/reps.htm)**National Weather Service (NWS)****National Data Buoy Center****Center of Excellence in Marine Technology**The National Weather Service (NWS), through its National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), develops, deploys, operates, and maintains the current national data buoy network of moored and drifting weather buoys and land stations that serve all of the Nation’s coastal states and territories. Within this network, 110 of the buoys and 51 of the land stations are maintained directly by NDBC. Located at NASA's Stennis Space Center in Mississippi, supports weather and marine warning and forecast services in real time by providing deep ocean and coastal meteorological and oceanographic observations. These data provide valuable information used by NWS supercomputers to produce computer-generated model forecasts of the atmosphere and climate. NDBC manages the Volunteer Observing Ship program to acquire additional meteorological and oceanographic observations supporting NWS mission requirements. NDBC also supports operational and research programs of NOAA and other national and international organizations.NDBC also operates NOAA’s network of Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (DART®) stations, for the early detection and real-time reporting of tsunamis in the open ocean. Data from the DART®s are used by the National Weather Service Tsunami Warning Centers in Alaska and Hawaii to provide tsunami forecasts, warnings, and information. NDBC, located at NASA's Stennis Space Center, supports weather and marine warning and forecast services in real time by providing deep ocean and coastal meteorological and oceanographic observations. <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>***Statewide*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Habitat Conservation****Chesapeake Bay Office****Chesapeake Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Program**The NOAA Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Program is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences (MWEEs). B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. The Chesapeake 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. Chesapeake B-WET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds.  Please see regional funding opportunity for priorities and eligibility details.<http://chesapeakebay.noaa.gov/bwet>**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northeast Region****Northeast Regional Office and Fisheries Science Center**NMFS is responsible for the management, conservation and protection of living marine resources within the United States' Exclusive Economic Zone (water three to 200 mile offshore). Using the tools provided by the *Magnuson-Stevens Act*, NMFS assesses and predicts the status of fish stocks, develops and ensures compliance with fisheries regulations, restores and protects habitat and works to reduce wasteful fishing practices, and promotes sustainable fisheries. Under the *Marine Mammal Protection Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*, NMFS recovers protected marine species (e.g..whales, turtles, fish). With the help of the six regional offices and eight fishery management councils, NMFS is able to work with communities on fishery management issues.The Northeast Regional Office (located in Gloucester, MA) is comprised of four divisions: Sustainable Fisheries, HabitatConservation, Protected Resources and Fisheries Statistics. Key species managed in the Northeast Region include the northeast “multispecies complex” (cod, haddock, yellowtail flounder etc.), Atlantic sea scallops, herring, lobster, and summer flounder. Key marine endangered species in this region are Atlantic salmon, northern right whales, and Atlantic and shortnose sturgeon.  NMFS is the lead agency coordinating the Large Whale and Sea Turtle Disentanglement Program activities and the Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program activities.  The core functions of these programs include coordinating volunteer networks to: respond to entanglements and strandings, investigate mortality events, and conduct biomonitoring, tissue/serum banking, and analytical quality assurance.The Northeast Science Center (headquartered in Woods Hole, MA) focuses on collection, analysis, and presentation of scientific information about the Northeast Shelf ecosystem, its condition, and its marine life. In addition to its six laboratories, the Center uses four  research vessels to support its work. They are: the NOAA ship *Henry B. Bigelow*, and the small research vessels *Gloria Michelle*, *Victor Loosanoff*, and *Nauvoo*. The Northeast Regional Office and Science Center are responsible for the District of Columbia and the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; and the inland states of Vermont, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.<http://www.nero.noaa.gov/nero/> and<http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/>**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 Weather Service (NWS)****Automated Surface Observing Systems****Delaware 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 two ASOS stations in Delaware.http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map\_images/state-maps/asos\_09/DE\_asos.pdf and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Cooperative Observer Program****Delaware 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 five COOP sites in Delaware.http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map\_images/state-maps/coop\_09/DE\_coop.pdf and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/coop/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards****Delaware 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 two NWR transmitters in Delaware.<http://www.weather.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/de_nwr.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****National Sea Grant College Program****Delaware Sea Grant 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 32 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico and Guam. Delaware Sea Grant, based at the University of Delaware, is a statewide network of research, education, and extension services focused on advancing the wise use, conservation, and management of marine and coastal resources. In addition to conducting research and outreach in ecosystems, sustainable coastal development, safe and sustainable seafood, and hazard resilience in coastal communities, the program promotes ocean and environmental literacy by working to translate complex scientific information to the public.[http://www.deseagrant.org](http://www.deseagrant.org/)***DE-At Large******Claymont to Cape Henlopen*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services****Delaware River and Bay PORTS®**A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community in the Delaware Bay and River at which real-time data are quality-controlled and disseminated to local users for safe and efficient navigation. Real-time data are available for water levels from ten stations, meteorological data from ten locations, current data from three locations, and air gap from one location.<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/ports/index.shtml?port=db> ***Dover*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Delaware National Estuarine Research Reserve**The 4,930 acre Delaware National Estuarine Research Reserve was designated in 1993 and is managed by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control. The main site sits along Delaware Bay, approximately six miles outside Dover; a smaller unit is located 24 miles north along Blackbird Creek. This reserve features a full range of tidal wetlands within a historic 18th century plantation setting and contains nearly 100 species of birds.  The reserve’s mission is to preserve and manage natural resources through coastal stewardship within the Reserve as a place for research, and for providing education and outreach programs that promote better understanding of Delaware’s estuarine and coastal areas, and to promote informed coastal decision-making.<http://nerrs.noaa.gov/ReservesMap.aspx>***Lewes, Reedy Point*****National Ocean Service (NOS)****Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services****National Water Level Observation Network**The National Ocean Service (NOS) operates two long-term continuously operating tide stations in the state of Delaware, which provide data and information on tidal datum and relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. These stations are located at Lewes and Reedy Point.[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov](http://www.co-ops.nos.noaa.gov/)***Sussex County*****Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Air Resources Laboratory****Atmospheric Integrated Research Monitoring Network**A NOAA Atmospheric Integrated Research Monitoring Network (AIRMoN) site is located in Lewes (Sussex County), DE. The site has been in operation since 1992 collecting data on major ions in precipitation (rain, snow) on a daily basis, and previously since 1976 on an event basis. The major ions collected include: sulfate, nitrate, phosphorus, pH, ammonium, sodium, chloride, and soil cations. AIRMoN is a sub-network of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program.<http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/AIRMoN> |
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