

## Increasing Collaborations and Minimizing Costs

NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, is the United States government's oldest scientific agency, with roots stretching back to the early 1800s. In 1970 many smaller government agencies came together to form NOAA, and today NOAA's work reaches from the bottom of the sea to the surface of the sun, and touches every aspect of our daily lives.

Working towards a "One NOAA" concept, the agency decided to consolidate their many existing offices scattered around Oahu to one new facility on Ford Island. The change will serve to improve mission effectiveness, increase collaboration, and improve cost efficiency.

## By the Numbers

The new IRC facility is impressive. Here are some quick stats:

**35** ACRE CAMPUS  
on Ford Island

**310,000**  
square feet of laboratory and offices

**\$331M INVESTMENT**  
Largest capital facility  
project in NOAA's history

**50%** savings on  
energy use  
due to sustainable  
design features

**\$3 MILLION**  
saved per year in operating  
and other costs

**15** NOAA Offices  
co-located in  
the facility

**>700** NOAA employees on campus

## NOAA Offices at the IRC

### Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center

National Marine Fisheries Service

### Pacific Islands Regional Office

National Marine Fisheries Service

### Office of Law Enforcement

National Marine Fisheries Service

### Pacific Region Headquarters

National Weather Service

### Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

National Weather Service

### International Tsunami Information Center

National Weather Service & UNESCO

### Pacific Services Center

National Ocean Service

### Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

National Ocean Service

### Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary

National Ocean Service

### Pacific Region Office for the National Marine Sanctuary Program

National Ocean Service

### Pacific Region Climate Office

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

### Office of General Counsel

NOAA

### Office of Acquisition and Grants

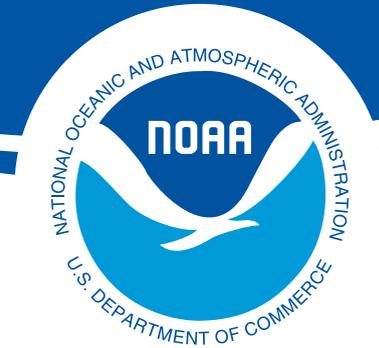
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### Office of the Chief Information Officer

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### Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

NOAA



# NOAA

## Daniel K. Inouye Regional Center (IRC)



For more information, please contact Facility Operations at  
808-696-6900 or visit the IRC website at:  
[www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/ocao/prc/](http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/ocao/prc/).

# Bridging the Past with the Present

## Historical Ford Island

Ford Island - the centerpiece of the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark District - is adjacent to Battleship Row, now home to the USS Missouri Memorial Association, and a few yards away from the memorial to the USS Arizona, which sustained the heaviest loss of life on December 7, 1941. Remnants of bomb craters and signs of the Japanese aircraft's artillery fire are still visible on the tarmac.

The NOAA Daniel K. Inouye Regional Center (IRC) Main Facility includes the re-purposing of the historic hangars Building 175 and Building 176 and a new structure – Building A – that links the hangars into a unified composition. The hangars were originally used to repair WWII fighter aircraft. The exterior of the hangars have been restored and repaired to meet the functional requirements of NOAA as well as the requirements of historic preservation partners to maintain the visual integrity of the exterior.

Entering the facility on the ground floor of Building A, one is greeted by a three-story high central atrium containing an extensive exhibit space, reception and pre-function space, a research and reference library, auditorium, and meeting rooms. Additional support spaces at the ground floor include training rooms, a fitness and wellness center, and a dining facility.



## Site Design

A circulation path unites the historic tarmac, the historic hangars, and the makai waterfront into a unified NOAA campus. Along the waterfront there are places for large gatherings, informal dining, and exhibits highlighting the islands' voyaging history.

Care has been taken to incorporate native and cultural components into the buildings and surrounding campus whenever possible. Native ohia wood floors in the visitor's center and staircases, a star compass inlaid in the courtyard near the waterfront, and native plants in the landscaping all point to a strong respect for Pacific Islands culture.



## Center Design

To facilitate Pacific Islands marine biology research, a suite of laboratory and support areas was designed over two floors on the southwest side of Building 176. A loading dock on the first floor gives access to the necropsy suites, with the main body of laboratory accommodations serving chemistry, biology, and molecular biology disciplines located immediately above.

A seawater well collects water from over 1,200 feet below ground level and is used to supply the outdoor marine animal tanks, seawater ports in the research laboratories, and an aquaria room. Four monk seal tanks (9,400 gallons each), 6 turtle tanks, 3 fish tanks and 2 multi-purpose tanks make up a 87,200 gallon facility which consists of eleven separate water treatment systems. Remote video and infrared illumination is available to monitor animals in the tanks.

Located in Building A, the National Weather Service continuously monitors and anticipates significant upcoming weather events through the Pacific Regional Operations Center, and provides reports, status updates and support as necessary for hazardous weather and tsunami events.

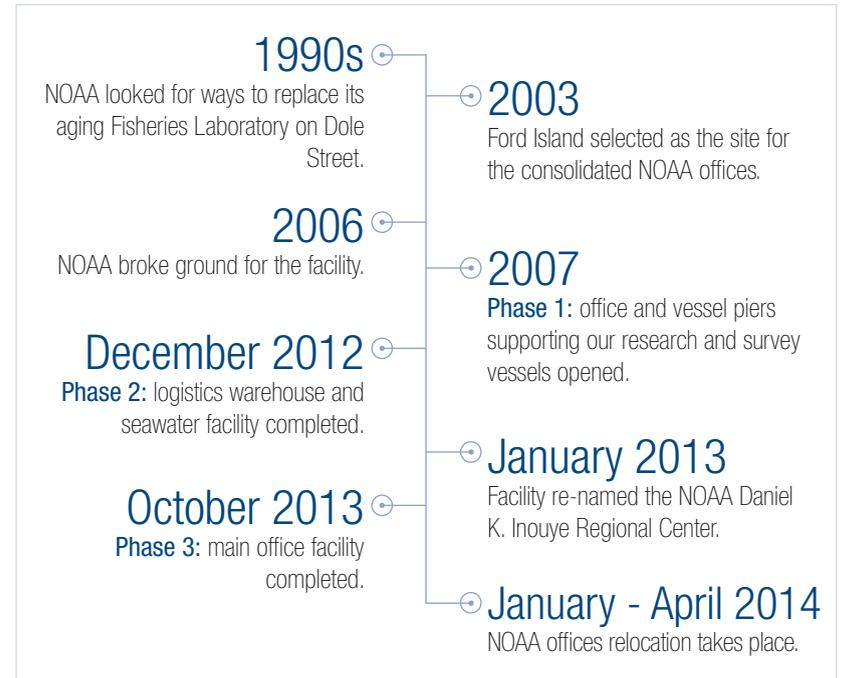


## Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design (LEED) Gold Certified

The Main Facility features a range of key sustainable features harnessing the power of water, wind and sun. Passive cooling and ventilation systems supported by a seawater well, natural lighting and the absence of mechanical fans all support a high-performance design based on the ecology of the Pacific. The design capitalizes on opportunities for water conservation and reuse, as well as captures renewable energy through solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems.



## Timeline



The facility was re-named from the NOAA Pacific Regional Center to the **NOAA Daniel K. Inouye Regional Center** to recognize the late Senator's significant contribution to ocean and environmental issues, and support for the project.

