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| NOAA Header | |
| **NOAA In Your State**  **Texas** | |
| *“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 Atmosphere  and NOAA Administrator | |  | | --- | | where is texas | |
| 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](mailto:NIYSupdate@noaa.gov). | |
| ***TX***  ***Coastal*** **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **Southeast Fisheries Science Center** **Fishery Statistics Office** Field agents serve as the principal data collection agent for marine fisheries throughout the Southeast United States (NC-TX). They implement and coordinate surveys involving the collection of fishery related data from the public. Responsibilities and functions are to develop, implement, operate, and manage an integrated fishery statistical data acquisition program for research and fishery management. In Texas, field agents are stationed in Beaumont, Galveston, Freeport, and Brownsville. <http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/interview/>  **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services** **National Water Level Observation Network** NOS operates seven long-term, continuously operating tide stations in Texas located at Sabine Pass, Galveston Bay Entrance (North Jetty), Galveston Pier 21, USCG Freeport, Rockport, Corpus Christi, and Port Isabel. The NWLON is supplemented by 25 Texas Coastal Ocean Observation Network (TCOON) and the long-term stations 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. [http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/)  **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services** **Sentinel of the Coast Observing Systems** Two new Sentinels in Texas will replace water level stations that were destroyed or heavily damaged by recent hurricanes. Elevated atop substantial single pile platforms, these stations are specifically designed to withstand Category 4 Hurricanes. Sentinels ensure data is available when most needed, i.e. storm surge from a hurricane is threatening our coastline and their communities. CO-OPS is partnering with Texas A&M Division of Nearshore Research and the U.S. Corps of Engineers to establish these new Sentinels. The new Sentinels are located off of Houston-Galveston Bay and Sabine Pass. <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/index.shtml>  **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Coastal Services Center** **Coastal Storms Program** More than $2.8M has been directed toward storm and climate resiliency issues throughout the Gulf of Mexico from 2007-2012.  Resources have supported two grant competitions with the products and services generated now being applied to the Climate Community of Practice network being established by the Gulf Sea Grant offices.  A program evaluation of goals/outcomes and an economic assessment determining the benefit of the Program to the Gulf and the Nation will be ongoing throughout FY2013 with results available early FY14.   <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 Texas, from 1986 to present. Mussel Watch sites in Texas were sampled pre- & post-oiling in response to the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) incident. Sites were sampled for contaminant analysis (PAHs and trace elements) of oyster tissue and sediments, plus benthic infaunal analysis. Contaminant data are being used to determine the impact of the DWH event on seafood safety. <http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/about/coast/nsandt/musselwatch.aspx>   **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science** **Phytoplankton Monitoring Network** The Phytoplankton Monitoring Network was established as an outreach program for monitoring marine phytoplankton and harmful algal blooms (HABs).  By linking the public to laboratory scientists, the  network  helps to   build increased public awareness while simultaneously provided useful data to scientists.  Further, identification of  harmful algal species by regularly monitoring coastal sites across the U.S. aids in NOAA’s developmental HAB forecasts in both early detection as well as “ground truthing” and refinement of satellite data used to predict future bloom movement towards vulnerable industries or communities. [http://www.chbr.noaa.gov/pmn](http://www.chbr.noaa.gov/pmn/about.aspx)   **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science and Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services** **Texas Operational Forecast of Harmful Algal Blooms** The Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Forecast System develops predictions of the transport and potential development of harmful algae conditions that may impact the coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico. The system focuses on the most common harmful algae in the Gulf of Mexico, which is the microscopic algal species *Karenia brevis*, commonly known as red tide. If a harmful algal bloom is reported and verified in the Gulf of Mexico, reports are issued twice a week; otherwise, information is updated weekly. The HAB Forecasting System relies on satellite imagery, real-time and forecast winds, and field samples to provide information on the location, extent, and movement of HABs.  <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/>  **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 Texas. 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** **Texas Coastal Management Program** Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) works with the General Land Office to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Texas. 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/tx.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 Gulf of Mexico Coastal Ocean Observing System (GCOOS) is one of these Regional Associations. GCOOS seeks to establish a sustained observing system for the Gulf of Mexico that will provide observations and products needed by users in the region for the purposes of detecting and predicting climate variability and consequences, preserving and restoring healthy marine ecosystems, ensuring human health, managing resources, facilitating safe and efficient marine transportation, enhancing national security, and predicting and mitigating against coastal hazards. <http://gcoos.tamu.edu/gcooswp>  **National Weather Service (NWS)** **National Data Buoy Center** **Texas Buoys** 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. <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>  ***Statewide*** **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **Southeast Region** **Gulf of Mexico 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 Gulf of Mexico 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. Gulf of Mexico 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://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/outreach/B-WETmainpage.htm>   **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **Southeast Region** **Southeast Regional Office and Southeast Fisheries Science Center** NMFS studies, protects and conserves living marine resources in federal waters to promote healthy, functioning marine ecosystems, afford economic opportunities and enhance the quality of life for the American public. NMFS’ Southeast Regional Office (headquartered in Saint Petersburg, FL) and Southeast Fisheries Science Center (headquartered in Miami, FL) are responsible for living marine resources of the Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic and U.S. Caribbean. Using the authorities provided by the *Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act*, *Endangered* *Species Act*, *Marine Mammal Protection Act* and other federal statutes, the Southeast Regional Office and Southeast Fisheries Science Center partner to assess and predict the status of fish stocks, marine mammals and other protected resources, develop and ensure compliance with fishery regulations, restore and protect habitat, and recover threatened and endangered species in waters off Texas and throughout the Southeast Region. The Southeast Regional Office conducts mandated essential fish habitat consultations associated with extensive energy and coastal development activities, participates in state and regional habitat planning and restoration efforts, provides assistance during hazardous material incidents and hurricane events, and participates in the planning processes for major federal water development projects.The Southeast Fisheries Science Center has a laboratory located in Galveston, Texas. [http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/index.html and http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov](http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/index.html)  **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Coastal Services Center** **Gulf of Mexico Alliance** To maintain high-quality constituent service, the NOAA Coastal Services Center provides regional staff members to work closely with the Gulf of Mexico Alliance and the coastal states represented on this board. These staff members also coordinate the deployment of NOAA products and services in this region.  <http://www.csc.noaa.gov/>  **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Automated Surface Observing Systems** **Texas 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 71 ASOS stations in Texas. [East Texas](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/asos_09/TX_EAST_asos.pdf) and [West Texas](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/asos_09/TX_WEST_asos.pdf) and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>  **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Cooperative Observer Program** **Texas 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 634 COOP sites in Texas.  [East Texas](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/coop_09/TX_EAST_coop.pdf) and [West Texas](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/coop_09/TX_WEST_coop.pdf) and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/coop/>  **National Weather Service (NWS)** **NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards** **Texas 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 75 NWR transmitters in Texas. [East Texas](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/TX_EAST_nwr.pdf) and [West Texas](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/TX_WEST_nwr.pdf) and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>  **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **National Sea Grant College Program**  **Texas 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. The Texas Sea Grant College Program is housed at Texas A&M University in College Station, but works with academic institutions, agencies and industries throughout the state to respond to state and national concerns about the marine environment and ensuring responsible conservation of marine resources and continued economic development. The program involves marine-related research, marine advisory service and communications. <http://texasseagrant.org>  ***TX- 5*** ***Palestine*** **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Climate Reference Network** **Palestine 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/>  ***TX-6*** ***Arlington*** **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **National Seafood Inspection Program** **Federal Inspection Office** NOAA’s Seafood Inspection Program conducts a voluntary inspection program for fishery products on a fee-for-service basis. The office offers a wide range of services to the area's fishermen and fish processors including process and product inspection, product grading, lot inspection, laboratory analysis, and training. All edible foodstuffs, ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fishmeal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification. <http://seafood.nmfs.noaa.gov/>  ***TX-9*** ***Sugarland*** **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division** **Science On a Sphere® - Houston Museum of Natural Science** 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/ http://sos.noaa.gov/What\_is\_SOS/sites.php  ***TX-11*** ***Bronte*** **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Climate Reference Network** **Bronte 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/>  ***Midland/Odessa*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **Midland/Odessa WFO** This NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of southwestern Texas and southeastern New Mexico. 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.srh.noaa.gov/maf/>  **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services** **Sabine Neches PORTS** A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community in Sabine Neches 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 level from two stations, for currents from six stations, for meteorological data from one location. <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/ports/index.shtml?port=sn>  ***San Angelo*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **San Angelo WFO** This NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of central Texas. 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.srh.noaa.gov/sjt>  ***TX-12*** ***Fort Worth*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Southern Region Headquarters** **Administrative and Support Center** The Southern Region Headquarters is the administrative and support center for 32 NWS Weather Forecast Offices, seven aviation-focused Center Weather Service Units, and four River Forecast Centers in 10 states (Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida) and Puerto Rico. Services provided by a regional headquarters to local NWS offices within the region include scientific support and development, program management and guidance, field support for new program implementation, budget support, and employee recruitment and assistance. [http://www.srh.noaa.gov](http://www.srh.noaa.gov/)  **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **Dallas-Fort Worth WFO** Collocated with the West Gulf River Forecast Center in Dallas/Fort Worth, this National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of north central Texas. 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.srh.noaa.gov/fwd>  **National Weather Service (NWS)** **River Forecast Center** **West Gulf River Forecast Center**  Collocated with the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Dallas/Fort Worth, the West Gulf River Forecast Center (RFC) performs continuous river basin modeling and provides hydrologic forecast and guidance products for rivers and streams in most of Texas and New Mexico. These products include forecasts of river stage and flow, probabilistic river forecasts, reservoir inflow forecasts, water supply forecasts, spring flood outlooks, and various types of flash flood guidance. RFCs work closely with local water management agencies, as well as state and federal agencies, including the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Geologic Survey, to provide water and flood information for critical decisions. <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/wgrfc/>  ***TX-13*** ***Amarillo*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **Amarillo WFO** This NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of central Texas. 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.srh.noaa.gov/ama>  ***Edinburgh*** **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Climate Reference Network** **Edinburgh 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/>  ***TX-14*** ***Galveston*** **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **Southeast Regional Office** **Galveston Field Office** The Galveston Field Office is located in the Galveston Laboratory of NMFS’ Southeast Fisheries Science Center. This office is responsible for implementing NMFS’ habitat protection programs in Texas and for reviewing oil and gas leasing activities on Outer Continental Shelf waters of the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to conducting mandated essential fish habitat consultations associated with extensive energy and coastal development activities, the Galveston Field Office participates in state and regional habitat planning and restoration efforts, provides assistance during hazardous material incidents and hurricane events, and participates in the planning processes for major federal water development projects. <http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/hcd/hcd.htm>  **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **Southeast Fisheries Science Center** **Galveston Laboratory** The Galveston Laboratory is located on the site of Fort Crockett, a NOAA Heritage Asset, one block from the Gulf of Mexico on Galveston Island, Texas.  Research at the Laboratory focuses on fisheries management (data collection and analysis pertaining to shrimp and reef fish fisheries), fishery ecology (coastal wetland ecology, coral reef ecology, and habitat restoration science), forecasts of the Texas shrimp fishery, and evaluation of shrimp fishery impacts on other fisheries and protected species.  Research on sea turtle ecology and recovery is also conducted at Galveston.  The lab has been working with the endangered Kemp's Ridley sea turtle since 1978 and it is the only federal facility in the United States dedicated to captive rearing of sea turtles for research purposes.  The fishery observer programs, originally developed to provide an economic evaluation of turtle excluder devices in shrimp trawls, currently encompasses shrimp trawl and reef fish bottom longline and vertical line vessels.  A state trip ticket collection system, supported by a federal port agent data collection system established in 1960, provides the fishery dependent data needed for the shrimp stock assessments done at Laboratory.<http://galveston.ssp.nmfs.gov/index.html>  **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **Office of Law Enforcement** **Galveston 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 Galveston field office is part of the Office of Law Enforcement’s Southeast Division. <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/se_southeast.html>  **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Office of Coast Survey** **Navigation Manager** NOAA’s navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations inTexas. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Texas 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 Galveston, TX to support mariners and stakeholders in the Western Gulf of Mexico region. [http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/reps.htm)  **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Office of National Marine Sanctuaries** **Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary** The Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary, the northernmost coral reefs on the continental shelf of North America, lies 160 kilometers off the coast of Texas and Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico. The reefs at Flower Garden Banks sit atop huge seabed outcroppings 17 meters below the surface. Unique to the Gulf, the multi-colored corals, plants and sponges at Flower Garden Banks resemble reef development typically found 960 kilometers southeast in the Florida Keys, or over 640 km due south in Mexico's Gulf of Campeche. A popular area for commercial and sport fishermen, the reefs serve as a regional reservoir of shallow-water Caribbean reef fishes and invertebrates. At least 80 species of algae, 253 macroinvertebrate species, and more than 175 fish species reside in or near the sanctuary. The Gardens also are significant habitat for lobster, snapper, grouper, manta rays, loggerhead turtles, whale sharks and spotted dolphins.   Beginning October 8, 2012, the Texas Seaport Museum in Galveston, Texas exhibited Treasures of NOAA's Ark. The exhibit showcases artifacts representing science, service and stewardship by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and its ancestor agencies – from 19th century maps and charts to early scientific instruments that recall the agency’s proud heritage and legacy of service to the nation. The exhibit, last shown at the Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon, will run at the Texas Seaport Museum through mid-summer 2013.  The Museum is located at Pier 21, Number 8, Galveston.  [http://flowergarden.noaa.gov](http://flowergarden.noaa.gov/) <http://www.galvestonhistory.org/Texas_Seaport_Museum.asp>   **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **Houston/Galveston WFO** Collocated at the Galveston Emergency Operations Center, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of southeastern Texas. 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.srh.noaa.gov/hgx>  ***TX-14,18*** ***Galveston/Houston*** **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services** **Houston/Galveston PORTS®** A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community in Houston/Galveston Bay 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 level from four stations, for currents from two stations, for meteorological data from four locations and for conductivity at two locations. <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/ports/index.shtml?port=hg>  ***TX-15*** ***McAllen*** **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division** **Science On a Sphere® - International Museum of Art and Science** 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/ and http://sos.noaa.gov/news/sos\_sites.html  ***TX-17*** ***College Station*** **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **National Severe Storms Laboratory** **Mobile Radars and Storm Detection** SMART-R - NSSL partners with the University of Oklahoma, Texas A&M and Texas Tech University to develop, maintain, and use Shared Mobile Atmospheric Research and Teaching Radars (SMART-R's). SMART-R's are mobile Doppler radars that can be placed in position as a storm is developing to rapidly scan the atmosphere at low levels, below the beam of NEXRAD radars. http://www.nssl.noaa.gov/smartradars/  ***Moody*** **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 Texas. 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 Texas is located near the town of Moody, 20 miles south of Waco. Pinnacle Towers Inc. owns the tower, which charges a nominal fee for use of the facility. ESRL monitors CO2 concentrations on the tower at several heights, up to 500 meters above the ground, and measures wind speed and direction, temperature, humidity, rainfall, solar radiation and barometric pressure. The Blackland Research and Extension Center of Texas A&M University, located in Temple, has helped maintain the site and collect flask samples since early 2001. 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. 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 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 Surface Atmosphere – Ozone Measurements** ESRL conducts long-term monitoring of ozone at the surface, with aircraft, and with balloons, through cooperative relationships with local partners. Aircraft based in-situ tropospheric ozone measurements provide data relevant to: pollution events, lower atmosphere mixing dynamics, boundary layer stability, ozone trend studies, and the validity of other samples collected in-flight. Near ground level ozone is currently monitored using ultraviolet absorption photometers at eight sites that are generally representative of background conditions. These sites, four of which have records exceeding 25 years in length, provide information on possible long-term changes in tropospheric ozone near the surface and support air quality research. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ozwv/  ***TX-18*** ***Houston*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Center Weather Service Unit** **Houston Air Route Traffic Control Center** Housed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Houston Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), the Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) staff provides aviation forecasts and other weather information to ARTCC personnel for use in directing the safe, smooth flow of aviation traffic in southern Texas, southern Louisiana, southern Mississippi and the southwestern tip of Alabama. <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/zhu>  **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division** **Total Column Ozone Measurements** NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) makes measurements of the column amounts of ozone between the earth's surface and the top of the atmosphere at a number of locations around the United States, including Boulder, CO. The observations are obtained with ground-based spectrometers that measure the attenuation by ozone of ultraviolet light. This integrated ozone amount is critical in determining the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth's surface. Excess ultraviolet radiation is responsible for human skin cancer and is also harmful to other biogenic organisms. With controls now in place on the manufacture and use of these ozone destroying compounds, it will be important to monitor the ozone layer for the expected recovery and determine whether other factors such as long-term climate change are influencing this recovery. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/about/ozone.html  **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Monitoring Division** **Ultraviolet Radiation (UV) Monitoring Network** The Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates an ultraviolet radiation (UV) monitoring network site in Houston. These measurements are done as part of ESRL’s research on the Earth's surface radiation budget. Research efforts are devoted to the extent and cause of observed variations in long-term radiation and meteorological measurements, using satellite observations and climate model calculations. In addition, observations of spectral solar radiation are made for remote sensing of certain atmospheric constituents and spectral solar UV is measured for the investigation of the interaction of ozone and solar radiation. ESRL also provides essential instrument calibration services for national and worldwide partner UV monitoring networks. <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/grad/>  ***TX-19*** ***Lubbock*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **Lubbock WFO** This NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of northwestern Texas. 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.srh.noaa.gov/lub>  ***Muleshoe*** **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Climate Reference Network** **Muleshoe 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/>  ***TX-21*** ***Austin*** **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Climate Reference Network** **Austin 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/>  ***TX-22*** ***Houston*** **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>  ***TX-23*** ***Panther Junction*** **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Climate Reference Network** **Panther Junction 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/>  ***Monahans*** **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Climate Reference Network** **Monahans 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/>  ***TX-24*** ***Fort Worth*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Center Weather Service Unit** **Dallas/Fort Worth Air Route Traffic Control Center** Housed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Dallas/Fort Worth Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), the Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) staff provide aviation forecasts and other weather information to ARTCC personnel for use in directing the safe, smooth flow of aviation traffic in northern and western Texas, southern Oklahoma, southwestern Arkansas, northwestern Louisiana, and the southeastern tip of New Mexico. <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/zfw>  ***TX-27*** ***Brownsville*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **Brownsville WFO** Located at the South Padre Island International Airport in Brownsville, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of the lower Rio Grande Valley. This office also provides marine warnings and forecasts for portions of the Texas Gulf Coast. 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.srh.noaa.gov/bro>  ***Corpus Christi*** **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)** **National Geodetic Survey** **Texas Spatial Reference Center** NOAA’s National Geodetic Survey (NGS) and Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi (A&M-CC) have partnered to improve Texas’ surveying and emergency response capabilities. Texas A&M-CC has created the Texas Spatial Reference Center (TSRC) at its campus, as part of grants awarded through NOAA. With this funding, TSRC and NGS will perform hurricane evacuation route surveys using a system that produces accurate 3-D positions within centimeters. Knowing the precise elevations of roads enables emergency planners to know how much rain and/or tidal surge would cause flooding in coastal areas. NGS work with the TSRC involves providing a spatial referencing liaison between federal and local authorities, height modernization, geodetic leveling training, leveling to Texas Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) in cooperation with TXDOT, and more.  <http://tsrc.cbi.tamucc.edu/TSRC/HomePage>  **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **Corpus Christi WFO** Located at the Corpus Christi International Airport, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of Texas' coastal bend. 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.srh.noaa.gov/crp>  ***Friendswood*** **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. This program also provides technical assistance in planning and implementing Geographic/Land Information System: (GIS/LIS) projects. [http://http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ADVISORS/AdvisorsIndex.shtml](http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ADVISORS/AdvisorsIndex.shtml)  ***Port Aransas*** **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management** **Mission Aransas National Estuarine Research Reserve** The 185,708-acre Mission-Aransas Reserve was designated in 2006 and is managed by the University of Texas Marine Science Institute located in Port Aransas, TX. The Reserve is a large contiguous complex of wetland, terrestrial and marine environments and is named for the two river systems that flow into it. Located on the Texas Coastal Bend 30 miles northeast of Corpus Christi, the Reserve is representative of Western Gulf estuaries. The reserve’s new 35,940 square-foot Estuarine Research Center incorporates sustainable building design and survivability features. This facility provides office, wet and dry laboratories and seminar facilities supporting reserve’s staff and programs.  Another reserve facility, the Bay Education Center, located in the City of Rockport, TX, provides educational exhibits about estuaries and their important habitats and NOAA’s exhibit of Science on the Sphere®.  Research at the Reserve includes: bio-monitoring and mapping of reserve habitats, water inflow requirements in the face of climate change, impact of Biological, Physical and Chemical Processes on the Fate of Oil Spills, and long-term monitoring of environmental conditions including Harmful Algal Blooms. The Reserve's K-12 education program provides field experiences for students, teachers and the public. The Reserve’s Coastal Training Program works with surrounding communities to provide scientific information and trainings based on local needs assessments. <http://nerrs.noaa.gov/ReservesMap.aspx>  ***Port Aransas*** **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Climate Reference Network** **Port Aransas 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/>  ***Rockport*** **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** **Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division** **Science On a Sphere® - Bay Education 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  ***TX-28*** ***Austin/San Antonio*** **National Weather Service (NWS)** **Weather Forecast Office** **Austin/San Antonio WFO** Located at the New Braunfels Municipal Airport, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of south central Texas. 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.srh.noaa.gov/ewx>  ***TX-30*** ***Dallas*** **National Ocean Service (NOS)** **Office of Response and Restoration** **Regional Resource Coordinator** The Office of Response and Restoration’s (OR&R) Regional Resource Coordinator (RRC) based in Dallas provides scientific and technical expertise and timely response to oil spills or hazardous materials releases to collect information, samples, and evidence that are time dependent and critical to support natural resource damage assessments throughout the coastal US. Specifically, RRCs work on multi-disciplinary scientific, economic, and legal teams and are responsible for determining and quantifying injuries to NOAA trust natural resources through determination of injuries and pathway, and demonstration of causal mechanisms. RRCs document the severity, geographic extent, and likely duration of the injury. The goal of the RRCs efforts is to determine the appropriate amount and type of restoration required to restore injured NOAA trust resources and compensate the public for their lost use. [http://response.restoration.noaa.gov](http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/)  ***TX-34*** ***Brownsville*** **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **National Seafood Inspection Program** **South Texas Lot Inspection Office** The National Seafood Inspection Program conducts a voluntary inspection program for fishery products on a fee-for-service basis. The office offers a wide range of services to the area's fishermen and fish processors including process and product inspection, product grading, lot inspection, laboratory analysis, and training. All edible foodstuffs, ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fishmeal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification. <http://seafood.nmfs.noaa.gov/>  ***Harlingen*** **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **Office of Law Enforcement** **Harlingen 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 Harlingen field office is part of the Office of Law Enforcement’s Southeast Division. <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/se_southeast.html>  ***Sinton*** **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. Some air samples from the small aircraft program are also analyzed for halocarbon gases that can destroy the stratospheric ozone layer. 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.](http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/about/climate.html)  ***TX-36*** ***La Porte*** **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** **National Seafood Inspection Program** **Federal Inspection Office** NOAA’s Seafood Inspection Program conducts a voluntary inspection program for fishery products on a fee-for-service basis. The office offers a wide range of services to the area's fishermen and fish processors including process and product inspection, product grading, lot inspection, laboratory analysis, and training. All edible foodstuffs, ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fishmeal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification. <http://seafood.nmfs.noaa.gov/> | |
| **NOAA’s Office of Legislative Intergovernmental Affairs**  [**http://www.legislative.noaa.gov**](http://www.legislative.noaa.gov) | |