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| NOAA Header |
| **NOAA In Your State****New Hampshire** |
| *“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 new hampshire |

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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. |
| ***NH******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 New Hampshire 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 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)****Office of Coast Survey****Navigation Manager**NOAA’s navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in New Hampshire. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in New Hampshire 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 Narragansett, R.I., to support mariners and stakeholders in the Northeast region. <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/reps.htm>**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 nine grants have been completed in New Hampshire. 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****New Hampshire Coastal Management Program**Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) works with the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services to implement the National Coastal Management Program in New Hampshire. 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/nh.html>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System Program****U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System** **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 Northeastern Regional Association of Coastal Ocean Observing Systems (NERACOOS) is one of these Regional Associations. NERACOOS was established to network and expand the existing observing and prediction capacities of a multitude of institutions and agencies throughout New England and Maritime Canada.NERACOOS supports infrastructure that provides over-water meteorological and wave observations in Long Island Sound and the Gulf of Maine to the National Weather Service that are critical to safe navigation. These platforms also support current and dissolved oxygen sensors that provide critical information for management of hypoxia and harmful algal bloom. Fisheries managers, water quality specialists, the Coast Guard, and many others benefit from accurate and timely ocean observing infrastructure and related decision support tools. The region includes the coastal waters of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. There is overlap with the Mid-Atlantic Regional Association Coastal Ocean Observing System (MARACOOS), which also includes the coastal waters of Connecticut and Rhode Island. In addition, partners from the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be involved to ensure appropriate coverage in shared waters.<http://www.neracoos.org/> **National Weather Service (NWS)****National Data Buoy Center****Atlantic 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)****Northeast Regional Office****New England 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 New England 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. New England 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://www.nero.noaa.gov/nero/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, Habitat Conservation, 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 assuranceThe 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 ships *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 Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Northeast Region****Restoration Center**NMFS Restoration Center works with private and public partners in New Hampshire to construct fish ladders, remove dams, widen bridges and culverts to improve tidal flushing in coastal wetlands, restore shellfish and submerged aquatic vegetation beds, and control invasive species. To date, we have restored 312 acres of habitat and opened up 160 stream miles through our efforts. Currently we are working to improve habitat for important fisheries such as shad and alewife through fish passage and dam removal projects including a culvert replacement on Thompson Brook, which will improve connectivity in the Winnicut River Watershed.<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/index.html>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Coastal Services Center****New England Region**The NOAA Coastal Services Center firmly believes in a regional approach to coastal management to give an organization the perspective it needs to find pragmatic and relevant solutions to coastal issues. The Center currently has staff members in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico, West Coast, Pacific Islands, and the Great Lakes regions. These employees provide assistance to local, state, and regional coastal resource management efforts, and facilitate the customer feedback and assessments used to improve the Center’s products and services. The NOAA Coastal Services Center provides two staff in New Hampshire to coordinate the deployment of NOAA products and services in this region, with a focus on ocean planning and climate change adaptation. These employees also represent NOAA on several regional ocean governance initiatives (e.g., Northeast Regional Ocean Council, Gulf of Maine Council), and coordinate NOAA involvement in local IOOS activities. An additional CSC staff based in MA also contributes geospatial and data infrastructure expertise to regional work.<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Coastal Services Center****Northeast Regional Ocean Council**To maintain high-quality constituent service, the NOAA Coastal Services Center provides regional staff members to work closely with the Northeast Regional Ocean Council 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****New Hampshire 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, thunderstorm, and fog. There are seven ASOS stations in New Hampshire.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/asos_09/NH_asos.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/asos/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****Cooperative Observer Program****New Hampshire 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 61 COOP sites in New Hampshire.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/coop_09/NH_coop.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/coop/>**National Weather Service (NWS)****NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards****New Hampshire 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 seven NWR transmitters in New Hampshire.<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/mirs/public/prods/maps/map_images/state-maps/nwr_09/NH_nwr.pdf> and <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>**Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****National Sea Grant College Program****New Hampshire 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 New Hampshire Sea Grant College Program provides support, leadership, and expertise for marine research, education, and extension in northern New England. It is dedicated to promoting the understanding, development, wise use, and conservation of our ocean and coastal resources. Research focuses on aspects of marine economic development, including a range of fisheries and aquaculture topics, and coastal ecosystem health and safety issues.<http://www.seagrant.unh.edu/index.html>***NH-1******Durham*****National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Climate Reference Network****Durham 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/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology****University of New Hampshire/National Estuarine Research Reserve System**Established in 1997, the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology (CICEET) develops and applies technologies to detect, prevent, and reverse the impacts of coastal pollution and habitat degradation nationwide. CICEET is a partnership between NOAA and the University of New Hampshire. As a needs-based organization, CICEET works with coastal resource managers around the country to identify their priority environmental challenges. This analysis forms the basis of competitive funding opportunities that call for projects to develop, demonstrate, and implement technology-based solutions that coastal managers can apply to address their priority challenges. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) has been an essential CICEET partner for ten years. As place-based programs, NERRS sites have strong relationships with local communities. At the same time, each reserve is part of a national network through which scientists, educators, and managers in different locations can collaborate to advance common goals. This combination makes NERRS sites ideal places to develop, refine, test, demonstrate, and disseminate technology that can be applied to improve coastal resource management within the NERRS and the broader community.[http://CICEET.unh.edu](http://ciceet.unh.edu/)**National Ocean Service (NOS)****NERRS Science Collaborative****National Estuarine Research Reserve System/University of New Hampshire**The NERRS Science Collaborative is a new National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) program that integrates science into the management of coastal natural resources. Administered through a five-year cooperative agreement with the University of New Hampshire (UNH), the Collaborative will sponsor Reserve-based local science to address the impacts of land use, habitat change, and pollution on coastal environments in a time of climate change. The program will transfer results of this science throughout the national NERR System as well as to the greater coastal management community. The program will use a competitive process to identify, fund, and foster collaborative, place-based science to address local environmental challenges with broad relevance. The program will transfer place-placed science sponsored by the competitive funding component of the program to other Reserve sites and the broader coastal management community. The program will also support a UNH-based, Collaborative-sponsored education program, Training for the Integration of Decision-Making and Ecosystem Science (TIDES), to help individuals develop the skills needed to link science-based information to coastal resource management decisions.<http://www.nerrs.noaa.gov/ScienceCollaborative.aspx> **National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Coast Survey****The Joint Hydrographic Center**NOAA and the University of New Hampshire collaborate through the Joint Hydrographic Center to expand research and education in the hydrographic and ocean mapping sciences. A national center of expertise, the JHC is challenging a new generation of upcoming hydrographers and ocean mapping scientists to meet emerging public and private needs for acquiring ever more precise data about ocean floors and the marine environment. The JHC is particularly valuable in research and development efforts to improve scientific understanding and technical capabilities for surveying and mapping. NOAA contributes personnel and significant appropriation and grants funding to the JHC; the University of New Hampshire contributes funding, faculty and staff, lab and office space, supplies and services. <http://www.ccom-jhc.unh.edu/index.php?p=&page=home.php>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management****Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve**The 10,235-acre Great Bay Reserve was designated in 1989, and is managed by the New Hampshire Department of Fish and Game. The Reserve is a "drowned river valley" estuary composed of tidal waters and mudflats, traditional New England salt marshes, mixed wood uplands, and fields that have been logged and cleared since colonial times. The Great Bay Discovery Center with indoor and outdoor exhibits describes the human and natural history of the Bay for visitors, as well as local students and teachers. Research activities include studies concerning the protection of oyster beds and clam flats from polluted runoff, the flooding impacts of climate change, and the effectiveness of innovative invasive species removal techniques. Training efforts at the reserve aim to build capacity for local decision makers to implement better storm water mitigation options, low impact development, and address climate impacts to New England towns.http://nerrs.noaa.gov/ReservesMap.aspx<http://nerrs.noaa.gov/GreatBay/>**National Ocean Service (NOS)****Office of Response and Restoration****Coastal Response Research Center**Sitting at the University of New Hampshire, the Coastal Response Research Center was established as a partnership between the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), through the Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R), and the University of New Hampshire (UNH). The Center is administered by and located at the UNH campus in Durham, NH. This partnership stimulates innovation in spill preparedness, response, assessment, and implementation of optimum spill recovery strategies. The primary purpose of the Center is to bring together the resources of a research-oriented university and the field expertise of OR&R to conduct and oversee basic and applied research, conduct outreach, and encourage strategic partnerships in spill response, assessment and restoration. The Center involves individuals and institutions, public and private, at local, regional, national and international levels in identifying needs, evaluating and demonstrating promising technologies, and fostering their use as part of new, integrative approaches to response and restoration.<http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/>***New Castle*****National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)****Office of Law Enforcement****Portsmouth 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 Portsmouth Field Office, located in New Castle, NH, is part of Office of Law Enforcement’s Northeast Division.<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/ne_northeast.html>**Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO)****Homeport****NOAA Ship *Ferdinand R. Hassler***The NOAA Ship *Ferdinand R. Hassler* is managed by NOAA’s Marine Operations Center-Atlantic in Norfolk, Virginia. The ship is a Coastal Mapping Vessel utilizing the Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull (SWATH) design for improved stability and seakeeping. The newest addition to NOAA's hydrographic charting fleet, the ship is designed to operate from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Its primary mission is hydrographic survey in support of NOAA's nautical charting mission. The ship is also capable of performing Automated Underwater Vehical (AUV) operations, Remotely Operated Vehical (ROV) operations, buoy deployment and recovery, and general oceanographic research. The vessel is operated under the direction of officers from the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps. The NOAA Corps today provides a cadre of professionals trained in engineering, earth sciences, oceanography, meteorology, fisheries science, and other related disciplines. Officers operate ships, fly aircraft, manage research projects, conduct diving operations, and serve in staff positions throughout NOAA.<http://www.moc.noaa.gov/fh/index.html>***Rye [Isle of Shoals]*****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>***NH-2******Concord*****Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)****Earth System Research Laboratory/Global Systems Division****Science On a Sphere® - St. Paul's School**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/What_is_SOS/sites.php>***Nashua*****National Weather Service (NWS)****Center Weather Service Unit****Boston Center**Housed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Boston Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), the NWS Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) in Nashua provides forecasts and other weather information to ARTCC personnel for use in directing the safe, smooth flow of aviation traffic. The area covered includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, most of Connecticut, and all of New York except the western part, and eastern Long Island, New York.<http://www.erh.noaa.gov/zbw> |
| **NOAA’s Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs**[**http://www.legislative.noaa.gov**](http://www.legislative.noaa.gov) |