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| NOAA Header |
| **NOAA In Your State****West Virginia** |
| *“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 west virginia |

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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. |
| ***WV******Statewide*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Habitat Conservation****Chesapeake Bay Office****Chesapeake Bay-Watershed Education and Training 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 Weather Service (NWS)****Automated Surface Observing Systems****West Virginia 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 ten ASOS stations in West Virginia.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/asos_09/WV_asos.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Cooperative Observer Program****West Virginia 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 108 COOP sites in West Virginia.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/coop_09/WV_coop.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/coop/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards****West Virginia 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 12 NWR transmitters in West Virginia.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/WV_nwr.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>***WV-1******Elkins*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Elkins 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. The USCRN will also provide the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS). 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/>***Fairmont*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)****Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R Series Program****GOES-R Remote Backup Unit**The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R (GOES-R)Program is establishing a backup facility, which will include the installation of three antennas for acquiring data and commanding the future GOES-R series of satellites that are scheduled for launch beginning in 2015. Once operational, the facility will allow NOAA to continue operating the GOES-R ground network in the event the primary locations – the NOAA Satellite Operations Facility in Suitland, Md., and the Wallops (Va.) Command and Data Acquisition Station – are disabled. The ground system for GOES-R is composed of computer systems, which control the satellites and process the satellite’s data into products that scientists and meteorologists will use around the world. The facility is located on leased property in a local high-technology park.[http://www.goes-r.gov](http://www.goes-r.gov/)**National Weather Service (NWS)****NCEP Weather Supercomputing****Backup at the NASA Independent Verification & Validation Facility**The backup of the NWS weather supercomputing capability is intended to provide the computing and communications equipment needed to assume the workload of the primary supercomputer system in case of system or communication outage. The primary system receives and processes the extensive amounts of environmental data acquired by modernized observing systems, and runs highly sophisticated numerical weather prediction models. Execution of this program promotes public safety and the protection of property by providing the NCEP with the computer systems that are capable of producing more accurate numerical weather prediction (NWP) guidance products for hurricanes, severe thunderstorms, floods, and winter storms.<http://www.ivv.nasa.gov/aboutivv/news/news_nws.php>**Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)****High Performance Computing and Communications****Supercomputer Backup**The Office of the Chief Information Officer is actively building out facilities space to operate research and development high performance computing for weather model research, exploring advanced methods of using satellite data in weather models, and developing improved climate forecasts on seasonal through inter-annual scales. This research and development capability is expected to be in place by the end of 2011. NOAA also has a primary operational supercomputer in Gaithersburg, MD and a backup supercomputer in Fairmont, WV. Over 14.8 million weather products are created and disseminated each day from the operational supercomputers to government agencies, commercial companies, and to the public. These products are the basis from which all weather forecasts are made throughout the nation.<http://www.cio.noaa.gov/HPCC/hpcc_program.html>**Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)****Information Technology Security Office****NOAA Cyber Security Center**The NOAA Cyber Security Center (NCSC) provides security operations, incident response, and enterprise security services to NOAA programs and missions across the entire enterprise. The cutting Security Operations Center provides monitoring, analysis and appropriate escalation of information security events to protect and ensure the confidentiality, integrity, availability and compliance of the information technology enterprise.<http://www.cio.noaa.gov/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Office of the Director****N-Wave NOAA Science Network**N-Wave is NOAA's science network connecting NOAA, academic, and state research network communities to data and resources needed to advance environmental science.<http://noc.nwave.noaa.gov/>***Tucker 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 near Davis (Tucker County), WV. The site has been in operation since 2000 and has collected data on major ions in precipitation (rain, snow) on a daily or 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>***WV-2******Charleston*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Weather Forecast Office****Charleston WFO**Located in Charleston, this Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around the clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings residents covering portions of four states – Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky. 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.erh.noaa.gov/er/rlx/> |
| **NOAA’s Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs**[**http://www.legislative.noaa.gov**](http://www.legislative.noaa.gov) |