



National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration



FY 2008 Budget Summary



February 5, 2007

NOAA

“Protecting Lives and Livelihoods”

NOAA’s VISION

An informed society that uses a comprehensive understanding of the role of the oceans, coasts, and atmosphere in the global ecosystem to make the best social and economic decisions.

NOAA’s MISSION

To understand and predict changes in Earth’s environment and conserve and manage coastal and marine resources to meet our Nation’s economic, social, and environmental needs.

NOAA’s CORE VALUES

*People, Integrity, Excellence, Teamwork, and Ingenuity
Science, Service, and Stewardship*



To the Reader:

I am pleased to present the Budget Summary for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for Fiscal Year 2008. As in the past, this summary is designed to provide information in a concise and user-friendly format. We provide these descriptions and data on NOAA's budget and programs for the information of Members of Congress and their staffs, the media, and NOAA's constituents and customers. This summary describes how NOAA supports and enhances the goals of the Commerce Department and the President.

As the stresses upon our natural resources grow, NOAA continues its pursuit to protect lives and livelihoods for all Americans and the Nation. Americans depend on NOAA for a wide variety of services and support, including the local weather forecast, a sustainable supply of quality seafood, the safe transport of millions of tons of waterborne cargo, a safe and vibrant coastline, and detailed research on the climate from the frozen arctic to the depths of the oceans. Through our website at www.noaa.gov, NOAA provides a wealth of knowledge to the general public, as well as to schools, industry, and scientific enterprises.

The past few years have seen a multitude of natural disasters. Wider national recognition of the state of our oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes and continued attention to the phenomenon of global climate change has emerged. The challenges facing the nation are evolving, but so too are the technologies that can help us meet those challenges, create solutions, and produce results.

NOAA is a critical part of our Nation's economy -- its products and services impact the daily lives of every one of our citizens and have economic consequences that significantly affect our Nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In fact, weather and climate-sensitive industries account for 30% of the Nation's GDP directly -- about \$4 trillion of the American economy in 2006. In the commercial aviation community, weather is responsible for approximately two-thirds of air carrier delays at a cost of \$4 billion annually -- \$1.7 billion of which is avoidable with better observations and forecasts. National institutions providing weather, climate, and water services to our citizens contribute an estimated \$20-40 billion each year to their national economies. With integrated and sustained observations of the Earth's physical and biological systems, and the web of science and management which forms the foundation of NOAA exploration and observation missions, we have the opportunity to improve our understanding of the complex interactions taking place on our planet.

The major issues we face today are complex and affect everyone in the world. In order to resolve future problems, we continue to build a NOAA that leverages partnerships and is responsive to constituent concerns. The U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy has made it clear that new approaches are needed to manage the oceans, and the President's Ocean Action Plan has provided a foundation upon which to build. The future of oceans management will require a sustained effort to improving processes government-wide and implementing a cross-cutting, ecosystems-based approach to management that is focused on making the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes cleaner, healthier and more productive and ensuring that these valuable resources are available for current and future generations to enjoy.

Under the leadership of Commerce Secretary Carlos Gutierrez, NOAA remains committed to improving the level of service provided to the American people. Finally and most importantly, we appreciate the support NOAA continues to receive from the members of Congress and our constituents.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "C. Lautenbacher, Jr." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr.
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy (Ret.)
Under Secretary of Commerce for
Oceans and Atmosphere



Organization Chart

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION**

Exhibit 1 to
DOO 25-5

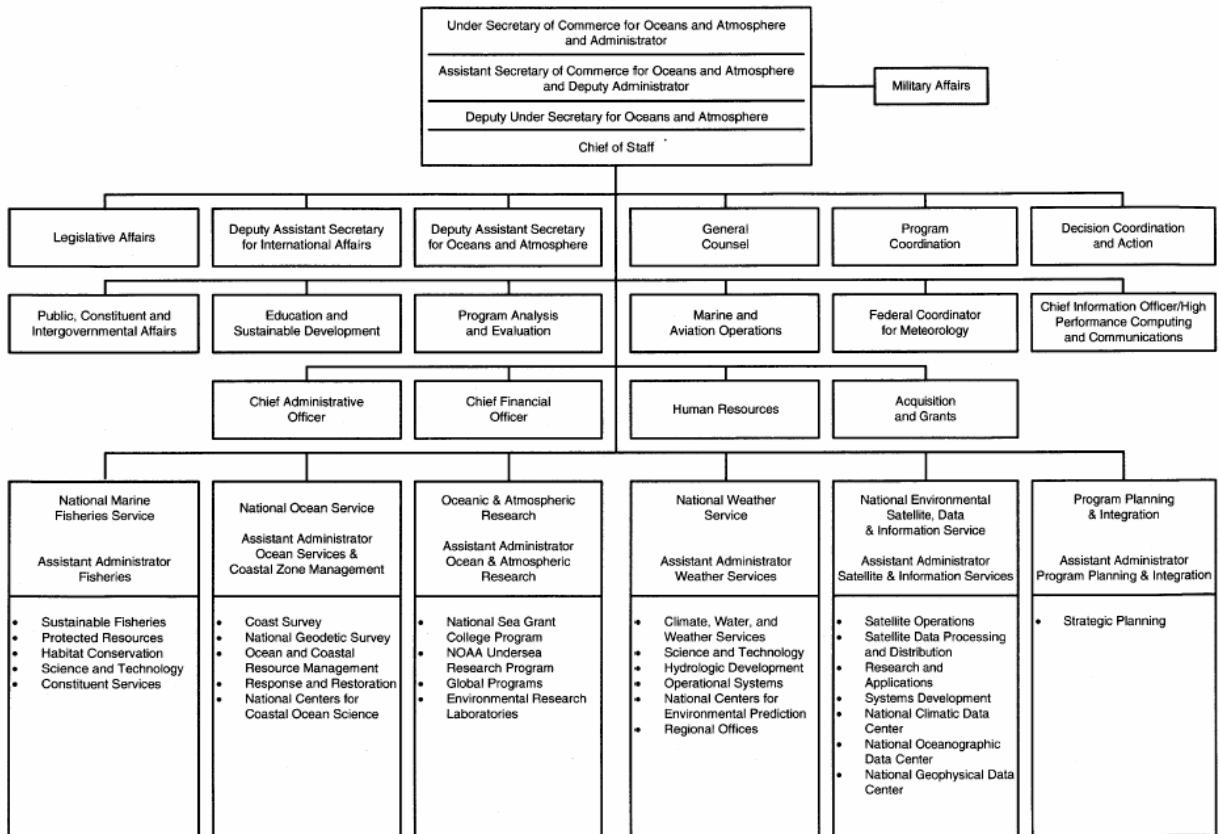




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Introduction

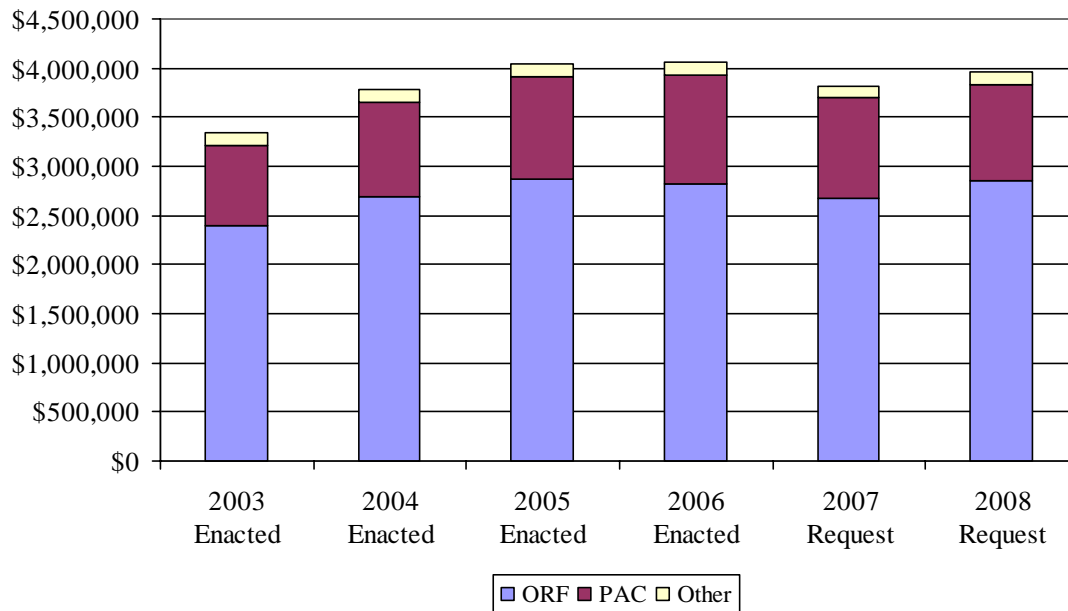


Introduction

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration | | | | |
| Operations, Research and Facilities | \$2,813,477 | \$2,678,843 | \$127,765 | \$2,854,866 |
| Procurement, Acquisition and Construction | 1,119,544 | 1,026,467 | (47,844) | 981,893 |
| Other Funds | 132,299 | 115,247 | 0 | 120,314 |
| Financing | (153,829) | (136,410) | 0 | (141,669) |
| Total Discretionary Appropriation | \$3,911,491 | \$3,684,147 | \$79,921 | \$3,815,404 |
| FTE | 11,956 | 12,029 | 88 | 12,046 |

Budget Trends, FY 2003 - 2008

(Dollars in Thousands)



ORF: Operations, Research, & Facilities
 PAC: Procurement, Acquisition, & Construction
 Other: Other Accounts



Introduction



In the Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 President's Budget, the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) requests a total of \$3,815,404,000, an increase of \$131,257,000 or 3.4% over the FY 2007 President's Budget. This request reflects NOAA's continuing effort to better serve the American people through advancing mission-critical services. The NOAA staff of dedicated professionals, working with extramural researchers and our international partners are extending our knowledge of climatic change, expanding meteorological prediction capabilities, improving coastal resource management, charting more of our seas and coasts, and enhancing environmental stewardship.

Total requested Adjustments to Base (ATBs) are \$44,915,000. These adjustments focus on maintaining and investing in our workforce and supporting NOAA's most important resource -- our people. NOAA leverages this most valuable asset by applying our people's knowledge, experience, ingenuity, and dedication to the challenges of the 21st century. With this increase, the FY 2008 base level will fund the estimated FY 2008 Federal pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 pay raise of 2.2 percent. The base level will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

Priority Program Change Highlights

NOAA's total requested program changes fall into two categories: Sustaining Critical Operations and priority program changes. The total requested program changes will include investments in four key areas: Supporting the U.S. Ocean Action Plan, Improving Weather Warnings and Forecasts, Climate Monitoring and Research, and finally, Critical Facilities Investments. A summary of the highest priority items in this Budget Summary are highlighted below.



Sustaining Critical Operations

NOAA's core values are people, integrity, excellence, teamwork, ingenuity, science, service, and stewardship. Our ability to serve the nation and accomplish the missions outlined below is determined by the quality of our people and the tools they employ. Our facilities, ships, aircraft, environmental satellites, data-processing systems, computing and communications systems, and our approach to management provide the foundation of support for all of our programs. Approximately \$54.6 million in net increases will support our workforce inflation factors, including \$44.9 million for salaries and benefits and \$6.6 million for non-labor related adjustments such as fuel costs. This year, we focus on the operations and maintenance of



NOAA vessels and necessary enhancements to marine safety, facility repair, and modernization. A funding increase of \$8.3 million will be used to support Marine operations and equipment, including \$5.6 million for new vessel operations and maintenance and \$1.7 million to implement a more effective maritime staff rotation and



safety enhancements. This funding will support the operations maintenance for the OKEANOS EXPLORER, NOAA's first dedicated Ocean Exploration vessel. Increased funding of \$5.5 million will support operations and maintenance for NOAA's third P-3 aircraft. NOAA is also moving forward this year with increases in funding for unmanned vehicles on both land and sea, with \$0.7 million in support of Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV) and \$3 million in increased funding to support the further use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). With this increase, NOAA will evaluate the benefits and potential of using UAS to collect data crucial for climate models, weather research, fisheries enforcement, and

coastal zone studies. Finally, an increase of \$25 million in POES continues support for development and acquisition of polar-orbiting weather satellites to improve weather forecasting and our understanding of the climate. This increase will allow NOAA to complete acquisition of this series of polar satellites and to install and maintain instruments important to U.S. government interests on the MetOp satellite of our European partners.

1) Supporting the U.S. Ocean Action Plan

Coastal and marine waters support over 28 million jobs, and the value of the ocean economy to the United States is over \$115 billion. The commercial and recreational fishing industries alone add over \$48 billion to the national economy each year. The FY 2008 President's Budget requests \$123 million in increases to support the President's



U.S. Ocean Action Plan. This oceans initiative includes \$38 million to protect and restore marine and coastal areas, \$25 million to ensure sustainable use of ocean resources, and \$60 million to advance ocean science and research (\$9 million of this funding supports science infrastructure and is discussed under Critical Infrastructure Investments).

Ocean Science and Research:

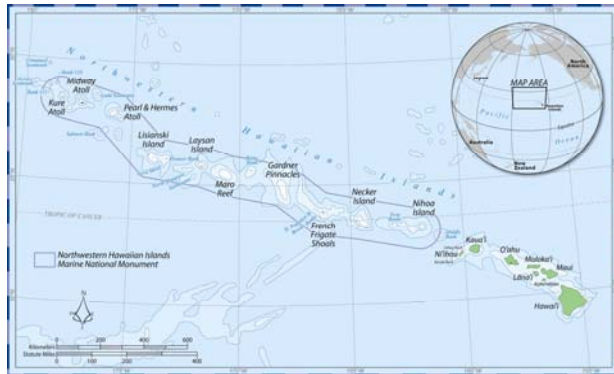


New investments in ocean science are aimed at monitoring and better understanding marine ecosystems. Increased funding of \$16 million is included for the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) to enhance models and information products through development of regional systems and improved data management and communications. A total increase of \$20 million is provided for NOAA research on four near-term priorities established through the national Ocean Research Priorities Plan (one of these relates to climate research and is discussed in the Climate Monitoring and Research section). An additional \$8 million will support exploring and defining areas of the continental shelf that are adjacent to, but currently outside of, U.S. jurisdiction. This work will enable a U.S.

claim to these areas and the potential \$1.2 trillion work of resources they are estimated to contain.

Protecting and Restoring Marine and Coastal Areas:

Projects to protect and restore valuable marine and coastal areas include funding of \$8 million for enforcement and management activities in the recently designated Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument, and \$10 million for a project to restore nearly 1,000 stream miles of habitat for endangered Atlantic salmon and other fish species. A total of \$15 million is provided for the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, to work with state and local partners to purchase valuable coastal or estuarine lands or conservation easements. Increased funding of \$3 million is also included to support Klamath River salmon recovery projects. Finally, an increase of \$5 million will support competitive grant programs focused on the Gulf of Mexico Alliance coastal resource priorities as identified in the *Governors' Action Plan for Healthy and Resilient Coasts*.



to purchase valuable coastal or estuarine lands or conservation easements. Increased funding of \$3 million is also included to support Klamath River salmon recovery projects. Finally, an increase of \$5 million will support competitive grant programs focused on the Gulf of Mexico Alliance coastal resource priorities as identified in the *Governors' Action Plan for Healthy and Resilient Coasts*.

Ensuring Sustainable Use of Ocean Resources:

Finally, the budget provides support to ensure sustainable access to seafood through



development of offshore aquaculture and better management of fish harvests. The Administration has proposed legislation to establish clear regulatory authority and permitting processes for offshore aquaculture. An increase of \$3 million is included to establish the regulatory framework to encourage and facilitate development of environmentally sustainable commercial opportunities. In addition, \$20 million in increases are provided to improve management of fish harvests, including \$6.5 million in increases to implement the new and expanded requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006, \$3 million for observer programs, and \$6 million for market-based approaches to fisheries management. Market-based approaches—such as Limited Access Privilege Programs (LAPPs) that provide exclusive privileges to harvest a quantity of fish—move fisheries management away from cumbersome and inefficient regulatory practices and have been shown to lead to lengthened fishing seasons, improved product quality, and safer conditions for fishermen. The Administration has set a goal of doubling the number of LAPPs in use by the year 2010, and the increased funding of \$6 million for LAPPs in this request supports that goal. Finally, an additional \$2 million in funding is also provided to meet the management challenges of assessing and mitigating the impacts of sound from human activities, such as national defense readiness and energy exploration and development, on marine mammals.



2) Improving Weather Warnings and Forecasts

Severe weather events cause \$11 billion in damages and approximately 7,000 weather-related fatalities yearly in the United States. Nearly one-third of the economy is sensitive to weather and climate. Realizing this, NOAA seeks to provide decision makers with key observations, analyses, predictions, and warnings for a variety of weather and water conditions to help protect the health, life, and property of the U.S. and its economy. Increased funding of \$2 million will accelerate research into improving hurricane intensity forecasts. Another \$3 million in funding will support the operations and maintenance of 15 hurricane data buoys in the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean. Finally, NOAA also continues to strengthen the U.S. Tsunami Warning Program with an





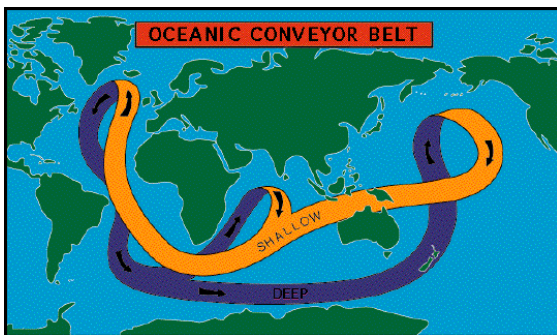
increase of \$1.7 million to deploy additional deep-ocean buoy (DART) stations. Strengthening the U.S. Tsunami Warning Program provides effective, community-based tsunami hazard mitigation actions including required inundation flood mapping, modeling, forecasting efforts and evacuation mapping, and community-based public education/awareness/ preparedness for all U.S. communities at risk.

3) Climate Monitoring and Research

Society exists in a highly variable climate system, and major climatic events can impose serious consequences on society. The 1997-98 El Niño, for example, had a \$25 billion impact on the U.S. economy, with property losses of \$2.6 billion and crop losses approaching \$2 billion. Conditions change over the span of seasons, years, decades, and longer, intersecting with complex interdisciplinary issues ranging from ecosystem and resource management to agriculture, energy production, and responses to extreme weather and climate events. NOAA is building a suite of information, products, and services to enable society to respond to changing climate conditions. We will continue to expand and improve access to global oceanic and atmospheric data sets for improved climate prediction and development of climate change indicators. NOAA will support the critical National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) with increases of \$4.4 million to develop an integrated drought early warning and forecast system that will



provide earlier and more accurate forecasts of drought conditions. This request also supports the Administration’s efforts to create a U.S. Integrated Earth Observation System. With an increase of \$0.9 million, we will support water vapor process research to refine climate models. In support of the Ocean Research Priorities Plan, NOAA will enhance our understanding of the link between ocean



currents and rapid climate change with an increase of \$5 million in support of research on this topic. Finally, an additional \$1 million in funding will provide additional computational support for assessing abrupt climate change.

4) Critical Facilities Investments

NOAA continues to invest in our critical facilities management and modernization efforts, to provide safe and efficient work environment for our employees. Of particular importance this year is the \$3 million funding increase to begin design of a replacement facility at the La Jolla Southwest Fisheries Science Center. NOAA is also requesting \$20.3 million for continued construction of the new Pacific Region Center on Ford Island in Honolulu, HI. This increase in funding will allow NOAA to complete the exterior



renovation of one of the Ford Island buildings, a crucial next step in the construction process.



The program changes highlighted above will be addressed in greater detail in the remaining parts of the FY 2008 NOAA Budget Summary. We hope to build on our prior successes by addressing future challenges through implementing the management, operational, and technical enhancements proposed in this Summary.



Chapter 1

2006 NOAA Accomplishments and Performance Results



2006 Accomplishments

White House Designates World’s Largest Fully Protected Marine Area as Marine National Monument

In June, President George W. Bush designated the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands as a marine national monument, providing protection to a multitude of natural and cultural resources. Northwest of the principal Hawaiian Islands, the monument stretches approximately 1,200 nautical miles to include coral islands, seamounts, banks, and shoals. At nearly 140,000 square nautical miles, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument becomes the largest fully protected marine area in the United States and in the world. For the first time in its history, NOAA will play a leading role in protecting a national monument. While the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to manage the two existing refuges and the State of Hawaii will manage state-controlled waters, NOAA will have primary responsibility for managing the marine areas of the monument.



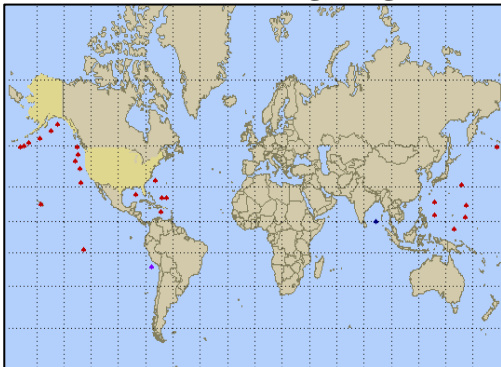
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Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) Reauthorization

President George W. Bush signed the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 into law on January 12, 2007. The Act is the foremost bill that governs fishery management activities in federal waters. “Enactment of this bill is one of the top priorities of the Ocean Action Plan and is another significant bipartisan environmental achievement.” The reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Act strengthens NOAA’s ability to end overfishing and rebuild fish stocks.



U.S. Tsunami Warning Program - Initial Operating Capability (IOC) Achieved



With the December 11, 2006 deployment of DART #23 in the Western Pacific Ocean, NOAA achieved initial operating capability (IOC) of the planned expanded U.S. Tsunami Warning Program. For this program, IOC was defined as the core baseline infrastructure elements needed to operate a tsunami warning system for the U.S., ensuring that the most dangerous tsunami generation areas are covered by DART stations combined with full 24/7 operations of the nation’s



two Tsunami Warning Centers (achieved in April 2006). NOAA deployed 25 of the 39 planned DART buoy stations in 2006. Included in this number are five new DART buoy stations deployed in the Atlantic, the Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico, four additional DART buoys along the West Coast and the Aleutians, and six new DARTs in the Western Pacific Ocean.

Red Tide Monitoring Protects Human Health and Coastal Economies in New England

In the wake of the 2005 New England red tide crisis that forced the closure of most shellfisheries in the region, NOS provided additional emergency funding in 2006 to provide timely and critical information to state managers and to build upon long-term research supported by its Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB), Monitoring and Event Response for Harmful Algal Bloom programs at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, as well as other partner institutions. In the spring of 2006, NOS-sponsored monitoring cruises detected low levels of cells until weather conditions similar to 2005 occurred, leading to a rapid escalation of the bloom and subsequent shellfishery closures in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. NOS funding supported modeling to predict the course of the bloom, based on coupled physical-biological models developed with earlier funding, and a listserv and website to facilitate communication and instant access to data and model results. All of these efforts allowed New England managers to make more strategic sampling and shellfish bed closures/openings to protect human health and minimize the economic impacts of HABs.



NOAA/Department of Homeland Security Collaboration Enables a NOAA Weather Radio to Be Placed in Every Public School in America



The National Weather Service and DHS worked to get 97,000 NOAA Weather Radios placed in every public school in America to aid in protecting students from hazards. Hazards include both natural as well as man-made, accidental or not. Local Weather Forecast Offices provided, in many cases, expertise in programming the radios to select specific hazards the school wanted to be alerted for as well as the geographic areas or each category of alert. This has been a multi-month project that required close collaboration between the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Education, and the Department of Commerce/NOAA. This enables the local schools to be connected to part of the nation's



Emergency Alerting System and greatly increases environmental situational awareness and increases public safety.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System Adds 27th Reserve

On May 6, VADM Lautenbacher, NOS AA Dunnigan, Texas Senator Hutchison (R-TX) and others dedicated the newest site in the National Estuarine Research Reserve System



in Port Aransas, TX. The Mission-Aransas Reserve is the nation's 27th reserve and adds representation of a new biogeographic area to the system. It is also the third largest reserve, with 185,708 acres of public and private land and water.

The National Estuarine Research Reserve System is a network of 27 reserves encompassing more than 1.3 million acres of estuaries in 21 states and Puerto Rico. The system is a federal-state partnership. NOAA provides national program guidance and operational funding, while state or territorial agencies own the land and manage the facilities. The reserves serve as “living laboratories” for scientists, provide science-based education programs for students and the public, and offer training programs for coastal decision makers.

Fishery Response to Hurricane Katrina

NOAA mounted a multi-pronged effort to address fishery-related impacts in the Gulf of Mexico in FY 2006. In August, 2006, NOAA awarded \$128 million, the largest grant in its history, to the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission to reseed and restore oyster beds and to conduct fisheries monitoring in the Gulf. NOAA also conducted research surveys and monitored the seafood coming from the Gulf to ensure it was safe from PCBs, pesticides, and fossil fuels. In addition to completing comprehensive seafood contaminant studies, NOAA Fisheries completed a comprehensive coastal socioeconomic study.



Wide Application Potential of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs) Demonstrated

UAS platforms could provide cost-effective means to: enforce regulations over NOAA's National Marine Sanctuaries, conduct long endurance flights for weather, conduct



research over areas that pose significant risks to pilots, validate satellite measurements, provide counts of marine mammal populations, monitor atmospheric composition and



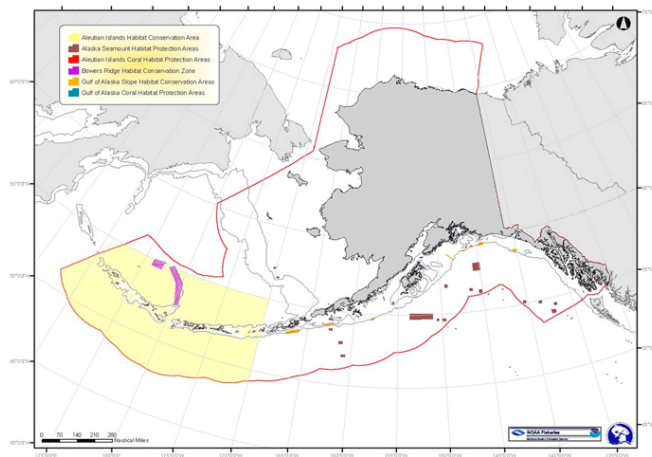
climate, and hover above hurricanes and gather critical data for input into hurricane models. In February 2006, NOAA used the Silver Fox UAS to conduct flight operations over the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. In March 2006, NOAA participated in an air quality study in the

Indian Ocean led by Scripps Institution of Oceanography that used Manta UASs to observe aerosol-radiation cloud-climate interactions. On October 24-25, 2006, NOAA and other federal partners (NASA, Federal Aviation Administration, and the U.S. Forest Service) utilized UASs to study wildfires in Yosemite National Park, CA. The 20-hour flight measured temperature, ozone, water vapor, and five other trace gases. This was the first successful long endurance UAS flight operation for scientific study in national airspace. It is an example of how UAS platforms can remain aloft for many hours and fly in areas that would normally be dangerous for manned flights.

Protecting Habitat Essential to Fish

In 2006, over 500,000 square miles of U.S. Pacific Ocean habitats were protected from damage by fishing practices, particularly bottom-trawling. Combined, these areas are more than three times the size of all U.S. national parks. The historic protections, implemented by NOAA with the support and advice of the regional fishery management councils, fishing industry, and environmental groups, made the protection of essential fish habitat and deep coral and sponge assemblages a significant part of management efforts to conserve fisheries in the Pacific Ocean.

- *Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area:* NOAA worked collaboratively with the North Pacific Management Council, the fishing industry, and environmental groups to devise a landmark suite of new protection measures against habitat injuries caused by bottom-trawling. This represents the largest single conservation measure in the United States -- the Aleutian

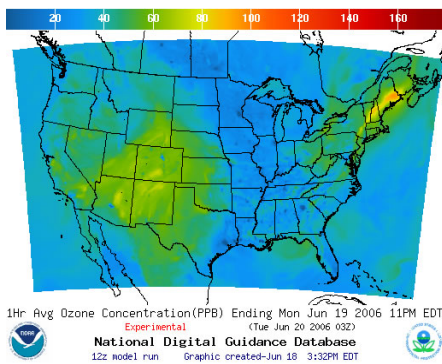




Islands Habitat Conservation Area, which is approximately 369,000 square miles. Additional habitats in the Gulf of Alaska slope and seamounts were also protected. These areas conserve a diverse range of habitats that support deep-sea corals, productive fisheries, and marine mammals.

- *West Coast Habitat Conservation Areas:* In June 2006, NOAA and the Pacific Fishery Management Council established habitat conservation areas off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California covering more than 150,000 square miles of ocean habitat. Fishing methods that can cause long-term damage to sensitive ocean floor habitats were prohibited within most of these areas. Much of the impetus to the trawl closures was to protect sensitive biogenic habitats, including deep corals and sponges.

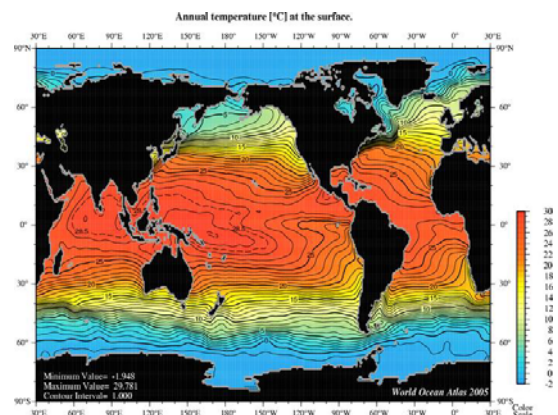
Air Quality Experimental Modeling Expanded Nationwide



NOAA, in partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is building a national air quality forecast capability to improve the basis for Air Quality alerts and to provide air quality forecast information for people at risk. Air Quality alerts, usually next-day, single-value, worst-case air quality forecasts, are issued by state and local air quality forecasters for some 300 cities across the US. Beginning June 1, 2006, NOAA’s experimental next-day forecast guidance was expanded to cover the lower 48 states at 12 km grid resolution, with hour-by-hour predicted concentrations of ozone throughout the following day. This effort also supports the U.S. Group on Earth Observation’s near-term air quality monitoring and forecasting plan.

World Ocean Database 2005 (WOD05)

NOAA’s National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) released a major upgrade to its World Ocean Database product. WOD05 is the largest collection of quality-controlled ocean profile data available internationally without restriction. Data for 29 ocean variables, including plankton data, are included in WOD05. The database includes an additional 900,000 temperature profiles not available in its predecessor. All data are available on-line for public use. The ocean and climate scientific communities use the database as the basis of research quality ocean profile data sets in order to describe the temporal and spatial variability of physical, chemical, and biological





parameters in the ocean. The database is also a crucial part of the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) and the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).

Sea-Level Gauge Network Upgraded to Better Predict Tsunamis

NOAA continued to monitor sea height through a network of buoys and tide gauges, collecting information critical to understanding the time of arrival and the height of tsunami waves. In 2006, NOAA completed the installation of eight new National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) stations to fill gaps in the detection network, bringing the two-year total to 15. The 15 stations were installed in California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These and other new stations brought the NWLON to 200 stations by the end of calendar year 2006. In addition, NOAA continued to upgrade the entire NWLON to real-time status by replacing over 50 data-collection platforms.



Satellite Launches Ensure Satellite Data Continuity

Two satellite launches this year helped ensure continued access to geostationary and polar-orbiting satellite data for users. On May 24, 2006, GOES-N, a geostationary satellite, was successfully launched from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida. Upon reaching final orbit, the satellite was renamed GOES-13. This is the first in a new series of satellites featuring a more stable platform enabling improved instrument performance. NOAA instruments were also launched on the European MetOp-A polar-orbiting satellite in October 2006. Combined with NOAA and Department of Defense (DoD) satellites, MetOp will help provide global data for improving forecasts of severe weather, disaster mitigation, and monitoring of the environment. This launch ushered in a new era of U.S.-European cooperation in environmental observing.



Tsunami Warning System Improved

NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, WA, designed easy-to-deploy Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART)-II technology, which provides two-way communication capabilities, allowing engineers the ability to troubleshoot these systems from the lab and repair the systems remotely when possible. The new capability minimizes system downtime, especially in the harsh winter conditions



of the North Pacific, and moreover, saves money by not having to deploy a ship to make this type of repair. The DART program also created tsunami impact forecast models for nine major coastal communities, providing much-needed information for inundation maps. Plans call for the U.S. Tsunami Warning Network to total 39 DART II buoy stations by mid-summer 2008 (32 in the Pacific and seven in the Atlantic Basin).

New Arctic Observatory Established for Long-Term Climate Measurements

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) in Boulder, CO, in conjunction with the Canadian Network for Detection of Arctic Change (CANDAC) program, and the Meteorological Service of Canada established a research site located in Eureka, Nunavut on Ellesmere Island, to make long-term climate measurements of Arctic clouds and aerosols. The NOAA observatory is operated in Canada's High Arctic by the NOAA Arctic Programs Office through ESRL as a contribution to the U.S. Studies of Environmental Arctic Change (SEARCH) program.



A collection of state-of-the-art scientific equipment has been assembled at the site, including cloud radar, high spectral resolution lidar and spectral and narrow-band radiometers. This observatory supports NOAA's activities for the 2007 International Polar Year.

Tsunami Indian Ocean DART Deployment

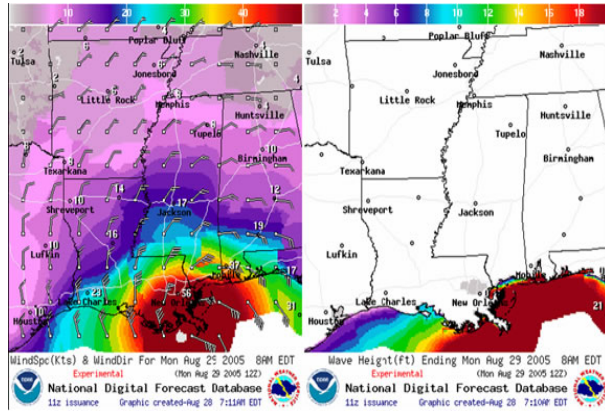
NOAA joined the government of Thailand in deploying the first Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (DART) buoy station in the Indian Ocean. With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development, NOAA built and provided the DART station. The buoy will be maintained by the Thai Meteorological Department and National Disaster Warning Center. The station's data will be available to all nations through the World Meteorological Organization Global Telecommunications System and will contribute to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. The Thai DART buoy is the first of 22 DART stations planned for the Indian Ocean's regional tsunami warning system. NOAA will provide a second DART buoy (to be deployed farther south) in the spring of 2007.





National Digital Forecast Database (NDFD) Operational Fields Empower the Weather Enterprise

As the foundation of Digital Services, the NDFD consists of digital forecasts of weather elements (e.g., cloud cover, maximum temperature) produced through a collaborative process between weather forecasts offices and made available through the Internet. The initial database aggregates digital forecasts and allows private sector and weather-sensitive businesses to create products and services useful to themselves and their customers. In FY 2006, NOAA’s National Weather Service upgraded four experimental elements (wind speed, wind direction, apparent temperature, and relative humidity) to operational status for the conterminous U.S. (CONUS) Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam.



New World-Class Home for NOAA Satellite Operations

In 2006, NOAA satellite operations and data processing groups began moving into its new home in the NOAA Satellite Operations Facility (NSOF). Key to the successful move was the teamwork needed to provide continuous observations and data processing capabilities while moving locations. NSOF will house the NOAA satellite command and control functions and data and distribution activities that are central to the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) mission. In addition to



the satellite control center and data processing facilities, NSOF will house the U.S. Mission Control Center for the Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking (SARSAT) program and the National Ice Center (NIC), a joint NOAA/DoD mission to track ice floes and issue warnings to the nation’s maritime force. NESDIS will complete its move into the new building and become fully operational in spring 2007.

NOAA Scientists Identify Carbon Dioxide Threats to Marine Life

A report co-authored by NOAA research scientists Richard Feely and Christopher L. Sabine of NOAA’s Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, Washington, documents how carbon dioxide is dramatically altering ocean chemistry and threatening



the health of marine organisms, including corals. The researchers also uncovered new evidence of ocean acidification in the North Pacific. Scientists observed measurable decreases in pH along with an increase in dissolved inorganic carbon, both signs of ocean



acidification, which may be the result of the ocean's uptake of anthropogenic carbon dioxide. The increased acidity lowers the concentration of carbonate ion, a building block of the calcium carbonate that many marine organisms use to grow their skeletons and create coral reef structures. The report resulted from a workshop sponsored by NOAA, the National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Geological Survey. Feely and Sabine were among a group of NOAA researchers awarded the Commerce Department's gold medal for pioneering research leading to the discovery of increased acidification in the world's oceans.

First Operational Satellite Products for Ocean Biology

In June 2006, NOAA began to process and distribute ocean biology products for U.S. coastal waters, using satellite observations. Products such as chlorophyll concentration, represent the first satellite-derived biological products generated by NOAA Satellite and Information Service for coastal and open ocean waters. These products are useful in detecting and monitoring harmful algal blooms, assessing regional water quality, and locating suitable habitat for fish and other important marine species. Development of these products prepares NOAA for moving towards generating and distributing ocean biology products in the global ocean after 2010.

Recapitalization of NOAA Ships and Planes Continued

This was another landmark year for NOAA's fleet modernization. The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) celebrated two major construction milestones in June.

VT Halter Marine, Inc. began construction of the last of four new fisheries survey vessels (FSV) of the same class. FSV 4 will be home-ported on the West Coast and will be operational in FY 2009. Also in June was the keel-laying ceremony for FSV 3, PISCES, which will be home-ported in



Pascagoula, MS, starting in FY 2008. In July, NOAA accepted delivery of FSV 2, HENRY B. BIGELOW, which will be home-ported in New England. In September, NOAA exercised the detailed design and construction portion of the SWATH Coastal Mapping Vessel (CMV) contract. SWATH should be delivered in June 2008 and will be



homeported in New Hampshire. The Navy transferred a “retired” P-3 aircraft to NOAA in response to the hurricane supplemental bill attached to the FY 2006 Defense appropriations legislation. Rehabilitation of the P-3 is expected to be completed by the start of the 2008 hurricane season. Additionally, OMAO replaced three under-utilized aircraft with a fourth Twin Otter.

Gulf Coast Recovery

NOAA ships and aircraft provided critical response and recovery capabilities in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. During FY 2006, NOAA ship NANCY FOSTER conducted a seafood contamination study for NOAA Fisheries near the Mississippi Delta to spot potential safety issues. NOAA ship THOMAS JEFFERSON completed obstruction surveys in the Gulf of Mexico so that busy ports and shipping lanes could be re-opened to traffic. NOAA’s Citation aircraft flew post-storm damage assessment surveys along the coasts of the Gulf States. This imagery was downloaded on the NOAA website, enabling emergency managers, local officials, and average citizens to inventory damage and prioritize recovery efforts.

Doubling of Minority PhD Recipients in Atmospheric and Environmental Sciences

The number of African Americans receiving PhDs has doubled in both Atmospheric and Environmental sciences through the Environmental Partnership Program (EPP). NOAA is proud to be part of this outstanding achievement. The goal of EPP is to increase the programs and opportunities for students to pursue applied research and education in atmospheric, oceanic, and environmental sciences and remote sensing and scientific environmental technology programs, principally among MSIs.

In September 2006, EPP awarded \$62.5M to five universities and 31 of their university partners who successfully competed to establish NOAA Cooperative Science Centers. These funds assist schools in further developing their programs in atmospheric, environmental, and marine sciences as well as remote sensing and scientific environmental technology.



During the past five years, 252 students have graduated with degrees in NOAA-related sciences, with another 372 students enrolled. It is estimated that in the next three

to five years the number of PhD and MS students graduating with degrees in sciences relevant to NOAA will again double the number of students from underrepresented



communities. Currently more than 30 graduates from this partnership program are employed with NOAA.



NOAA Management

Satellite Acquisition Program

NOAA has taken significant steps to restructure the National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) program and improve oversight. New management has been put in place in both the Federal and private sectors. Metrics have been instituted to track every facet of program activity with increased oversight from both the Government and contractors. The next geostationary operational environmental satellite (GOES-R) program has under-gone significant internal and external review which as resulted in significant changes to the GOES-R baseline program.

Grants and Budget Business Process Reengineering (BPR)

BPR is a NOAA-wide effort to improve efficiency and maximize resources. This year NOAA completed Business Process Reengineering for Grants Administration and Budget. As a result, NOAA has streamlined processes and implemented new IT support and reporting systems.

NOAA Earns Unqualified Audit Opinion for 8th Straight Year

NOAA has been under the scrutiny of an external audit of our financial statements since 1994, and has received an “unqualified opinion” on its statements each year since 1998. An unqualified opinion is an independent auditor’s opinion of our financial statements, given without any reservations. This opinion states that the auditor believes NOAA followed all accounting rules appropriately and that the financial reports are an accurate representation of the agency’s financial management. The Commerce Business Systems (CBS) and accounting and financial controls are a strength for NOAA.



NOAA GPRA Performance Results

NOAA's mission goals in ecosystems, climate, weather and water, and commerce and transportation are matrixed, from a funding and organizational perspective, to maximize our support of the Departmental performance goal to observe, protect, and manage the Earth's resources to promote environmental stewardship. NOAA currently has 30 Government Performance & Results Act (GPRA) measure targets. In FY 2006, NOAA achieved or exceeded targets on 23 of 30 measures, or 77% of the targets. We expect to improve on our GPRA measures to make them more outcome-oriented and better improve upon our performance results this year and in future years. The funding requested in this budget is essential to improving our scorecard results, and we are employing new and modified measures in FY 2007 and FY 2008 to better represent and assess NOAA's performance in achieving our mission.

NOAA GPRA successes include the number of habitat acres restored and hurricane forecast track error. In addition, accomplishments also consist of reductions to the hydrographic survey backlog within navigationally significant areas, and a reduction to the number of major stocks of fish [see Performance Summary, next page].

NOAA's GPRA goals are focused on the results of key programs and services, support decision-making and congressional oversight, and are designed to measure and improve the performance of NOAA in meeting its mission. GPRA is unique in its requirement that agency "results" be integrated into the budgetary decision-making process. NOAA is continuously striving to improve its measures to better the service it provides to the American public.

For more information on NOAA's FY 2006 performance, please refer to the Department of Commerce FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), found here: <http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY06PARlink.htm>. These actuals are slightly different from what was reported in the FY 2006 PAR as estimates were provided in the PAR.

Key to Color Coding:

Exceeded Target



Met Target



Slightly Below Target



Did Not Meet Target



NOAA Performance Summary for FY 2006

| Goal | MEASURE | FY 2006 Target | FY 2006 Actual | Met/Unmet |
|-------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Weather and Water | Lead Time (Minutes), Accuracy (%), and False Alarm Rate (FAR) (%) for Severe Weather Warnings for Tornadoes | Lead Time: 13 Accuracy: 76 FAR: 75 | 12 76 79 | |
| | Lead Time (Min) and Accuracy (%) for Severe Weather Warnings for Flash Floods | Lead Time: 48 Accuracy: 89 | 47 89 | |
| | Hurricane Forecast Track Error, 48 Hour (Nautical Miles) | 111 | 101 | |
| | Accuracy (%) (Threat Score) of Day 1 Precipitation Forecasts | 28 | 40 | |
| | Lead Time (Hours) and Accuracy (%) for Winter Storm Warnings | Lead Time: 15 Accuracy: 90 | 17 89 | |
| | Cumulative Percentage of U.S. Shoreline and Inland Areas that Have Improved Ability to Reduce Coastal Hazard Impacts | 32% | 32 | |
| Climate | U.S. Temperature Forecasts (Cumulative Skill Score) | 18 | 25 | |
| | Reduce the Uncertainty in the Magnitude of the North American (NA) Carbon Uptake | 0.4 GtC/yr | 0.4 GtC/yr | |
| | Reduce the Uncertainty in Model Simulations of the Influence of Aerosols on Climate | 10% Improvement | 10% Improvement | |
| | Determine the National Explained Variance (%) for Temperature and Precipitation for the Contiguous United States Using USCRN Stations | Captured 97.0% - Annual National Temperature Trend and 91.4% - Annual National Precipitation Trend | Temp – 97.0% Precip – 91.4% | |
| | Reduce the Error in Global Measurement of Sea Surface Temperature | 0.5 ^o C | .53 ^o C | |
| | Improve Society’s Ability to Plan and Respond to Climate Variability and Change Using NOAA Climate Products and Information | 32 risk assessments / evaluations communicated to decision makers | 33 risk assessments/ evaluations | |



| Goal | MEASURE | FY 2006 Target | FY 2006 Actual | Met/Unmet |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Ecosystems | Number of Overfished Major Stocks of Fish | 42 | 41 | |
| | Number of Major Stocks with an "Unknown" Stock Status | 71 | 71 | |
| | Number of Stocks of Protected Species with Adequate Population Assessments | 59 | 60 | |
| | Number of Protected Species Designated as Threatened, Endangered or Depleted with Stable or Increasing Population Levels | 24 | 25 | |
| | Number of Habitat Acres Restored (Annual/Cumulative) | 4,500/ 29,416 | 7,598/ 32,514 | |
| | Annual Number of Coastal, Marine, and Great Lakes Ecological Characterizations that Meet Management Needs | 53 | 62 | |
| | Cumulative Number of Coastal, Marine, and Great Lakes Issue-Based Forecasting Capabilities Developed and Used for Management | 31 | 31 | |
| | Annual Number of Coastal, Marine, and Great Lakes Habitat Acres Acquired or Designated for Long-term Protection (Annual) | 200,137 | >86 million | |
| Commerce & Transportation | Reduce the Hydrographic Survey Backlog within Navigationally Significant Areas (square nautical miles surveyed per year) | 2,500 | 2,851 | |
| | Percentage of U.S. Counties Rated as Enabled or Substantially Enabled with Accurate Positioning Capacity | 39% | 43.25% | |
| | Accuracy (%) and FAR (%) of Forecasts of Ceiling and Visibility (3 miles / 1000 feet) | Accuracy: 47% FAR: 65% | 43% 64% | |
| | Accuracy (%) of Forecast for Wind Speed and Wave Height | Wind Speed: 58% Wave Height: 68% | 55% 70% | |
| Mission Support | There are no performance measures associated with the Mission Support Goal | | | |



Chapter 2

Program Changes Summary Table



FY 2008 Program Changes
(dollars in thousands)

| PROGRAM CHANGE | FY 2007 President's Budget | Program Changes | FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ORF | | | |
| NOS | | | |
| Mapping and Charting Base | 43,718 | 700 | 45,457 |
| Tide and Current Base | 24,970 | 1,000 | 26,363 |
| Ocean Research Priorities Plan Implementation | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| IOOS - Regional Observations | 0 | 11,500 | 11,500 |
| NOAA IOOS | 0 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Ocean Health Initiative | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Gulf of Mexico Collaboration | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Pribilof Islands Cleanup | 7,227 | (1,800) | 5,427 |
| Marine Sanctuary Program | 35,218 | 8,000 | 43,764 |
| Total NOS | 111,133 | 37,900 | 151,011 |
| Protected Species Research & Mgmt | 31,817 | 1,850 | 34,253 |
| Marine Mammals | 23,110 | 2,000 | 39,221 |
| Pacific Salmon (Col R BiOp) | 66,416 | (3,000) | 64,735 |
| Pacific Salmon (Klamath) | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Fisheries Research & Mgmt Program Base | 131,620 | 12,500 | 146,014 |
| Ocean Research Priorities Plan | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Survey & Monitoring Projects | 15,223 | 1,650 | 25,244 |
| Anadromous Grants | 2,080 | (2,080) | 0 |
| Fisheries Habitat Restoration | 21,136 | 10,000 | 31,272 |
| Observers and Training | 26,796 | 3,000 | 32,295 |
| Aquaculture | 0 | 3,000 | 4,052 |
| Cooperative Research | 10,417 | (200) | 10,315 |
| Other Projects | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| La Jolla Temporary Relocation | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| NMFS Facilities O&M (Lena Pt) | 3,960 | 2,048 | 6,046 |
| Antarctic Research | 1,467 | 600 | 2,106 |
| Subtotal NMFS | 334,042 | 45,368 | 409,553 |
| Lab. & Coop. Institutes (CL/Supercomputing) | 48,287 | 1,000 | 50,337 |
| Climate Data & Info | 6,266 | 2,000 | 8,266 |
| Competitive Research Program | 125,712 | 2,253 | 128,302 |
| Ocean Research Priorities Plan | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Lab. & Coop. Institutes (Weather/Air Quality Rsch) | 38,258 | 5,000 | 44,198 |
| Ocean Exploration | 15,128 | 8,000 | 27,763 |
| Aquatic Invasive Species Program | 2,477 | (1,500) | 985 |
| Subtotal OAR | 236,128 | 21,753 | 264,851 |



| PROGRAM CHANGE | FY 2007 President's Budget | Program Changes | FY 2008 Request |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Space Environment Center | 7,347 | (1,300) | 6,187 |
| Hurricane Supplemental Buoy O&M | 1,400 | 3,000 | 4,400 |
| Hurricane Supplemental O&M | 0 | 1,230 | 1,230 |
| TAO Array Refresh | 0 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| NDBC Ocean Sensor O&M | 0 | 1,350 | 1,350 |
| NOAA Wind Profiler | 6,336 | 1,670 | 4,736 |
| US Weather Research Program | 7,456 | (1,456) | 6,000 |
| Strengthen Tsunami | 20,415 | 1,700 | 23,196 |
| Central Forecast Guidance | 51,063 | 1,040 | 53,248 |
| Subtotal NWS | 94,017 | 8,334 | 101,447 |
| Product Processing & Distribution | 27,270 | 2,600 | 30,408 |
| Product Development, Readiness & App | 16,915 | 2,600 | 20,015 |
| GEO | 0 | 500 | 500 |
| Coastal Data Development | 4,546 | (100) | 4,506 |
| Subtotal NESDIS | 48,731 | 5,600 | 55,429 |
| End to End and MIS | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Administration BPR | 1,500 | (1,500) | 0 |
| Activity Based Budgeting | 500 | (500) | 0 |
| Facilities BPR | 14,444 | (4,000) | 10,305 |
| Subtotal PS | 16,444 | (4,000) | 12,305 |
| Data Acquisition | 88,967 | 1,700 | 97,507 |
| O&M for Newer NOAA Vessels | 4,500 | 4,600 | 9,475 |
| O&M for Third P-3 | 19,227 | 5,510 | 25,793 |
| OKEANOS EXPLORER O&M | 0 | 1,000 | 5,600 |
| Subtotal OMAO | 112,694 | 12,810 | 138,375 |
| Total ORF | 953,189 | 127,765 | 1,132,971 |

PAC

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| CELCP | 0 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Subtotal NOS PAC | 0 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| NOAA Profiler Conversion | 0 | 1,830 | 5,100 |
| NWSTG tech refresh | 495 | 700 | 1,195 |
| ASOS Product Improvement | 3,935 | (2,300) | 1,635 |
| Strengthen Tsunami (PAC) | 1,030 | (1,030) | 0 |
| NOAA Center for Weather & Climate | 19,305 | (5,205) | 14,100 |
| Subtotal NWS PAC | 24,765 | (6,005) | 22,030 |



| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| GOES N | 107,159 | (26,780) | 80,379 |
| GOES R | 332,448 | (53,448) | 279,000 |
| NPOESS | 337,870 | (6,570) | 331,300 |
| NPOESS Data Exploitation | 4,455 | (2,000) | 2,455 |
| POES | 89,906 | 25,000 | 114,906 |
| Subtotal NESDIS PAC | 871,838 | (63,798) | 808,040 |
| | | | 0 |
| Pacific Region Center | 0 | 20,250 | 20,250 |
| La Jolla | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Subtotal PS PAC | 0 | 23,250 | 23,250 |
| Fisheries Survey Vessels | 13,791 | (13,791) | 0 |
| FSV Calibration | 3,500 | (3,500) | 0 |
| Vessel Equip. and Technology Refresh | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Subtotal OMAO PAC | 17291 | (16,291) | 1,000 |
| Total PAC | 913,894 | (47,844) | 869,320 |

| | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Total NOAA lines w/program changes only | 1,867,083 | 79,921 | 2,002,291 |
|--|------------------|---------------|------------------|

| NOAA Totals by LO (combining ORF and PAC accounts) w/Program Changes Only | FY 07 PB | Program Changes | FY 2008 Request |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| NOS | 111,133 | 52,900 | 166,011 |
| NMFS | 334,042 | 45,368 | 409,553 |
| OAR | 236,128 | 21,753 | 264,851 |
| NWS | 118,782 | 2,329 | 123,477 |
| NESDIS | 920,569 | (58,198) | 863,469 |
| PS | 16,444 | 19,250 | 35,555 |
| OMAO | 129,985 | (3,481) | 139,375 |
| Total NOAA | 3,820,557 | 79,921 | 2,002,291 |



Chapter 3

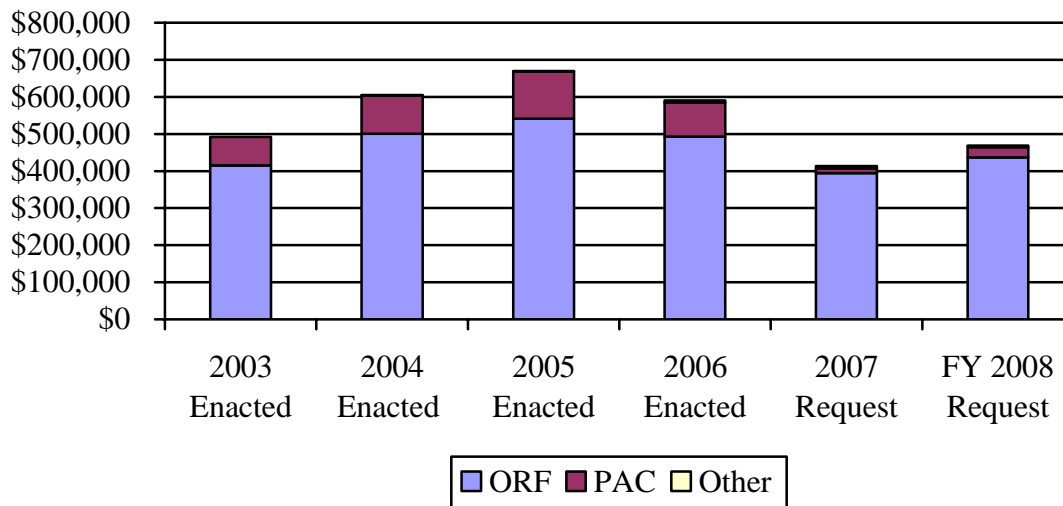
Operations, Research and Facilities



National Ocean Service

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| National Ocean Service -- Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) | | | | |
| Navigation Services | \$149,218 | \$140,107 | \$1,700 | \$143,771 |
| Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment | 210,885 | 126,445 | 28,200 | 156,320 |
| Ocean and Coastal Management | 133,048 | 127,903 | 8,000 | 136,698 |
| Total, National Ocean Service - ORF | 493,151 | 394,455 | 37,900 | 436,789 |
| Other National Ocean Service Accounts | | | | |
| Total, National Ocean Service - PAC | 91,311 | 12,673 | 15,000 | 27,673 |
| Total, National Ocean Service - Other | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 4,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE (Direct Obligations) | \$590,462 | \$413,128 | \$52,900 | \$468,462 |
| Total FTE | 1,235 | 1,243 | 8 | 1,236 |

Budget Trends, FY 2003- 2008 (dollars in thousands)



ORF: Operations, Research & Facilities
PAC: Procurement, Acquisition & Construction
Other: Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund; Coastal Impact Assistance Fund; Coastal Zone Management Fund; and Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund



National Ocean Service



The National Ocean Service works to preserve America's coastal and ocean resources through scientific research, navigation services, habitat restoration, and protection of marine ecosystems.

NOAA's National Ocean Service (NOS) is the primary Federal agency working to preserve America's coastal resources. NOS provides observation, measurement, assessment, and management of the Nation's coastal and ocean areas, delivers critical navigation products and services, and conducts response and restoration activities. NOS balances environmental protection with economic development by providing the scientific, technical, and management expertise necessary to address the complex challenges of our coastal regions, including the Great Lakes.

An estimated 154 million people resided in coastal counties in 2004. The population in these coastal areas is expected to increase to approximately 165 million by the year 2015. This increasing density, coupled with the fast-growing economy of coastal areas, makes the task of managing coastal resources increasingly difficult. Growth in coastal areas creates jobs, generates economic prosperity, adds new industries, enhances educational opportunities, and increases tax revenues. However, it also burdens local environments, threatening the very resources that draw people to the coast.

As a national leader for coastal stewardship, NOS promotes a wide range of research activities in order to create the strong science foundation required to advance the sustainable use of our precious coastal systems. NOS contributes significantly to achieving two of NOAA's four Strategic Plan Mission Goals: (1) support the Nation's commerce with information for safe, efficient, and environmentally sound transportation, and (2) protect, restore, and manage the use of coastal and ocean resources through ecosystem-based management. While these two goals capture much of the National Ocean Service's activities, NOS also supports and makes important contributions to NOAA's other two mission goals: (1) understand climate variability and change in order to enhance society's ability to plan and respond, and (2) serve society's needs for weather and water information.



NOS provides improvements in the quality and spatial and temporal resolution of ocean and coastal observations. These observations are critical components of the Nation's Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) as well as fundamental contributors to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). NOS mapping, charting, geodetic, and oceanographic activities build on the marine and coastal observations collected to increase the efficiency and safety of marine commerce and to more effectively manage coastal resources. NOS protects and restores coastal resources damaged by releases of oil and other hazardous materials. NOS also manages marine sanctuaries, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument, and through partnerships with coastal states, manages the Nation's valuable coastal zones and nationally significant estuarine reserves. Understanding of the coastal environment is enhanced through coastal ocean activities that support science and resource management programs. NOS also helps federal, state, local, and international managers build the suite of skills needed to protect, restore, and use coastal ecosystems by providing technical assistance, process and technical training, and other capacity-building activities.

FY 2008 Budget Summary

NOAA requests a total of \$468,462,000 and 1,236 FTE to support the continued and enhanced operations of the National Ocean Service. This total includes \$96,422,000 for Adjustments to Base, and a net program change of \$52,900,000 and 8 FTE above the FY 2007 President's Budget.

ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

The above ATB request includes a net increase of \$4,434,000 and 2 FTE to fund the estimated FY 2008 Federal pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 pay raise of 2.2 percent. Program totals will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

NOS – ORF PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2008:

Program changes are summarized at the sub-activity level below. Detailed numeric breakouts are located in Chapter 6, *Special Exhibits*. Descriptions of each request by line item are located in the NOAA FY 2008 Technical Budget.

Navigation Services

\$143,771,000

A net increase of \$1,700,000 and 0 FTE above the base is requested in the Navigation Services subactivity, for a total of \$143,771,000 and 603 FTE. The FY 2008 President's Budget requests funding for a suite of navigation products and services that help ensure the safety of marine transportation, while improving the economic efficiency and competitiveness of American commerce.

- **Mapping and Charting:** \$700,000 and 0 FTE in net increases above the base, for a



total of \$92,606,000 and 313 FTE, are requested under the Mapping and Charting line item of the Navigation Services subactivity.

- **NOAA requests an increase of \$700,000 and 0 FTE to begin deploying Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV).** One of NOAA's primary missions is to deliver accurate nautical charts and related hydrographic information into the hands of mariners navigating on U.S. waters. Incorporating AUVs into NOAA survey operations will maximize existing survey platform capacity, allowing multi-mission operations that collect more data on each survey project in less time.

NOAA's research into hydrographic AUVs has occurred on a small scale in partnership with the Defense Department's Technology Support Working Group to assess the utility of AUVs in underwater object detection for Homeland Security. By FY 2008, Phase 1 AUVs will be ready for deployment. Additional funding is needed for deployment and to



continue research into a Type 2 AUV that will enhance AUV functionality by carrying multibeam sensors to further satisfy NOAA's survey requirements. The requested funds will improve navigation safety by enabling NOAA to transition from ongoing AUV research to AUV operations in FY 2008. AUVs can gather more survey data more quickly and can operate in areas where surface vessels cannot, such as rough seas or between sheltered inshore and open water.

The integration of AUVs into NOAA's current hydrographic survey operations has the potential to:

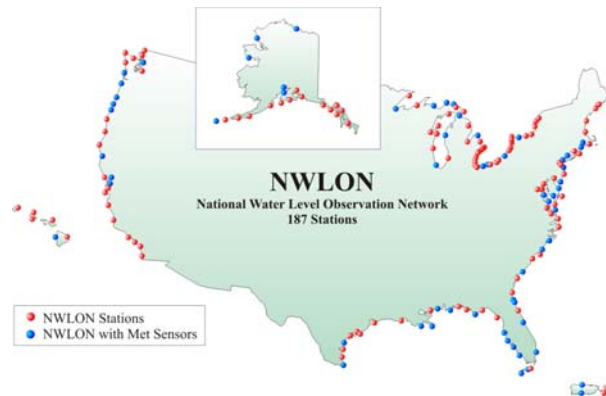
- Increase survey launch performance by 25 percent, and coverage by approximately 50 square nautical miles per year per AUV. AUVs decrease the cost per square nautical mile of surveying.
 - Increase efficiency by deploying personnel and fleet resources to survey complicated inshore areas while using AUVs to survey relatively simple regions in open water.
 - Increase survey operation hours; Since AUVs operate while submerged, they can acquire more high-quality data under a wider range of weather conditions than surface vessels, leading to less surveying downtime.
 - Increase accuracy and efficiency in ship-based multibeam surveys by using AUVs to automate water column sampling for data validation.
- **Geodesy:** No changes from the base, for a total of \$24,802,000 and 183 FTE, are requested under the Geodesy line item of the Navigation Services subactivity. Through this line item, NOAA works to evolve and deliver the Nation's foundation of reference for positioning activities to support public safety, economic prosperity, and



environmental well-being.

- **Tide and Current Data:** \$1,000,000 and 0 FTE in net increases above the base, for a total of \$26,363,000 and 107 FTE, are requested under the Tide and Current Data line item of the Navigation Services subactivity.

- **NOAA requests an increase of \$1,000,000 to improve and enhance the delivery of real-time navigation information through the National Water Level Program (NWLP) by upgrading 45 priority National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) stations per year with meteorological sensors beginning in FY 2008.** This increase builds on the President’s FY 2007 request to harden NWLON



stations, further enhancing NOAA’s ability to deliver real-time navigation information. Accurate, reliable, and timely information is critical to ensure that marine transportation at U.S. ports is safe and efficient, thus enhancing commerce and economic growth and protecting the environment from marine accidents that can spill hazardous materials and cause other damage. The primary purpose is to improve navigation safety, but the additional data will also improve coastal weather forecasts, emergency response efforts, and NOAA’s overall effort to advance the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS). The budget includes this increase in support of the U.S. Ocean Action Plan Knowledge of accurate oceanographic data such as tides and currents helps vessels to avoid groundings, collisions, and allisions with stationary objects such as bridges, rocks, and docks. Meteorological data such as wind speed and direction are critical to the safe maneuvering of large commercial vessels within constrained harbors and shipping channels.



With the requested funding, NOAA will upgrade 45 priority NWLON sites in FY 2008 by adding meteorological sensors. The NWLON has traditionally been an oceanographic observing system; however, NWLON technology allows multiple other sensors to be added, including meteorological sensors such as wind speed/direction/gusts, air temperature, and barometric pressure. Navigation data users require a complete picture of their operating environment to make the best safety and efficiency decisions, and local



meteorological data is a part of that picture. Integration of existing observing infrastructure is a cost-effective alternative to establishing new platforms.

The additional meteorological data will also improve the accuracy of NWS forecasts of storm surge, marine wind speed, and marine wave heights for use by both the marine navigation and coastal communities when extreme weather events occur. The real-time information can be used by emergency responders to make sound decisions based upon which coastal areas are flooding, which evacuation routes are still viable, and other situations requiring a good understanding of the current state of the physical environment.

Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment

\$156,320,000

A net increase of \$28,200,000 and 3 FTE above the base is requested in the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment subactivity, for a total of \$156,320,000 and 419 FTE. The FY 2008 President's Budget requests funding for a wide range of important activities in support of the U.S. Ocean Action Plan, including:

- **Ocean Assessment Program:** \$30,000,000 and 3 FTE in net increases above the base, for a total of \$85,168,000 and 68 FTE, are requested under the Ocean Assessment Program line item of the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment subactivity.
 - **NOAA requests an increase of \$14,000,000 and 2 FTE for the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).** The requested increase will support: 1) the initial implementation of Data Management and Communications (DMAC) (\$2.5M), and 2) the regional component of IOOS (\$11.5M).

The ability to share data and information between existing Federal observing systems is a critical gap. With the requested DMAC increase of \$2,500,000, NOAA will build an initial operating capability for IOOS. This will be achieved through the development of a data integration framework that will enable integration of an initial set of five variables by 2009. The five variables include: temperature, salinity, sea level, surface currents, and ocean color. These selected five variables are among the set of 20 core variables identified as priority in the First Annual IOOS Development Plan.

Integrated data has the potential to expedite new product development and improve model accuracy for a suite of existing NOAA products and services including, but not limited to, hurricane intensity models, harmful algal bloom (HAB) forecasts, integrated ecosystem assessments, and coastal inundation models. With more than half of the U.S. population living within coastal regions, the need for timely, accurate access to information is critical for saving lives, protecting livelihoods, and improving the quality of life. Ultimately an integrated approach will allow optimization of observing system investments and provide a consistent capability for all users.



NOAA also requests an increase of \$11,500,000 and 2 FTE to develop the regional component of IOOS. The regional component of IOOS complements the Federal ocean observing assets by providing additional data, models, and information products tailored to the economic and environmental requirements of the community. Integrating Federal and regional observing system assets will improve our understanding, forecasting, stewardship, and use of coastal waters. In the current state, observing systems have been developed by individual agencies and entities to accomplish their own missions and needs and operate under different protocols and standards. The IOOS will make more effective use of these resources and establish an integrated information network that will help NOAA address national priorities.

To this end, the First U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System Development Plan (OceanUS, 2006) calls for an integrated system of observations that support national and regional priorities. NOAA has been designated the lead agency for the implementation and administration of IOOS. The IOOS Development Plan distinguishes between those observing and data infrastructure components managed directly by Federal agencies to meet national priorities and those infrastructure components managed at the regional level, termed Regional Coastal Ocean Observing Systems (RCOOS). The two are interdependent components of IOOS.



With the \$11,500,000, NOAA will award competitive grants and contracts within the 11 regions to engage stakeholders, determine regional priorities, coordinate and integrate regional observing systems, and demonstrate the capability of the regions to collect and integrate data and to provide useful products to stakeholders. Regional associations that meet criteria developed in association with the Interagency Working Group on Ocean Observations (IWGOO) will be eligible to compete for contracts to further develop infrastructure and demonstrate capabilities for delivering data and products.

- **Ocean Research Priorities Plan: NOAA requests an increase of \$5,000,000 and 0 FTE for decision support tools for hurricane hazards and watershed influences.** This increase supports one of the near-term priorities identified by the Ocean Research Priorities Plan (ORPP) -- Response of Coastal Ecosystems to Persistent Forcing and Extreme Events. These funds will be used to develop and integrate decision-support tools to help policy makers and managers (coastal, resource, and emergency) anticipate and prepare for responses to extreme weather



events, natural disasters, and changing natural and human influences. Effective integration of observational and forecast systems with research products will provide coastal resource managers, coastal zone planners, and emergency and public health officials with short- and long-term forecasts of changing coastal conditions. Reducing economic, environmental, and social losses requires collaboration at all levels and a coordinated interagency approach. Key federal partners include the U.S. Geological Survey, the Environmental Protection Agency, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Science Foundation. Activities include community inundation and ecosystem modeling; building a geospatial framework and digital elevation model.

These efforts support not only one of the near-term priorities of the ORPP, but also support efforts outlined in the U.S. Group on Earth Observations and NSTC Subcommittee for Disaster Reduction's Improved Observations for Disaster Reduction Near-Term Opportunity Plan. Efforts will focus on three pilot regions:

the northern Gulf of Mexico, Southern California, and the Southeast U.S. For the pilot regions, managers and officials will have the tools and resources to ensure that decisions about land and resource use, management practices, and development in the coastal zone and adjacent watersheds can be evaluated with a complete understanding



of the probable effects on public health, coastal ecosystems, and community hazard resilience. Within the pilot areas, the leveraging of capabilities across all sectors, the development of regionally relevant decision support tools, and the lessons learned will lead the way for broader national implementation.

- **Ocean Research Priorities Plan: NOAA requests an increase of \$5,000,000 and 1 FTE to develop sensors for rapid detection of pathogens, harmful algae, and their toxins.** This increase supports one of the near-term priorities identified by the ORPP – Sensors for Marine Ecosystems. The ability to rapidly and accurately monitor and assess biodiversity and marine ecosystem health, from the genetic to the ecosystem level, is an essential component of any effort to protect human health and to more effectively implement an ecosystem approach to resource management. Efforts to develop marine genomic tools and technologies and employ them to construct biosensors are just beginning and must be supported in order to garner a more complete understanding of ecosystem health and the effects of environmental stressors on marine organisms and humans.

The \$5.0 million provides funds for in-situ sensor development. In addition,



funds would be provided to develop genomic libraries and associated information to support DNA-based identification of a range of marine organisms. Finally, funds would be provided to improve video plankton recorders and related technology. This increase is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Oceans and Human Health Initiative strategic plan.

- **NOAA requests an increase of \$5,000,000 and 0 FTE to support the Gulf of Mexico Alliance in advancing regional coastal resource priorities defined by the five Gulf States -- Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.**

This increase allows NOAA to provide grant funds, leveraging additional state and federal partner investments, to support the Gulf of Mexico Alliance established with the support of the Ocean Action Plan. Through their *Governors' Action Plan for Healthy and Resilient Coasts*, the five Gulf State governors have outlined 11 targeted, short-term actions



Photo Credit: M. Hollinger

that address key regional deficiencies; integrate ongoing state, local, and federal efforts; and maximize the impact of resources applied to six priority regional issues in the Gulf of Mexico. With the requested funding, NOAA will provide targeted, competitive grants to state and local agencies and organizations to accomplish the regional coastal resource priorities identified in the Governors' Action Plan. Grant funds will be distributed across the six priority areas: create hazard resilient coastal communities, ensure healthy beaches and shellfish beds, support wetland and coastal restoration, increase environmental education, identify and characterize Gulf habitats, and reduce nutrient inputs to coastal ecosystems -- with a focus on strengthening regionally collaborative solutions.

NOAA and EPA co-chair a Federal Workgroup coordinating support from 13 federal agencies to the Gulf of Mexico Alliance. This increase will allow NOAA and EPA to ensure focused collaboration among all federal partners, thereby increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of federal action in the Gulf of Mexico region. The Federal Workgroup will advance federal collaboration using the Gulf of Mexico as a laboratory for exploring better mechanisms for regional management, applying ecosystem-based management principles, applying integrated coastal and ocean observations for management purposes, and strengthening local-state-federal collaboration.

- **NOAA requests an increase of \$1,000,000 and 0 FTE to implement the Ocean and Human Health Initiative strategic plan developed in response to the U.S. Ocean Action Plan (OAP) and the Oceans and Human Health Act (P.L. 108-447).** The goal of the Oceans and Human Health Initiative (OHHI) is



to understand and predict the connections between the condition of oceans, coasts, Great Lakes waters, and human health while providing information focused on reducing current and future risks to public health and enhancing efforts to provide curative agents and natural products from the sea.

With the requested funds, the OHHI will provide support for NOAA’s National Centers of Excellence in Oceans and Human Health, which conduct and coordinate research, outreach, education, and data management programs across NOAA and with a host of external partners. The requested funds will also support traineeship activities to build a cadre of scientists skilled in working at the interface of ocean and biomedical and public health disciplines.



The OHHI develops tools, technologies, and environmental health information to discover, identify, monitor, detect, predict, reduce, and prevent coastal and ocean-related human health risks and will

deliver and transfer information, tools, and technologies to public health and natural resource managers, decisionmakers and the public. Through the combined efforts of NOAA scientists and the external research community, the OHHI will continue to conduct research leading to new understanding of ocean health-human health relationships in nearly every coastal region of the United States.

- **Response and Restoration:** \$1,800,000 in net decreases below the base, for a total of \$23,378,000 and 110 FTE, are requested under the Response and Restoration line item of the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment subactivity.

- **NOAA proposes a decrease of \$1,800,000, for a total of \$5,427,000, to support cleanup, long-term monitoring, and land transfer activities on the Pribilof Islands.** NOAA is responsible for performing environmental cleanup and restoration activities related to past commercial fur sealing on the Pribilof Islands in Alaska’s Bering Sea. The requested funding level will allow NOAA to achieve 100 percent completion of environmental remediation of the Pribilof Islands, in cooperation with





the State of Alaska, by the end of FY 2008. In addition, NOAA will identify any remaining diesel-free product recovery needs, continue the process of transferring properties back to local entities, and begin the transition from active cleanup to long-term monitoring on the islands.

- **National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science:** No changes from the base, for a total of \$47,774,000 and 241 FTE, are requested under the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science line item of the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment subactivity. Through this line item, NOAA provides a sound scientific and applied basis for effective coastal management decisions and conducts the high-quality science needed to predict the potential impacts of multiple stressors on coastal ecosystems and living resources.

Ocean and Coastal Management

\$136,698,000

A net increase of \$8,000,000 and 4 FTE above the base is requested in the Ocean and Coastal Management subactivity, for a total of \$136,698,000 and 197 FTE. The Nation's ocean and coastal areas represent some of the most ecologically and economically important regions, and the FY 2008 President's Budget requests funding to continue and advance NOAA's important work to sustain these regions.

- **Coastal Management:** No changes from the base, for a total of \$92,934,000 and 56 FTE, are requested under the Coastal Management line item of the Ocean and Coastal Management subactivity. Through this line item, NOAA administers the Coastal Zone Management Grants, which support partnerships with the states for coastal zone management efforts. NOAA also supports the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) and the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Center.

The FY 2008 budget continues the proposal to increase the amount of CZM grant funding that is awarded competitively under sections 306A and 309, with a goal of awarding 50 percent of CZMA funding competitively within three years. Increased competition and funding flexibility will enable the coastal management program to better focus on significant national issues. NOAA is currently working with the coastal management community to undertake a revisioning effort to better define and prioritize those significant national issues. The results of this revisioning effort will be reflected in the grant awards process.

- **Ocean Management:** An increase of \$8,000,000 and 4 FTE, for a total of \$43,764,000 and 141 FTE, is requested under the Ocean Management line item of the Ocean and Coastal Management subactivity. Through this line item, NOAA administers the National Marine Sanctuary System under authority of the National Marine Sanctuary Act. There are 13 designated national marine sanctuaries, ranging in size from one-quarter square mile in Fagatele Bay, American Samoa, to the over 5,300 square miles in Monterey Bay, CA. In partnership with the State of Hawaii and the Department of the Interior, the NMSP also administers and manages the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument. With the increasing



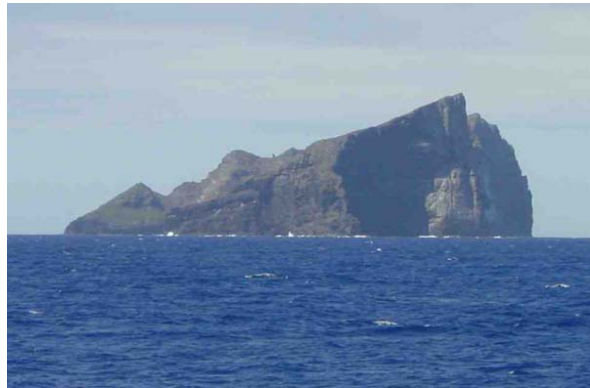
environmental pressures on our Nation's coastal areas, maintaining a system of marine protected areas provides an important management tool. The National Marine Sanctuary System is increasing our knowledge and understanding of complex marine ecosystems. NOAA's sanctuaries help monitor both human and natural changes in the environment that can help us preserve our marine environments.

- **NOAA requests an increase of \$8,000,000 and 4 FTE for a total of \$8,000,000 for enforcement and management activities in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument.** This National Monument is the largest fully protected marine area in the world dedicated to conservation. In accordance with the Presidential proclamation (signed on June 15, 2006) and accompanying regulations, this marine national monument provides immediate and permanent protection for nearly 140,000 square nautical miles, including the 10 islands and atolls and surrounding waters and submerged lands of the NWHI.

As mandated by the President, the Marine National monument will:

- Preserve access for Native Hawaiian cultural activities;
- Provide for carefully regulated educational and scientific activities;
- Allow visitation in a special area around Midway Island;
- Prohibit unauthorized access to the monument;
- Phase out commercial fishing over a five-year period; and
- Ban other types of resource extraction and dumping of waste.

To fulfill the requirements of Proclamation 8031, which established the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument and to meet the priority management needs outlined in the draft monument management plan, additional resources are needed in FY 2008. Increases will be dedicated to: (1) vessel tracking and enforcement, (2) visitors and education, (3) field management, (4) ecosystem characterization and monitoring, (5) marine debris, and (6) management and operations.



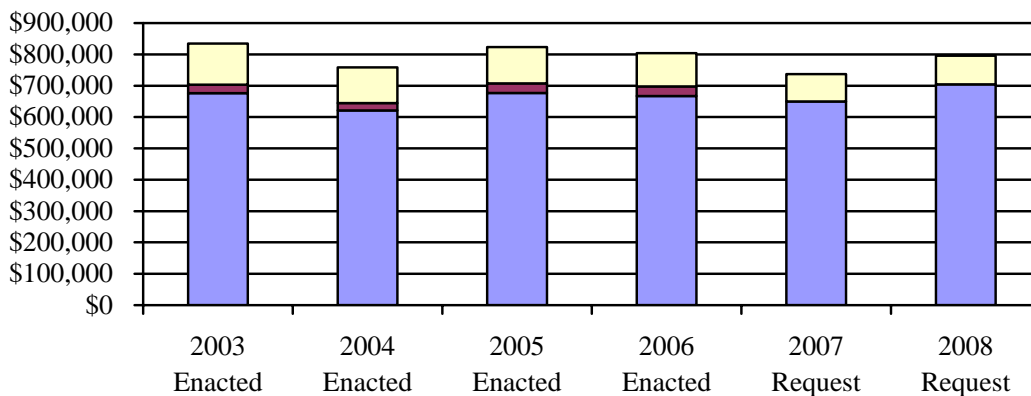
These investments support a living laboratory that offers opportunities to pursue advances in science and that allows us to better manage ocean ecosystems.



National Marine Fisheries Service

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| National Marine Fisheries Service -- Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) | | | | |
| Protected Species Research and Management | \$145,039 | \$144,924 | \$3,850 | \$165,095 |
| Fisheries Research and Management | 282,408 | 291,662 | 17,070 | 325,341 |
| Enforcement and Observers | 72,675 | 80,697 | 3,000 | 86,973 |
| Habitat Conservation and Restoration | 46,629 | 39,896 | 10,000 | 50,415 |
| Other Activities Supporting Fisheries | 70,177 | 55,361 | 11,448 | 76,755 |
| Alaska Composite R&D | 50,298 | 36,448 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, National Marine Fisheries Service - ORF | 667,226 | 648,988 | 45,368 | 704,579 |
| Other National Marine Fisheries Service Accounts | | | | |
| Total, National Marine Fisheries Service - PAC | 30,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, National Marine Fisheries Service - Other | 106,150 | 87,913 | 0 | 91,375 |
| GRAND TOTAL NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE (Direct Obligations) | \$803,820 | \$736,901 | \$45,368 | \$795,954 |
| Total FTE | 2,557 | 2,592 | 29 | 2,630 |

Budget Trends, FY 2003 - 2008 (dollars in thousands)



■ ORF
 ■ PAC
 ■ Other

ORF: Operations, Research & Facilities
 PAC: Procurement, Acquisition & Construction
 Other: Fishermen's Contingency Fund; Foreign Fishing Observer Fund; Fisheries Finance Program Account; Promote and Develop; Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund; Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund; Federal Ship Financing Fund; Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund; Limited Access System Administration Fund



National Marine Fisheries Service



NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for the management and conservation of living marine resources within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the areas extending from three nautical miles to 200 nautical miles from the U.S. coastline. NMFS also provides critical scientific and policy leadership in the international arena, and plays a key role in the management of living marine resources in coastal areas under state jurisdiction. NMFS implements science-based conservation and management measures and actions aimed at sustaining long-term use and promoting the health of coastal and marine ecosystems.

NMFS' ultimate mission and the focus of its day-to-day efforts is to maximize the benefits to the Nation from the protection and use (commercial, recreational, and aesthetic) of living marine resources. Under its numerous mandates, NMFS works to ensure the long-term health, productivity, and diversity of our Nation's ocean and coastal resources—fish, sea turtles, whales, and numerous other marine and coastal species and their habitats. At the same time, NMFS is charged with balancing multiple needs and interests, including commercial, recreational, and subsistence fishing, aquaculture, and marine and coastal observation and research. These activities rely on a strong scientific and research competency to support the challenging public policy decision process associated with NMFS' stewardship responsibility.



NMFS continues to develop and track key performance measures that demonstrate meaningful results to the American public. In FY 2008, NMFS will continue to focus its resources on building and maintaining fish stocks at productive levels; improving the status of overfished fisheries and endangered and threatened species and ensuring those species have adequate population assessments and forecasts; implementing plans to rebuild, recover, and conserve major fish stocks and protected species; and restoring habitat for NOAA trust resources.

In addition, the Administration's U.S. Ocean Action Plan specifies that an effective U.S. ocean policy must be grounded in an understanding and management of ecosystems. This ecosystem approach is the principal management tool that will help NMFS meet its immediate and long-term goals, including:

- Implementing the reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA or Magnuson-Stevens Act);
- Doubling the number of Dedicated Access Privilege (DAPs) programs to 16 by 2010;
- Building a strong aquaculture program;
- Ending overfishing;
- Providing adequate consultations under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA);
- Ensuring effective science and management;
- Strengthening environmental compliance for defense and energy-related activities in our oceans and coastal areas;
- Serving as an environmental leader, domestically and internationally.

NMFS will also collaborate with other agencies and organizations on an ecosystem-based approach to develop indicators of ecosystem status and trends, and on joint strategies to address priority regional ecosystem issues.

The FY 2008 President's Budget Request supports funding and program requirements to enable NMFS to be effective stewards of living marine resources for the benefit of the Nation through science-based conservation and management and the promotion of ecosystem health.

FY 2008 Budget Summary

NOAA requests a total of \$795,954,000 and 2,630 FTE to support the continued and enhanced operations of the National Marine Fisheries Service. This total includes \$160,317,000 for Adjustments to Base, and a net program change of \$45,368,000 and 29 FTE above the FY 2007 President's Budget.

ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

The above ATB request includes a net increase of \$10,223,000 and 10 FTE to fund the estimated FY 2008 Federal pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 pay raise



of 2.2 percent. Program totals will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

NMFS – ORF PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2008:

Program changes are summarized at the sub-activity level below. Detailed numeric breakouts are located in Chapter 6, *Special Exhibits*. Descriptions of each request by line item are located in the NOAA FY 2008 Technical Budget.

Protected Species Research and Management \$165,095,000

A net increase of \$3,850,000 and 8 FTE above the base is requested in the Protected Species Research and Management subactivity, for a total of \$165,095,000 and 668 FTE.


- **Protected Resources, Research, and Management Programs:** \$1,850,000 and 8 FTE in net increases above the base, for a total of \$34,253,000 and 391 FTE, are requested under the Protected Resources, Research, and Management line item of the Protected Species Research and Management subactivity.



- **NOAA requests \$1,850,000 and 8 FTE to reduce the existing permitting backlog of requests for permits and authorizations for national defense readiness and for energy exploration and development activities.** The number of these requests is increasing and is expected to more than double NOAA’s current review requirements. The requested funding will provide NOAA the resources needed to address the increase and allow for better-informed determinations in authorizing these activities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). NOAA will address the immediate increase in workload required to ensure that the Navy’s exercises and energy exploration are conducted in compliance with the MMPA and ESA and to initiate a long-term solution to the regular need for authorizations by: (1) considering the exercises planned over the next two years and preparing individual incidental harassment authorizations under the MMPA in response to the Navy’s application for permits, and (2) analyzing the 17 Navy operational areas programmatically to streamline the review and authorization process in the future.

- **Mammals:** \$2,000,000 and 0 FTE in net increases above the base, for a total of \$39,221,000 and 0 FTE, are requested under the Mammals line item of the Protected Species Research and Management subactivity.



- **NOAA requests an increase of \$2,000,000 to address management needs of critically endangered right whales.** This request supports research that will address management needs of the critically endangered right whales—leading to reduced incidents of collisions with ocean-going vessels and reduced risks posed by entanglement in fishing gear by investigating foraging and diving behavior in various habitats. This type of research will facilitate an increase in the survival of right whale adults and calves and contribute to the stabilization and/or the increase of the population trend for this species. An additional \$1 million will be made available through the Saltonstall-Kennedy grants program to research gear modifications that could reduce entanglements (see page 5-4).
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- **Pacific Salmon:** No net changes above the base, for a total of \$67,735,000 and 193 FTE, under the Pacific Salmon line item of the Protected Species Research and Management subactivity. In addition to the increase for Klamath River salmon recovery detailed below, there is a \$3,000,000 program decrease for Columbia River Salmon.
 - **NOAA requests an increase of \$3,000,000 and 0 FTE for Klamath River Salmon recovery planning and follow-on actions within the Pacific Salmon line item.** This request provides specific, directed funding for Klamath River Salmon recovery projects and will support efforts to establish and implement the governmental/non-governmental Klamath Conservation Implementation Program (CIP). This is a response to the Secretary of Commerce's declaration on a commercial fisheries failure in the 2006 ocean salmon fishing season, to which poor conditions in the Klamath River Basin directly contributed. Specific actions would include: the completion of recovery planning and recovery implementation plans for Klamath River coho salmon (as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006); completion of the larger, region-wide Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon recovery plan; and funding of "on the ground" recovery and restoration projects that address limiting factors and threats including fish passage, water availability, water quality, and habitat complexity, hatcheries, and harvest activities with specific actions to be identified as part of the recovery and local planning processes currently underway.

Fisheries Research and Management**\$325,341,000**

A net increase of \$17,070,000 and 16 FTE above the base is requested in the Fisheries Research and Management subactivity, for a total of \$325,341,000 and 1,467 FTE.




- **Fisheries Research and Management Programs:** \$17,500,000 and 16 FTE in net increases above the base, for a total of \$151,014,000 and 1,378 FTE, are requested under the Fisheries Research and Management line item.
- **NOAA requests an increase of \$6,000,000 and 10 FTE for Limited Access Privilege Programs (LAPPs).** NOAA will make greater use of market-based systems for fisheries management by increasing the number of LAPPs -- e.g., individual fishing quota (IFQ), community development, cooperative, and area-based quota programs—to reduce overcapacity and end the “race for fish.” LAPPs contribute to safer fisheries, as vessel operators can choose not to fish in bad weather without fearing that the quota will be taken by someone else. LAPPs also increase the availability of high-quality fresh fish and improve economic performance of the fishery. The Administration’s *U.S. Ocean Action Plan* committed to the greater use of these market-based systems for fisheries management, and the Administration subsequently set a goal to double the current number of LAPPs (eight) by 2010. With this funding, NOAA will continue to develop, implement, and operate LAPPs throughout the country. In FY 2008, NOAA anticipates having two new LAPPs in operation.
- **NOAA requests an increase of \$6,500,000 and 0 FTE to support new requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act of 2006.** NOAA requests an increase of \$6,500,000 to begin to address the new and expanded requirements under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (MSA). The MSA, signed into law January 12, 2007, sets a firm deadline to end overfishing in America by 2011 for all federally managed fish stocks, uses market-based incentives to replenish America’s fish stocks, strengthens enforcement of America’s fishing laws, improves information and decisions about the state of ocean ecosystems, and provides new tools to improve cooperative conservation efforts. The requested funding will allow NOAA and the eight regional fishery management councils to begin supporting the mandates of the new law allowing for better stewardship of America’s ocean resources and shared stocks.

Funding will be directed to the development of new and improved current recreational fisheries statistics programs to enhance the statistical precision of recreational fishery catch monitoring surveys. Funding will also be used to build a multilateral process over the next two years to implement a strategy for monitoring illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing (IUU) and bycatch, thereby reducing these activities. NOAA will also conduct capacity-building activities in other countries and consider trade sanctions against nations not responding to reducing IUU activities. This process will contribute to the sustainability of internationally shared stocks of fish and protected species. The request will assist NOAA in working with its Canadian counterparts to establish an Advisory Panel, Joint Management and Technical Committees, as well as the Scientific Review Group required for implementation of the Pacific Whiting Treaty. This process will lead to a sustainable fishery and economic benefits to



the U.S. fleet. Lastly, the funding will also improve and enhance the independent peer review of scientific data required to appropriately set the annual catch limits. NOAA will also provide additional funding to the Councils' Scientific and Technical Committees, in order to enhance the interaction with domestic Councils to end overfishing.

- **Ocean Research Priorities Plan: NOAA requests an increase of \$5,000,000 and 6 FTEs for Comparative Analysis of Marine Ecosystem Organization (CAMEO).** This supports one of the near-term priorities of the ORPP. NOAA will improve forecasting of marine ecosystem responses to various management strategies. Forecasting marine ecosystem resource stability and sustainability requires an understanding of the underlying dynamics (e.g., species interactions, population structure, food webs, climate, and anthropogenic impacts) that control and regulate ecosystem processes. This request will support research focused on developing cutting-edge quantitative models and science-based forecasting tools to assess how marine ecosystems respond to human impacts and environmental variation. NOAA's request for CAMEO will improve the management of the nation's marine ecosystems, as recommended in the Administration's *U.S. Ocean Action Plan*, by advancing our understanding of the underlying dynamics affecting ecosystem processes at various scales. This request will not only provide a greater basic understanding of these processes, but will support enhanced coordination between resource management communities and the ocean science community.
- **Survey and Monitoring Projects: NOAA requests a net increase of \$1,650,000, for a total of \$25,244,000, to the Survey and Monitoring Projects line item** to maintain its ability to administer two research and monitoring programs in Alaska that are critical to managing Alaskan crab stocks. NOAA will continue to collaborate with entities in Alaska (e.g., independent research institutions, the State of Alaska, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, the fishing industry, Alaska coastal communities, and other stakeholders) to conduct crustacean research and monitoring. The request for the Survey and Monitoring line provides value-added analyses to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council for developing plan amendments and to the Alaska Board of Fisheries for developing state regulations that are consistent with federal Fishery Management Plans.
- **NOAA requests a program decrease of \$2,080,000 and 0 FTE, for a total of \$0, for Anadromous Grants.** In order to fund higher priority activities, NOAA is requesting elimination of the Anadromous Grants program. This program has provided funding to the states and other nonfederal interests for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the nation's anadromous fish stocks. Funding has been spread widely across many states, and a state match has been a required



component. Although project funding through the Anadromous Grant program would no longer be available, NMFS conducts other anadromous fish conservation and management work supported by the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, the salmon components of our Protected Species activities, habitat conservation and restoration efforts, and the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants line.

Enforcement and Observers/Training

\$86,973,000

A net increase of \$3,000,000 and 0 FTE above the base is requested in the Enforcement and Observers/Training subactivity, for a total of \$86,973,000 and 251 FTE.

- **Observers/Training:** Observer programs are often the best way to retrieve accurate data on the status of many federally managed fisheries. NOAA will apply the requested \$3,000,000 increase to the New England Groundfish Observer Program line item to meet regulatory requirements for managing the New England Groundfish and Atlantic Sea Scallop fisheries. With this request, NOAA will have sufficient resources to add 1,170 observed days at sea to improve our understanding of undocumented bycatch in the fisheries. Stakeholders such as the New England and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Councils and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission will analyze and use the data to support quantitative evaluations of marine populations within the New England Groundfish and Atlantic Sea Scallop fisheries. Continuation of observer programs for fisheries with significant bycatch supports implementation of a new national bycatch strategy, a priority set forth in the Administration's *U.S. Ocean Action Plan*.



Habitat Conservation and Restoration

\$50,415,000

A net increase of \$10,000,000 and 0 FTE above the base is requested in the Habitat Conservation and Restoration subactivity, for a total of \$50,415,000 and 234 FTE.

- **Penobscot River Habitat Restoration:** NOAA requests \$10,000,000 and 0 FTE to restore riverine habitat in Maine's largest watershed in order to rebuild populations of Atlantic salmon. In partnership with the community organizations and national non-profit conservation organizations that are contributing financial and in-kind services to the Penobscot Restoration effort, NOAA will use the funding to provide significant federal cost-share towards the purchase of three hydropower dams on the Penobscot River slated for removal. In addition, NOAA will use a portion of the funding to (1) provide technical assistance and guidance on engineering, site



evaluation, restoration planning and monitoring, and environmental compliance to ensure maximum benefits for trust resources, and (2) conduct pre- and post-removal studies to evaluate ecological, economic, and cultural implications of the restorations. Over the life of the project, the two most seaward dams will be removed, fish passage will be created at the third dam and improved at four other dams in the watershed, and associated riverine habitat will be restored. NOAA will continue to provide technical assistance and monitoring of fish usage of the river system to ensure that trust resources, such as the Atlantic salmon, are recovering. With level funding through FY 2012, the project will open access to nearly 1,000 miles of historical habitat in the Penobscot River watershed, restoring self-sustaining populations of 11 diadromous fish species, including Atlantic salmon, Atlantic and Shortnose sturgeon, American shad, and American eel, while maintaining hydropower production at 95 percent of the current generating capability.

Other Activities Supporting Fisheries

\$76,755,000

A net increase of \$11,448,000 and 5 FTE above the base is requested in the Other Activities Supporting Fisheries subactivity, for a total of \$76,755,000 and 5 FTE. In addition to the programs listed below, this net increase includes a program decrease of \$200,000 for the National Cooperative Research program.

- **Aquaculture: NOAA requests an increase of \$3,000,000 and 5 FTE for NMFS Aquaculture activities.** NOAA requests this increase to develop a regulatory program for marine aquaculture in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as called for in the National Offshore Aquaculture Act of 2005. Congress held two hearings on this bill in 2006, and the proposal remains a high priority in the Administration's and the Department of Commerce's legislative program for submission to the 110th Congress. The Administration's bill fulfills the recommendation in the *U.S. Ocean Action Plan* of advancing offshore aquaculture by proposing national offshore aquaculture legislation. International marine aquaculture is helping to increase seafood production to meet domestic and world demand, but little of this additional marine production is from domestic sources. With the proposed funding increase, NOAA will provide regulatory certainty—a critical prerequisite for private-sector investment in offshore aquaculture. This will help foster sustainable economic development and environmentally friendly technologies, create new employment opportunities, work to reduce the trade deficit in fish products, and enhance regional food supplies and economic security. Ultimately, the program will seek to help the United States





decrease its reliance on imported seafood by promoting its domestic seafood production.

- **Antarctic Research:** NOAA requests \$600,000 and 0 FTE, for a total of \$2,106,000 and 0 FTE to support NOAA's goal of managing the use of Southern Ocean resources through an ecosystem approach. The funds will enable NOAA's Antarctic Marine Living Resource (AMLR) program to develop an International Polar Year research program and continue to collect biological and oceanographic information for one of the longest running data streams on the Antarctic marine ecosystem. The 2008 field season represents the 22nd year of NOAA's only ecosystem-based Antarctic program collecting biological and oceanographic information.
- **NMFS Facilities Operations and Maintenance:** NOAA requests \$2,048,000 and 0 FTE, for a total of \$6,046,000 and 0 FTE, to cover operation and maintenance costs for the NMFS Alaska Fisheries Science Center's new Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute (Lena Point Facility). NOAA staff at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Auke Bay Laboratory will relocate to the facility and final occupancy is expected in March 2007. Of the funds requested, \$953,000 is for heating and power costs. The request also includes \$1,095,000 for maintenance. Portions of the Auke Bay facility will remain open to support NOAA research.
- **La Jolla Temporary Relocation:** NOAA requests \$1,000,000 and 0 FTE to cover costs for temporary leased space for personnel working in the Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) in La Jolla, California. The SWFSC complex is within 25 feet of an eroding 200-foot-high bluff abutting the La Jolla Shores beach on the Pacific Ocean. According to geological studies of existing cliff stability and ongoing erosion at the site, the potential exists for future slope failures that could affect the structural integrity of the bluff-side SWFSC buildings. Based on this information, NOAA will vacate staff from the Laboratory into leased space pending construction of new facilities.
- **Other Projects:** NOAA requests \$5,000,000 and 0 FTE, for a total of \$5,000,000 and 0 FTE, to support the NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO) and Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC) in Hawaii. This increase provides sufficient funding to address administrative and programmatic responsibilities. The funding provides the resources needed for the PIRO and PIFSC





to fulfill their mission goals in fishery management, protected species and habitat conservation, financial and operational management, and public outreach. NOAA's request provides funding support for 33 existing FTEs, supports more effective science-based fishery management decisions, improves grants management, advances peer-reviewed ecosystem science, and institutes overall organizational management efficiency. PIRO and PIFSC have operational programs in place for each of their mandates. The request will enhance these capabilities by providing resources to match the personnel needs of the region.

Alaska Composite Research and Development Program

Starting with the FY 2008 Budget Request, NOAA will no longer request funding for Alaskan research and conservation activities under the Alaska Composite Research and Development Program line item. Instead, NOAA will request funding for Alaska activities within the budget lines that previously funded these activities.



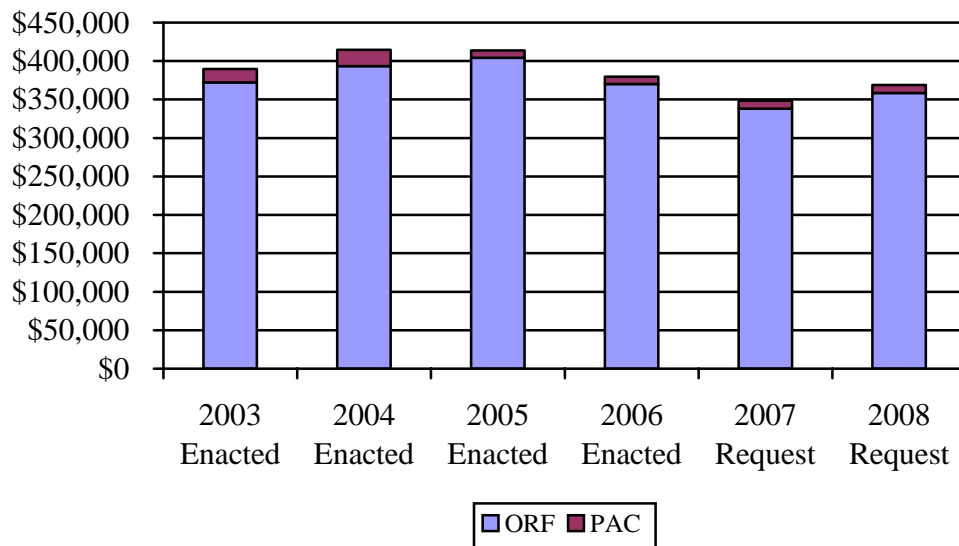
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Office of Oceanic & Atmospheric Research

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Office of Oceanic & Atmospheric Research -- Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) | | | | |
| Climate Research | \$169,584 | \$181,151 | \$10,253 | \$192,791 |
| Weather and Air Quality Research | 67,570 | 41,230 | 5,000 | 47,170 |
| Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research | 126,676 | 102,976 | 6,500 | 105,447 |
| Information Technology, R&D, and Science Education | 6,411 | 12,916 | 0 | 12,969 |
| Total, Office of Oceanic & Atmospheric Research - ORF | 370,241 | 338,273 | 21,753 | 358,377 |
| Other Office of Oceanic & Atmospheric Research Accounts | | | | |
| Total, Office of Oceanic & Atmospheric Research - PAC | 9,369 | 10,379 | 0 | 10,379 |
| Total, Office of Oceanic & Atmospheric Research - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL OFFICE OF OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH (Direct Obligations) | \$379,610 | \$348,652 | \$21,753 | \$368,756 |
| Total FTE | 710 | 714 | 3 | 717 |

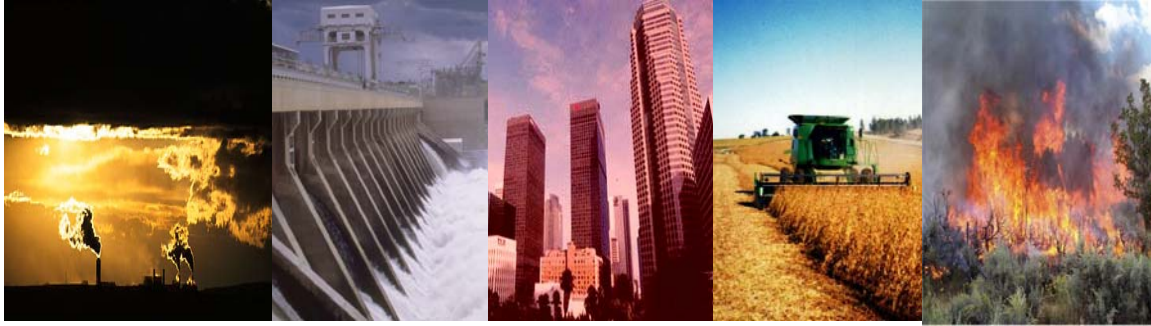
Budget Trends, FY 2003 - 2008 (dollars in thousands)



ORF: Operations, Research & Facilities
PAC: Procurement, Acquisition & Construction



Office of Oceanic & Atmospheric Research



The primary focus for research and development within NOAA is the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), often referred to as NOAA Research. OAR conducts the scientific research, environmental studies, and technology development needed to improve NOAA's operations and broaden our understanding of the Earth's atmospheric and marine environmental systems. OAR currently consists of seven internal research laboratories and manages or facilitates extramural research at 30 National Sea Grant colleges, universities, and research programs, several undersea research centers, a research grants program through the Climate Program Office, and 13 cooperative institutes with academia.

OAR's activities are organized along four themes: (1) Climate Research; (2) Weather and Air Quality Research; (3) Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research; and (4) Information Technology R&D and Science Education. The goals of these four theme areas are to:

- Understand complex climate systems in order to improve predictions.
- Understand atmospheric events to assist in saving lives and property worldwide.
- Explore, investigate, and understand the complexities of all our coastal, Great Lakes, and ocean habitats and resources.
- Accelerate adoption of advanced computing, communications, and information technology throughout NOAA and support science education, expanding the pipeline of potential future environmental scientists and researchers for industry, academia, and government.

The research is carried out through a national network of more than 50 federal laboratories and university-based research programs. With this diverse research "tool kit," OAR:

- Provides national and international leadership on critical environmental issues.
- Addresses the environmental R&D needs of internal NOAA customers, states, industry, the Department of Commerce, and other Federal agencies.



OAR researchers represent the cutting edge in sustained, long-term environmental observations and modeling; their contributions enhance the health and economic well-being of society.

FY 2008 Budget Summary

NOAA requests a total of \$368,756,000 and 717 FTE to support the continued and enhanced operations of the Office of Atmospheric Research. This total includes \$8,138,000 for Adjustments to Base, and a net program change of \$21,753,000 and 3 FTE above the FY 2007 President’s Budget.

ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

The above ATB request includes a net increase of \$2,951,000 and 0 FTE to fund the estimated FY 2008 Federal pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 pay raise of 2.2 percent. Program totals will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

OAR – ORF PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2008:

Program changes are summarized at the sub-activity level below. Detailed numeric breakouts are located in Chapter 6, *Special Exhibits*. Descriptions of each request by line item are located in the NOAA FY 2008 Technical Budget.

Climate Research \$192,791,000

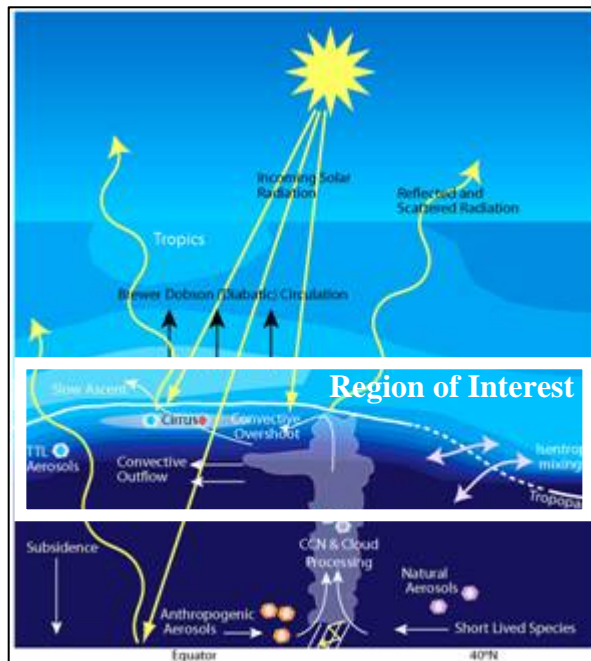
An increase of \$10,253,000 and 0 FTE above the base is requested in the Climate Research subactivity, for a total of \$192,791,000 and 354 FTE.

- **Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes:** NOAA requests an increase of \$1,000,000 and 0 FTE above the base for a total of \$50,337,000 and 249 FTE under the Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes line item of the Climate Research subactivity.
- **Research Supercomputing: Computational Support for Assessing Abrupt Climate Change.** NOAA requests an increase of \$1,000,000 and 0 FTE to provide computational support for assessing abrupt climate change. NOAA’s Research Supercomputing program allows NOAA to leverage the world-class research staff and modeling capabilities now in place at the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) to address important research problems in climate research. Changes to regional extremes (such as drought) or extreme events (such as hurricanes) result



from the simultaneous superposition of the impacts from several types of natural climate phenomena, and a better predictive understanding of the impacts of climate variability and change on extreme events is needed. Five key problem areas requiring improved understanding and enhanced predictive capabilities are: 1) increased hurricane activity in the Atlantic, 2) prolonged drought in the West, 3) the acceleration in the rate of sea level change, 4) the role of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) to force rapid climate change, and 5) the potential for an ice-free Arctic in summer by mid-century. Much of the scientific expertise to attack these issues already exists. However, the solutions require expansions and extensions of computational resources, and the use of large-scale state-of-the-art climate modeling is the principal means of addressing these problems.

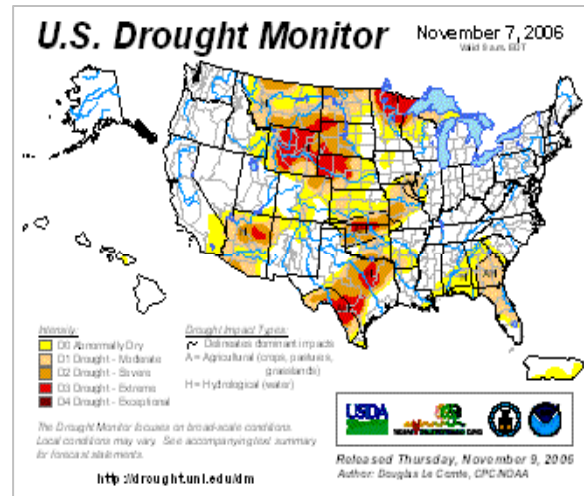
- **Competitive Research Program:** NOAA requests an increase of \$7,253,000 and 0 FTE above the base for a total of \$133,302,000 and 102 FTE under the Competitive Research Program line item of the Climate Research subactivity.
- **Water Vapor Process Research:** NOAA requests an increase of \$880,000 and 0 FTE to initiate and enhance measurements of water vapor in the lower atmosphere (mid and upper troposphere) to elucidate its role in altering forcing by greenhouse gases, aerosols, and clouds. Water vapor has the potential to contribute to global climate change because it: (1) accounts for most of the greenhouse effect, (2) amplifies the greenhouse warming capability ascribed to CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, (3) enhances the ability of aerosols to induce climate change, (4) plays a crucial role in aerosol-cloud interactions, (5) alters the concentrations of other greenhouse gases, and (6) is a key component for calculating climate feedbacks. Yet, the distribution of water vapor in the mid to upper troposphere and the lower stratosphere are poorly mapped out for climate purposes and are not well represented in models. This program change request takes the first step toward rectifying this deficiency. The funding requested will be used to develop and deploy instruments to measure water vapor and conduct impact analysis and assessments to develop and improve models. NOAA is uniquely placed to address an important sub-set of the many needed efforts in this area because of its technical expertise in measuring water vapor, its ability to



deploy instruments on NOAA aircraft, and its scientific expertise to elucidate the processes involved. Further, NOAA can conduct this work in a highly cost-efficient manner, as these measurements can be carried out during currently on-going NOAA missions.

- **National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS): Improving NOAA Climate Forecasts.** NOAA requests an increase of \$1,065,000 and 0 FTE to develop and transition research advances in drought monitoring and prediction into enhanced NOAA climate forecasts and application products.

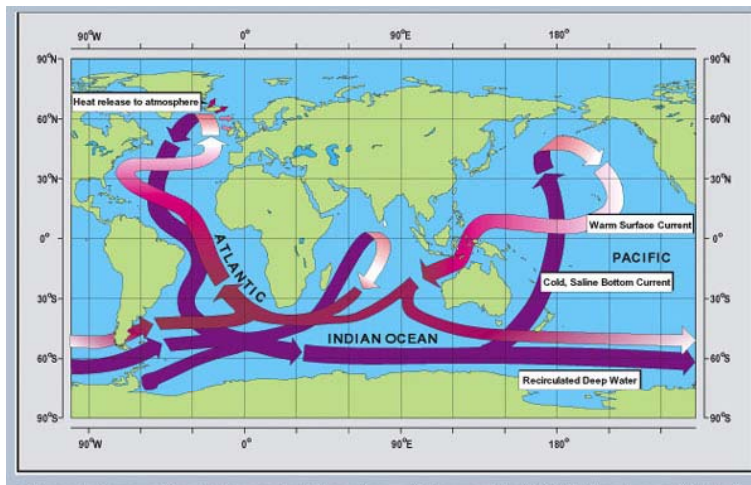
In response to the Western Governors' Association (WGA), NOAA has taken the lead on the development and implementation of a National Integrated Drought Information System in partnership with other Federal, regional, and state organizations. NIDIS has also been identified as a near-term priority by the U.S. Group on Earth Observations. NOAA has identified a significant demand for a concentrated research effort that assesses the Nation's vulnerability



to drought based on experiences with stakeholders in drought-affected regions and recent reports on drought and stakeholder needs. Specifically, NOAA needs to work with stakeholders to develop products to support drought planning and communicate climate impact information tailored to specific regional needs. This funding will provide an operational testing environment to accelerate the transition of research activities into improved NOAA climate forecasts and increase applicability of those operational forecasts to the needs of the external community. These model and forecast improvements will enable businesses, academia, and government agencies to minimize the impacts of drought.

- **Ocean Research Priorities Plan: Assessing Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation Variability: Implications for Rapid Climate Change.** NOAA requests an increase of \$5,000,000 and 0 FTE to improve understanding of the mechanisms behind fluctuations of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) and the impact of those fluctuations. This request supports one of the four near-term priorities outlined in the draft implementation plan of the Ocean Research Priorities Plan. Decadal variability in the Atlantic Ocean has been linked to the recent upswing in Atlantic hurricane seasons, persistent droughts in surrounding continental areas, and enhanced warming in the Arctic. Although these changes were not anticipated, their persistence would require us to make major adaptations. This decadal variability is partly linked to changes in the AMOC, an element of the global-scale ocean circulation responsible for long-term climate variations. AMOC changes are thought to play

a key role in the abrupt changes evident in the paleoclimate record. This research activity will lead to new capabilities for monitoring and predicting AMOC changes (an abrupt-change early-warning system). This effort will build upon NOAA's existing research, modeling, and forecasting in this region. NOAA requests \$2,500,000 for research to describe the AMOC, its variability, and its critical processes. In addition, NOAA requests \$1,750,000 to develop now-casting capabilities and experimental



products critical to predicting the current AMOC state as well as changes on a decadal scale and to assessing the potential for abrupt changes. Finally, NOAA requests \$750,000 to assess potential decadal impacts of rapid AMOC changes on ecosystems, carbon budgets, regional sea-level changes, regional climate, and socioeconomic systems.

- **Analysis of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Data from the Arctic Test Base:** NOAA requests \$308,000 and 0 FTE to provide focused application of data from Unmanned Aircraft Systems to be deployed from the Arctic Test Base. The UAS platforms will be deployed as part of NOAA's Weather Research, Science, and Technology Infusion Acceleration program to address critical weather and climate observation gaps in regions important to the U.S., e.g. the Central Pacific Ocean and the Arctic. The funds requested here will provide the ability to analyze UAS data from the Arctic Test Base in an international context, thereby multiplying the value of the UAS data. In addition, funds will be used to purchase additional sondes for use in the Arctic to improve density of data collected. This initiative will be implemented through the Arctic Research Program component of the Competitive Research Program of the Climate Program



Office and will be closely coordinated with the UAS activities under the Weather Research Program. This initiative will provide data analysis that meets the needs of international, Federal, state, and local agencies, and it will demonstrate the role of UAS in climate observations in the Arctic and the value of these observations in improving the output from global and regional climate models and forecasts.



In addition, this initiative will demonstrate continued U.S. commitment to an international approach to Arctic science and Arctic climate analyses and assessments during the upcoming International Polar Year (IPY).

- **Climate Data & Information:** NOAA requests a net increase of \$2,000,000 and 0 FTE above the base for a total of \$8,266,000 and 3 FTE under the Climate Data & Information line item of the Climate Research subactivity.

- **National Integrated Drought Information System: Implementation of U.S. Drought Portal and Soil Moisture Sensors.** NOAA requests \$3,300,000 and 0 FTE to: (1) establish the U.S. Drought Portal (USDP) to provide user-friendly access to historical and real-time data and products from NIDIS partners, and (2) install soil moisture sensors at U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) stations.



NOAA requests \$2,150,000 to work in partnership with the public and private sectors, including other Federal, state, and local government agencies and universities, to establish, operate, and maintain an Internet Drought Portal. The USDP will improve access to and sharing of drought-related data and information locally, regionally, and nationally. In addition, NOAA requests \$1,150,000 to install soil moisture sensors at existing USCRN stations to improve drought monitoring, preparedness, and response since the current number and location of ground-based observing stations equipped with soil-moisture and temperature sensors is inadequate for drought monitoring. This NOAA initiative is consistent with the U.S. Global Earth Observations Near-Term Opportunity (NTO) NIDIS Implementation Plan. The Federal Emergency Management Agency estimated the annual direct losses to the U.S. economy due to drought are \$6-8 billion, making persistent drought conditions among the most costly of natural disasters affecting our Nation. This is on par with more widely publicized losses due to such shorter term weather fluctuations such as tornadoes and hurricanes. These NIDIS implementation efforts will help ensure that decision-makers, drought experts, and the general public will have access to accurate, timely, and integrated information describing drought conditions, as authorized in the National Integrated Drought Information System Act of 2006.

Weather and Air Quality Research \$47,170,000

NOAA requests an increase of \$5,000,000 and 3 FTE above the base in the Weather and Air Quality Research subactivity, for a total of \$47,170,000 and 187 FTE.

- **Weather & Air Quality Research Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes:** NOAA



requests an increase of \$5,000,000 and 3 FTE above the base for a total of \$44,198,000 and 185 FTE under the Weather & Air Quality Research Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes line item of the Weather and Air Quality Research subactivity.

- **Unmanned Aircraft Systems:** NOAA requests an increase of 3 FTE (4 positions) and \$3,000,000 to implement an end-to-end initiative to accelerate research and development, and transition to operations of innovative, new observational platforms and forecast tools to advance NOAA's Earth-system product, service, and information enterprise. Specifically, NOAA will develop, test, and evaluate UAS platforms, payloads, and applications to determine their roles in filling critical observational gaps currently impeding NOAA's environmental monitoring and prediction capabilities. This UAS initiative advances the development of 21st century observing systems and forecast tools and accelerates their infusion into the operational forecast environment. UAS platforms represent a collaborative effort of several organizations within NOAA, including NOAA laboratories, National Weather Service, National Ocean Service, Marine and Aircraft Operations, and Cooperative Institutes. This initiative is linked closely to the needs of multiple Federal, state, and local agencies. Specific applications that will be explored through this FY08 investment include:

Climate: The proposed UAS project will test two important climate issues: (1) Climate models show that the upper atmosphere over the Arctic Ocean should have warmed by 3° F by late in the current decade. Existing measurements taken at different spatial locations do not allow



comparison of temperatures at the same location over time. By dropping sondes at locations chosen during the International Polar Year, the important question of whether or not the models are accurate can be addressed. (2) Similarly, the change of water vapor in the upper and lower atmosphere over the tropics is crucial to evaluating climate models. The proposed Pacific test will measure water vapor with higher accuracy and denser spatial specificity than has been possible in the past and will test the ability of UASs to monitor atmospheric rivers, which currently are poorly observed but yet are believed to be crucial to both the global water budget and weather prediction.

Weather Research: The potential for UAS to aid in hurricane reconnaissance and research will be evaluated. The Central Pacific UAS project will test the ability of UAS to fill gaps in satellite data that currently limit our ability to monitor water vapor transport over the ocean.



Fisheries Enforcement: Over parts of both Alaska and Hawaii, NOAA will test new concepts of fisheries enforcement using advanced sensors on UAS platforms.

Coastal Zone Studies: NOAA will test and evaluate UAS applications in Marine Sanctuaries for monitoring whale migrations and other phenomena occurring over extensive areas that currently cannot be monitored using manned ships or aircraft.

- **Hurricane Intensity Research:** NOAA requests an increase of \$2,000,000 and 0 FTE to accelerate R&D on the physical processes controlling hurricane intensity and to improve measurement of hurricane wind structure. The results will improve the next-generation observing system and the numerical models used for hurricane intensity forecasting. Limited scientific understanding of the factors underlying these physical processes constrains NOAA’s ability to accurately forecast changes in hurricane intensity. For instance, although we know that ocean-atmosphere exchanges of heat, moisture, and momentum critically influence hurricane intensity, our understanding of these processes is limited by the fidelity of current numerical simulations.



NOAA will fill key gaps in existing observations of such physical processes by taking advanced observations of air-sea interactions from buoys along likely hurricane tracks and by using land-based instruments to measure wind structures and turbulence as hurricanes reach shore. Researchers will integrate and analyze existing observations (including measurements from airborne Doppler radar and from satellites) and the new observations to better understand the factors that drive hurricane intensity. NOAA will synthesize the resulting insights into numerical models in order to more accurately simulate the intensification of hurricanes.

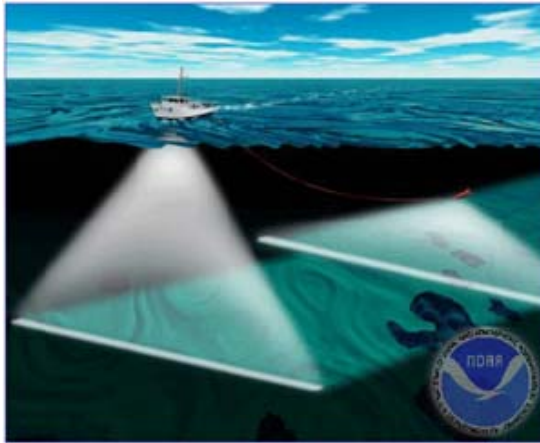
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research \$105,447,000

NOAA requests a net increase of \$6,500,000 and 0 FTE above the base in the Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research subactivity for a total of \$105,447,000 and 163 FTE.

- **Ocean Exploration Research:** NOAA requests an increase of \$8,000,000 and 0 FTE above the base for a total of \$27,763,000 and 17 FTE under the Ocean Exploration Research line item of the Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research subactivity.



- **U.S. Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) Mapping:** NOAA requests an increase of \$8,000,000 and 0 FTE for the purpose of exploring and defining the limits of the U.S. ECS and for determining its economic potential. One of the primary goals of the NOAA Ocean Exploration and Research Program is to map the physical, geological, biological, chemical, and archeological aspects of the ocean in order to provide information to policy makers, regulators, commercial ventures, researchers, and educators. As such, the program supports interdisciplinary expeditions of discovery to map and assess unknown and poorly



known ocean areas. The requested increase will support expeditions to collect and analyze data that describe the depth, shape, geophysical, and biological characteristics of the seabed and sub-sea floor for the purpose of redefining the ECS. This work will allow the United States to assert jurisdiction over these areas of the ECS and the estimated \$1.2 trillion

- worth of resources it contains. This will be accomplished using a variety of assets, including but not limited to, the new NOAA ocean exploration vessel OKEANOS EXPLORER, UNOLS vessels, and other vessels equipped for mapping. NOAA will use a wide array of tools and technologies in this effort, including multi-beam and side-scan sonars, autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs), and remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) equipped with high-resolution cameras to collect video and still photography that can be geo-referenced and accessed in geographic information systems (GIS). The increase will fund work with other federal agencies, academic institutions, and private sector companies, as appropriate, to establish a successful U.S. claim to these areas of the ECS.
- **Other Ecosystems Programs:** NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,500,000 and 0 FTE below the base for a total of \$2,599,000 and 4 FTE under the Other Ecosystems Programs line item of the Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research subactivity.
 - **Aquatic Invasive Species.** NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,500,000 and 0 FTE. NOAA will continue, at a reduced level, its work with the Fisheries Councils to reduce the risk both to human health and to the commercial fishery industry from the venomous predator Lionfish and other invasive escaped aquarium fish. NOAA will also reduce its effort to develop ballast water technologies necessary for implementation of a ballast water management program. NOAA will, however, continue approximately half of its current work with the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission and the EPA to study and halt the spread of invasive green crabs (which threaten a \$40M shellfish industry in the Pacific Northwest) as well as work with Canada's Department of Fisheries



and Oceans to attack the spread of invasive tunicates threatening near- and off-shore shellfish beds on both the U.S. & Canadian coasts.





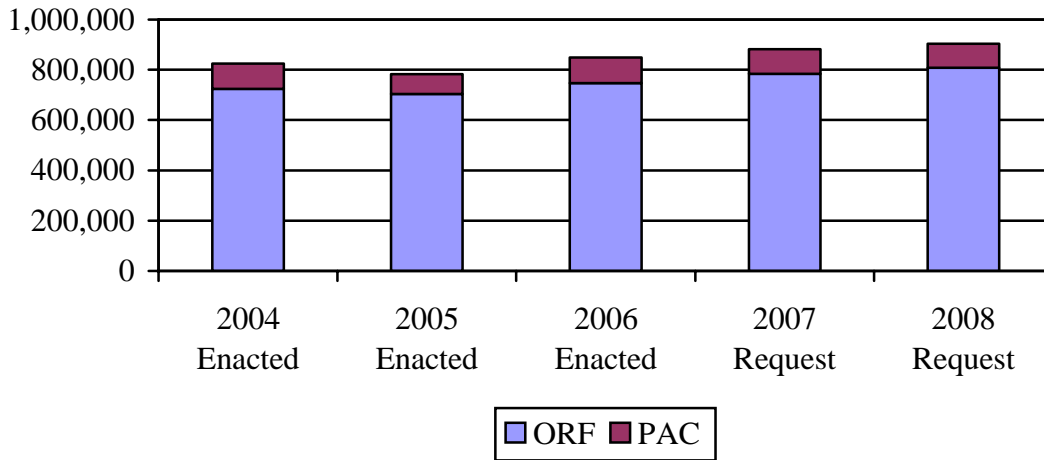
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National Weather Service

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| National Weather Service -- Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) | | | | |
| Operations and Research | \$661,780 | \$687,856 | \$8,334 | \$711,462 |
| Systems Operation & Maintenance (O&M) | 85,064 | 95,590 | 0 | 96,345 |
| Total, National Weather Service - ORF | 746,844 | 783,446 | 8,334 | 807,807 |
| Other National Weather Service Accounts | | | | |
| Total, National Weather Service - PAC | 101,400 | 98,420 | (6,005) | 95,685 |
| Total, National Weather Service - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (Direct Obligations) | \$848,244 | \$881,866 | \$2,329 | \$903,492 |
| Total FTE | 4,651 | 4,660 | 0 | 4,658 |

Budget Trends, FY 2003 - 2008 (dollars in thousands)



ORF: Operations, Research & Facilities
 PAC: Procurement, Acquisition & Construction



National Weather Service



The National Weather Service (NWS) is the Nation's first line of defense against severe weather. The NWS provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters, and ocean areas for the protection of life and property and the enhancement of the national economy. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure that can be used by other government agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

The United States is one of the most severe-weather-prone countries on Earth. Each year, Americans cope with an average of 10,000 thunderstorms, 5,000 floods, 1,000 tornadoes, as well as six deadly hurricanes. Some 90 percent of all Presidentially-declared disasters are weather-related, causing approximately 500 deaths per year and \$14 billion in damage. According to the American Meteorological Society, weather is directly linked to public safety, and about one-third of the U.S. economy (about \$3 trillion) is weather-sensitive.

More and more sectors of the U.S. economy recognize the impacts of weather, water, and climate on their businesses and are becoming more sophisticated at using weather, water, and climate information to make better decisions. To meet this growing demand for information and to improve the timeliness and accuracy of warnings for all weather-related hazards, the NWS will continue to enhance observing capabilities; improve data assimilation to effectively use all the relevant data NWS and others collect; improve



collaboration with the research community; make NWS information available quickly, efficiently, and in a useful form (e.g., the National Digital Forecast Database); and include information on forecast uncertainty to help customers make fully informed decisions.

With about 4,700 employees in 122 weather forecast offices, 13 river forecast centers, 9 national centers, and other support offices around the country, NWS provides a national infrastructure to gather and process data worldwide from the land, sea, and air. This infrastructure enables data collection using technologies such as Doppler weather radars; satellites operated by NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS); data buoys for marine observations; surface observing systems; and instruments for monitoring space weather and air quality. These data feed sophisticated environmental prediction models running on high-speed supercomputers. Our highly trained and skilled workforce uses powerful workstations to analyze all of these data to issue climate, public, aviation, marine, fire weather, air quality, space weather, river and flood forecasts and warnings around-the-clock. A high-speed communications hub allows for the efficient exchange of these data and products between NWS components, partners and customers. NWS forecasts and warnings are rapidly distributed via a diverse dissemination infrastructure including NOAA Weather Radio. Finally, customer outreach, education, and feedback are critical elements to effective public response and improvements to NWS services.

The FY 2008 President's Budget Request supports the funding and program requirements necessary to address established NOAA strategic goals and sets NWS on a path to achieve its vision to: produce and deliver forecasts that can be trusted, use cutting-edge technologies, provide services in a cost-effective manner, strive to eliminate weather-related fatalities, and improve the economic value of weather, water, and climate information.

FY 2008 Budget Summary

NOAA requests a total of \$903,492,000 and 4,658 FTE to support the continued and enhanced operations of the National Weather Service. This total includes \$16,130,000 for Adjustments to Base, and a net program change of \$2,329,000 and 0 FTE above the FY 2007 President's Budget.

ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

The above ATB request includes a net increase of \$18,297,000 and 0 FTE to fund the estimated FY 2008 Federal pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 pay raise of 2.2 percent. Program totals will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

NWS also requests the following transfers between line offices or appropriations for a net change to NOAA of zero:



- \$3,270,000 is transferred from the NOAA Profiler Network PPA of Operations, Research, and Facilities to the NOAA Profiler Conversion PPA of Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction to reflect the accurate activity of the funds within the program.
- \$7,347,000 and 51 FTE are transferred from the Space Environment Center to the Local Warnings and Forecast Base PPA within the Local Warning and Forecast line. This transfer has no net effect on overall NWS funding.

NWS – ORF PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2008:

Program changes are summarized at the sub-activity level below. Detailed numeric breakouts are located in Chapter 6, *Special Exhibits*. Descriptions of each request by line item are located in the NOAA FY 2008 Technical Budget.

Operations and Research

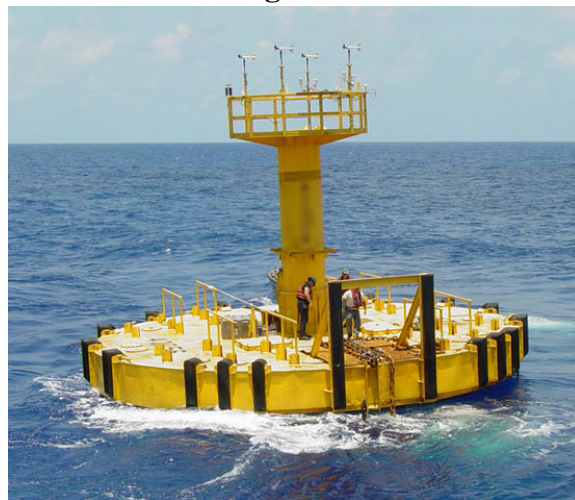
\$711,462,000

A net increase of \$8,334,000 and 0 FTE above the base is requested in the Operations and Research subactivity, for a total of \$711,462,000 and 4,439 FTE.

Local Warnings and Forecasts: \$5,380,000 and 0 FTE in net increases above the base, for a total of \$591,465,000 and 4,108 FTE, are requested under the Local Warnings and Forecasts line item of the Operations and Research subactivity.

- **NOAA requests an increase of \$3,000,000 and 0 FTE for a total of \$4,400,000 to operate and maintain 15 weather data buoys (eight buoys funded in the FY 2006 Hurricane Supplemental Appropriation and seven funded in by the FY 2005 Hurricane Supplemental Appropriation) for enhanced real time hurricane data observations and storm monitoring in the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean to support the NOAA hurricane warning and forecast mission.**

The FY 2006 Hurricane Supplemental provided one-time funding to procure and deploy these buoys. This program adjustment requests the funding required for the long-term operation and maintenance of these platforms. This investment is one of the high-priority investments required for NOAA's implementation of the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) as the coastal and open ocean component of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS). Combined with other like-



identified IOOS investments across NOAA, it is part of NOAA's strategy to provide initial benefits of an integrated ocean observing system, focusing on enhancing key



observational capabilities throughout NOAA, and our ability to provide customers with enhanced coastal data and information. The eight new Hurricane Supplemental data buoys consist of four 6-meter and four 12-meter buoys. The seven FY 2005 Hurricane Supplemental data buoys consist of one 3-meter, two 6-meter, two 10-meter, and two 12-meter buoys. These buoys require increased ship-time for scheduled service due to their large distance from the U.S., are an average of four days of ship time apart, and require a ship with substantial lift capability (especially for the 12-meter buoys). The hired buoy tender vessel will provide scheduled maintenance to all buoys in one continuous trip in order to minimize ship cost as well as some dedicated service trips to the failed buoys out during hurricane season that must be repaired as soon as possible.

- **NOAA requests \$1,700,000 and 0 FTE to strengthen the U.S. Tsunami Warning Program.** Funds will be

used to complete the 39 DART buoy network and operate and maintain the newly expanded DART systems, new sea-level monitoring stations, the upgraded local seismic networks supporting the West Coast/ Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (WC/ATWC), and the Richard H. Hagemeyer Pacific Tsunami Warning



Center (PTWC), and to operate both the WC/ATWC and PTWC as 24/7 Operation Centers. \$1M of the FY 2008 funds will be used to support the Tsunami Warning and Environmental Observatory for Alaska (TWEAK) Program. In response to the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the Administration proposed expanding the U.S. Tsunami Warning Program to protect U.S. lives and property along all coasts (Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic, and the Caribbean). In order to continue the Administration's commitment to strengthening the U.S. Tsunami Warning Program and mitigate a similar seismic/tsunami event in the U.S., NOAA needs to build upon the foundation laid from FY 2004 through FY 2007 and continue to accelerate and improve its: (1) Tsunami Hazard Assessment Programs (including comprehensive coastal U.S. risk assessments/inundation mapping, modeling and forecasting efforts), (2) Tsunami Warning Guidance Programs (including 24/7 tsunami detection and warning systems and the dissemination of accurate and timely tsunami forecasts and warnings), and (3) Tsunami Mitigation Programs (including community-based emergency response plans, public education/awareness (TsunamiReady communities and inundation/ evacuation mapping).

- **NOAA requests \$1,670,000 and 0 FTE to fund operations and maintenance (O&M) and transition costs associated with the planned frequency conversion**



and the technical refresh of the 20-year old NOAA Wind Profiler Network (NPN).



In FY 2008 NWS will establish a new NPN logistics support center in Kansas City, MO to support the newly converted profilers. Wind Profilers, vertical looking radars installed in 1988, are used for a variety of analytical forecasting tasks. Wind profile data are used as input for numerical (computer) weather models that predict clouds, precipitation, and temperature. The data also

provide important indicators of where severe weather such as tornadoes and winter storms may form, requiring weather advisories, watches, or warnings. Weather forecasters also use wind profiler data for issuing aviation Significant Meteorological (SIGMET) advisories and wildfire predictions. The NOAA Profiler Network (NPN) must be upgraded to operate at a different frequency because of interference with signals from new search and rescue (SAR) satellites. Currently, the SAR beacons and the NPN operate at the same frequency. Consequently, the NPN wind profiling radars interfere with the SAR, and whenever a satellite is overhead, the NPN is turned off to prevent any interference. This only occurs approximately 90 minutes per day. However, the European Space Agency began launching a constellation of 30 navigation satellites called *Galileo* in FY 2006. These satellites will have a SAR capability. These Sarsats will be in the sky for hours instead of minutes. Under these conditions, NPN profilers will have to shut down more than 23:30 hours per day, rendering the network useless. The NPN wind profile information improves NWS operational warning and watch performance capability. Performance statistics indicate that tornado, winter storm, severe storm, and flash flood forecasts and warnings, and aviation weather and fire weather warnings for NWS Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs) with wind profilers are more accurate and are able to provide longer warning lead times.

- **NOAA requests \$1,230,000 and 0 FTE for O&M for emergency backup systems procured with FY 2006 Hurricane Supplemental funding.** This request provides

ongoing operations and maintenance costs for Incident Meteorologist equipment, software support, communications, ASOS and NWR backup power units, and backup communications for coastal Weather Forecast Offices and Next Generation Weather Radars. The FY 2006 Hurricane Supplemental provided \$16.4M for improved hurricane services and infrastructure support.



Specifically, this funding allowed NWS to: (1) equip five coastal Weather Forecast



Offices (WFOs) with all-hazards support capability for incident meteorologists deployed to provide on-site tactical forecasting in times of disaster; (2) equip 150 hurricane-prone Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) sites and 126 NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) All Hazards transmitters located in hurricane-prone areas with backup power capability so that they can continue to provide critical weather observations and life-saving emergency broadcasts during times of disaster when commercial power is disrupted; and (3) provide backup satellite communications at 25 coastal WFOs and 10 NEXRAD sites to provide transmission of forecasts, watches, warnings, and radar products during times of disaster when land-line communications have been disrupted. All of these systems and capabilities require ongoing funding to continue to be operated and maintained. Ongoing operations and maintenance funding is necessary to ensure that the capital investments made as a result of the Hurricane Supplemental continue to provide the live-saving services they were intended to support. Equipment for Incident Meteorologists facilitates rapid deployment of tactical meteorology capabilities to sites of hurricanes as well as to other disaster sites. Uninterrupted data from coastal ASOSs will provide forecasters with reliable real-time observations during any type of severe weather event,



including hurricanes. Uninterrupted ASOS observations will also maintain the integrity of the climate record, particularly in recording extreme events, and aid research and understanding of tropical cyclone events. Emergency backup power for NWR all-hazards will increase reliability of broadcasts of

severe weather information, leading to lives and property saved. It will also ensure broadcast of critical information during homeland security events.

- **NOAA requests \$1,100,000 and 0 FTE for Tropical Ocean Atmosphere (TAO) Buoy Array technological refresh.** This increase provides the required funding to replace obsolete components of NOAA’s aging 55-buoy TAO Buoy array. Many components of TAO Array are no longer supported by their manufacturers, and alternate components must be purchased to continue operation of the TAO Array. This funding will enable NWS to replace obsolete components of the TAO array for nine buoys and eight spares. NOAA’s TAO Array provides real-time equatorial Pacific water temperature and conductivity profiles that are critical to the early detection of El Niño and La Niña events. Early detection of these events has substantial positive economic benefits for the global economy because it





allows decision-makers to manage agricultural and water resources, fisheries, and grain and fuel reserves more effectively. The U.S. Climate Change Science Program also relies on TAO data to further improve climate models for improved understanding and predictions of the global climate. Subsurface sensor arrays used to measure temperature and salinity at up to 11 depths, the topside CPU/data logger and modem, and the compass used to provide earth-referenced coordinates for wind velocity measurements are obsolete and no longer supportable. Continued reliance on these components will result in loss of buoys and data critical to our ability to detect and assess the strength of El Niño and La Niña and to plan for the impacts they create.



The Tropical Moored Buoy network is being extended to all oceans by NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research in cooperation with international partners. The technology- refreshed TAO buoys will eventually be used for the Atlantic and Indian Oceans as well as the Pacific. Without measurements from these arrays,

a true understanding of the global heat engine, necessary to begin to understand the actual impacts of human activities on climate change, will be impossible.

- **NOAA requests \$1,350,000 and 0 FTE for National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) Ocean Sensor O&M.** This increase is for ongoing operation and maintenance of ocean instrumentation that was funded and installed by National Ocean Service "Convert Weather Buoys Initiative." These sensors augment fixed and buoy observational sites. In keeping with NOAA's commitment of increased interoperability and cost-effective approach to oceanographic observing, the NOS Convert Weather Buoy project augments existing National Weather Service buoys with oceanographic sensors. This national network of weather-observing buoys has been augmented with ocean sensors to measure directional waves and wave heights, as well as ocean current, temperature, and salinity profiles. In FY 2008, 98 sites along the U.S. coastline will be outfitted with oceanographic sensors. Buoys require annual maintenance and shore-side operating/infrastructure support to maintain reliable data output. Buoys outfitted with weather sensors generally only require an at-sea replacement once every three years. However, subsurface oceanographic sensors require an at-sea maintenance visit every nine months. Thus the cost of ship time alone is four times greater. By converting weather buoys to dual-purpose buoys, NOAA obtains oceanographic data in an exceptionally cost-effective manner. These real-time ocean observations are used by weather forecasters in both the public and private sectors, coastal managers, recreation and commercial fishing industry, search and rescue, and hazard spill mitigation, just to mention a few. These data are also used by industry to generate value-added products for the private sector. Continued operation of these sensors meets the international priorities of the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) and the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy.



- **NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,300,000 and 0 FTE for Space Environment Center (SEC) to reflect funding of higher priority requirements.** This \$1,300,000 reduction will reduce SEC model development and transition of models to operations, and eliminates outreach efforts. The \$6,187,000 funding level supports SEC real-time monitoring and forecasting of solar and geophysical events.
- **NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,456,000 and 0 FTE for US Weather Research Program (USWRP) to reflect funding of higher priority NWS requirements.** This reduction will reduce support for THORPEX, including a multi-national experiment in the North Pacific targeted to improving high-impact winter weather forecasts on the U.S. Pacific Coast. This reduction will end a grants program between NOAA and the academic community focused on accelerating 1-14-day forecasts. The FY 2008 request of \$6,000,000 will support improvements for NOAA’s forecasting capabilities for high impact and routinely disruptive weather events, air quality research and forecasting program, and THORPEX program. This effort includes improving NOAA's hurricane forecasts (track, intensity, and rainfall) via NOAA's Joint Hurricane Testbed; and initial testing and development of an air quality particulate matter (PM) forecast capability.

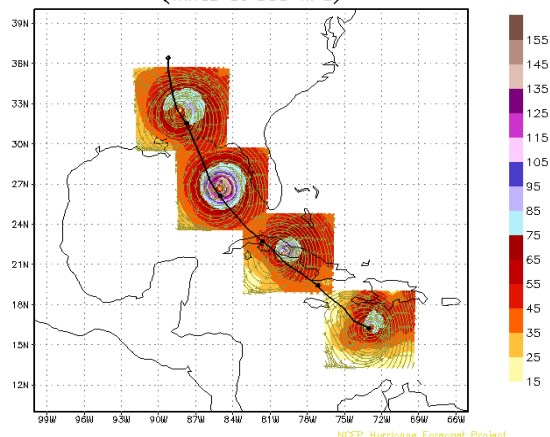
Central Forecast Guidance

\$53,248,000

A net increase of \$1,040,000 and 0 FTE above the base is requested in Central Forecast Guidance line item of the Operations and Research subactivity, for a total of \$53,248,000 and 306 FTE.

- **NOAA requests \$1,040,000 and 0 FTE for the operational support and maintenance of the next-generation Hurricane Weather Research and Forecasting (HWRF) model and storm surge prediction system.** As a result of the active 2005 hurricane season, NOAA was provided hurricane supplemental funding to accelerate the next-generation hurricane and storm surge prediction system. This request provides the necessary operations and maintenance funding to support these systems on a daily, routine basis, leading to improved hurricane and storm surge prediction. This environmental modeling investment is necessary to operationally support the next-generation hurricane prediction system and to integrate NOAA’s several environmental prediction models into a single environmental modeling prediction system in order to meet demands for more accurate forecast products in weather, climate, ocean and coastal ecosystems. Operational hurricane intensity and storm surge predictions at landfall will be highlighted in this effort,

JUL 07, 2005 00Z: 120-hr HWRF Forecast, Hurricane Dennis (Winds at 850 hPa)





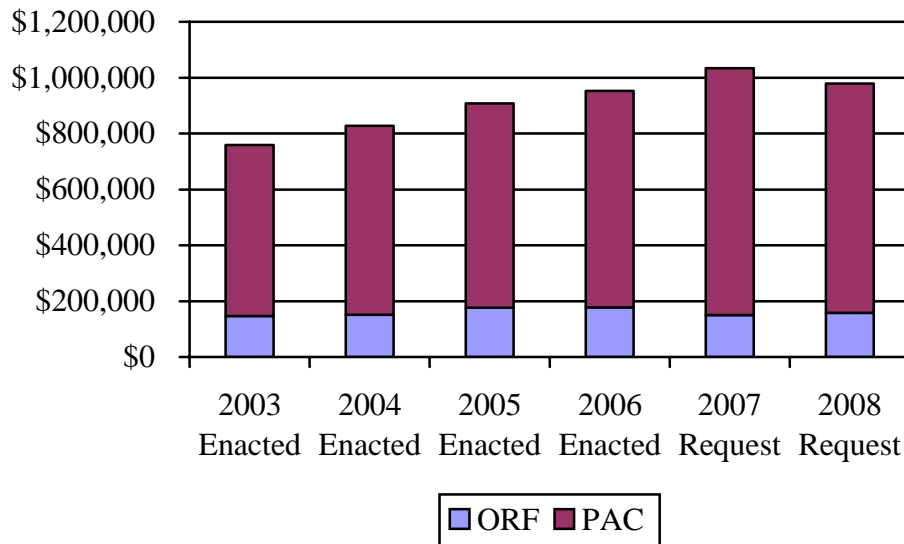
which will capitalize on proven research; lay the groundwork for a national prediction system meeting civil, military, and homeland defense needs; and retain NOAA's position as a world leader in environmental prediction.



National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service -- Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) | | | | |
| Environmental Satellite Observing Systems | \$106,769 | \$97,670 | \$5,700 | \$105,152 |
| NOAA's Data Centers & Information Services | 70,968 | 51,909 | (100) | 52,650 |
| Total, NESDIS - ORF | 177,737 | 149,579 | 5,600 | 157,802 |
| Other National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service Accounts | | | | |
| Total, NESDIS - PAC | 774,483 | 884,304 | (63,798) | 820,506 |
| Total, NESDIS - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE (Direct Obligations) | \$952,220 | \$1,033,883 | (\$58,198) | \$978,308 |
| Total FTE | 832 | 832 | 0 | 831 |

Budget Trends, FY 2003 - 2008 (dollars in thousands)



ORF: Operations, Research & Facilities
PAC: Procurement, Acquisition & Construction



National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service



The NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS), manages the collection, distribution, and archiving of environmental data. This includes procurement, launch, operation, product development, and product distribution for the Nation's civil operational environmental satellites. Additionally, NESDIS manages the NOAA environmental data collections and disseminates data and information to meet the needs of users in commerce, industry, agriculture, science, and engineering, as well as Federal, state, and local governments.

Through NESDIS, NOAA manages the Nation's operational environmental satellite systems; takes in, processes, and distributes satellite-derived products and services; and archives and provides global environmental meteorological, oceanographic, solid-earth geophysics, and solar-terrestrial data. NOAA's polar-orbiting satellites work together with geostationary satellites stationed at the equator over the Americas to provide daily global data on weather conditions, atmospheric temperature structure, volcanic activity, sea surface temperature, forest fires, ozone levels, hurricanes, and typhoons. These satellites monitor storms and support NOAA's National Weather Service and Federal and local emergency management agencies, enabling them to provide advance warnings of emerging severe weather such as hurricanes, tornadoes, flash floods, winter storms, wildland fires, and floods. The satellites and the products and services NESDIS provides are essential to the protection of human life, property, and critical infrastructure. In support of the Nation's environmental data needs, NESDIS gathers global data regarding the oceans, Earth, air, space, the sun, and their interactions to describe and predict the



state of the physical environment. NOAA's data centers archive the data, which are necessary for scientists and industry to fully understand Earth's systems and long-term climatic, oceanographic, and geophysical effects on the environment and the economy. Through the Office of Space Commercialization, NESDIS manages the commercialization of space activities for the Federal government. NESDIS supports the President's priorities in climate sciences, ocean and coastal management, integrated earth observations, energy, and forest resources protection by developing products from its satellite and data archives to meet user needs. As an important part of this support, NESDIS seeks opportunities to transition research satellite capabilities to operational products and services.

FY 2008 Budget Summary

NOAA requests a total of \$978,308,000 and 831 FTE to support the continued and enhanced operations of the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service. This total includes \$6,952,000 for Adjustments to Base, and a net program change of (\$58,198,000) and 0 FTE above the FY 2007 President's Budget.

ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

The above ATB request includes a net increase of \$2,623,000 and 0 FTE to fund the estimated FY 2008 Federal pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 pay raise of 2.2 percent. Program totals will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

NESDIS – ORF PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2008:

Program changes are summarized at the sub-activity level below. Detailed numeric breakouts are located in Chapter 6, *Special Exhibits*. Descriptions of each request by line item are located in the NOAA FY 2008 Technical Budget.

Environmental Satellite Observing Systems \$105,152,000

An increase of \$5,700,000 and 0 FTE is requested in the Environmental Satellite Observing Systems subactivity, for a total of \$105,152,000 and 409 FTE.

- **Product Processing and Distribution:** An increase of \$2,600,000 and 0 FTE, for a total of \$30,408,000 and 123 FTE, is requested under the Product Processing and Distribution line item to provide essential IT security infrastructure for NESDIS Systems located in the new NOAA Satellite Operations Facility (NSOF). The funding will address security shortfalls identified in the Certification and Accreditation process and provide baseline IT security controls for NSOF systems -- five of which are designated National Critical Systems.

All NOAA National Critical, Mission Critical, and Business Essential Systems must

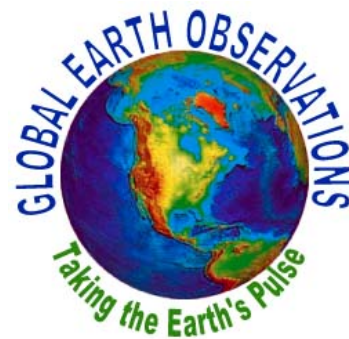


be in full compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA); the Clinger Cohen Act; the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130, Appendix III, Security of Federal Automated Information Resources; the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Publications/ Guidance and



Federal Information Processing Standards; and the Department of Commerce IT Security Policies. This funding request covers only the most critical of IT assets in the NESDIS portfolio and is intended to fund the implementation of NIST Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 200 minimum required security controls. NESDIS has diligently labored to improve its IT security program with existing resources, but without additional funding, further improvements are not possible.

- **Product Development, Readiness & Application:** An increase of \$2,600,000 and 0 FTE is requested, for a total of \$20,015,000 and 101 FTE, under the Product Development, Readiness & Application line item. The increase will provide contract support for calibration and validation of NOAA instruments on the European satellite MetOp, and the NPOESS Preparatory Program (NPP) satellite. MetOp is providing the U.S. Government operational polar-orbiting satellite data in the mid-morning orbit that is unavailable from NOAA polar-orbiting satellites. Operational web sites with the latest calibration coefficients, tracking of data stream statistical properties, and product validation on a daily and running average basis will make NPP data immediately useful for numerical weather prediction and other users.
- **NOAA requests an increase of \$500,000 and 0 FTE for the Group on Earth Observations.** NOAA requests an increase of \$500,000 and 0 FTE for a total request of \$500,000. The intergovernmental *Group on Earth Observations* (GEO) is leading a worldwide effort to build a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) over the next 10 years. With the funding requested, NOAA will contribute to the GEO Secretariat operating fund to ensure the goals of GEOSS are achieved.



NOAA’s Data Centers & Information Services

\$52,650,000

A decrease of \$100,000 and 0 FTE from the base is requested in the NOAA Data Centers and Information Services subactivity, for a total of \$52,650,000 and 269 FTE. The goal of the NOAA Data Centers & Information Services sub-activity is to provide worldwide



environmental data and information products and services in the atmospheric, oceanographic, marine, solid earth, and solar-terrestrial sciences in order to meet the needs of users in commerce, industry, agriculture, science and engineering, the general public, and Federal, state, and local agencies. Data center activities support the President's Climate Change Science Program, the U.S. Ocean Action Plan, and the U.S. Integrated Earth Observation System.





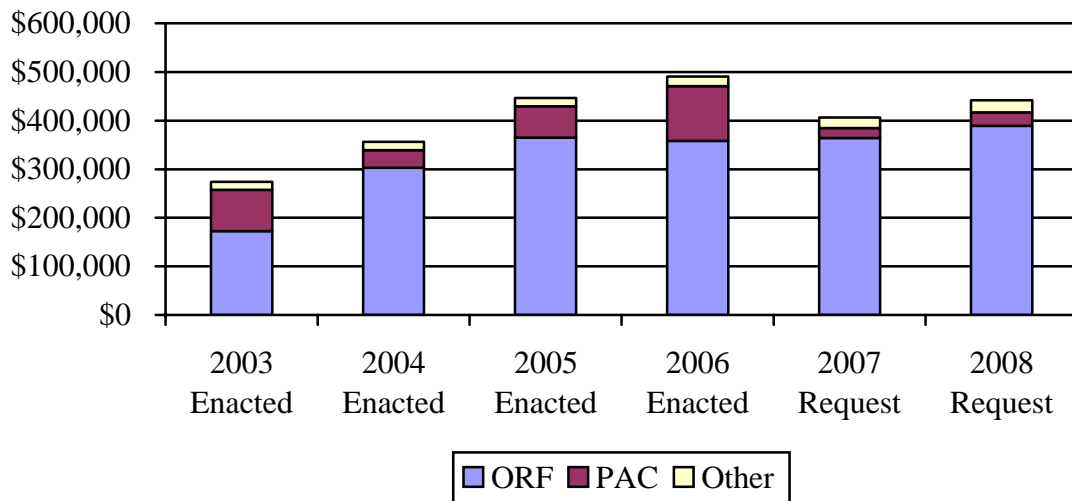
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Program Support

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Program Support -- Operations, Research and Facilities | | | | |
| Corporate Services | \$176,574 | \$191,926 | \$0 | \$195,628 |
| NOAA Education Program | 37,514 | 19,312 | 0 | 19,361 |
| Facilities | 10,849 | 23,009 | (4,000) | 18,954 |
| Office of Marine & Aviation Operations | 133,341 | 129,855 | 12,810 | 155,569 |
| Total Program Support - ORF | 358,278 | 364,102 | 8,810 | 389,512 |
| Other Program Support Accounts | | | | |
| Total Program Support - PAC | 112,537 | 20,691 | 6,959 | 27,650 |
| Total Program Support - Other | 20,149 | 21,334 | 0 | 24,939 |
| GRAND TOTAL PROGRAM SUPPORT (Direct Obligations) | \$490,964 | \$406,127 | \$15,769 | \$442,101 |
| Total FTE | 1,991 | 2,008 | 48 | 1,994 |

Budget Trends, FY 2003 - 2008 (dollars in thousands)



ORF: Operations, Research & Facilities
 PAC: Procurement, Acquisition & Construction
 Other: NOAA Corps Commissioned Officers Retirement (Mandatory) & Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare (Other Discretionary)



Program Support



Program Support consists of Corporate Services, Facilities, and the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO). NOAA Program Support provides the planning, administrative, financial, and infrastructure services that are essential to the successful performance of NOAA's mission. In addition to NOAA-wide corporate services and agency management, Program Support activities specifically support the *people* and programs of NOAA, ensuring that they have the proper work environment, the necessary tools and equipment, and the vital personnel and finance services which, in turn, allow them to provide the finest possible service to the American people, our economy and our environment. Through OMAO, Program Support provides data collection at sea and in the air to support NOAA program requirements.

FACILITIES

The NOAA Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), through the Facilities Management and Modernization Program, provides program direction and oversight to NOAA's major construction program and has been the focal point for facility master planning, project planning formulation and development, and project management oversight to support critical NOAA mission requirements. This program supports an integrated capital investment planning process, integrated facility condition inspection program, systems and technology tools to enable maximum efficiency in project and facility management



planning, and investments required to support repair and modernization of NOAA's facilities.

As NOAA-owned facilities continue to age, investments in maintenance, repairs and modernization increase in priority. Many of NOAA's more than 400 owned buildings, which are valued at over \$2 billion, have exceeded their useful lives and are in need of repair or replacement to ensure that the facilities remain safe, effective, and efficient in support of NOAA's programs. This program provides funding to conduct facility condition inspections and supports investments in necessary facility repairs and modernization. It also supports operations at NOAA's state-of-the-art laboratory building in Boulder, Colorado, which houses staff and programs from three NOAA line organizations (OAR, NESDIS, and NWS) as well as NOAA's program support units for the region. The work conducted in Boulder is necessary for NOAA's climate, weather research and support services.

The CAO organization is responsible for managing the total project life cycle for facility construction and modernization projects, including environmental and safety projects.

OFFICE OF MARINE & AVIATION OPERATIONS (OMAO)



Marine Operations

OMAO operates NOAA's fleet of vessels and provides ship support to NOAA programs through outsourcing, operational readiness, and maximum platform utilization in support of NOAA's at-sea data collection requirements. OMAO provides centralized management for operations, fleet planning, and maintenance support. OMAO also is responsible for NOAA's fleet safety, diving, and Teacher-at-Sea program. NOAA Corps officers, crews, and scientists with at-sea duty are trained and certified through OMAO. NOAA's vessels support nautical charting, fisheries research, marine environmental assessments, coastal-ocean circulation studies, and oceanographic and atmospheric research. NOAA ships operate on both the East and West Coasts. The 21 active ships will perform approximately 4,401 operating days in FY 2008 in support of NOAA programs. Fisheries Survey Vessel 3 (FSV 3) will prepare for operations in FY 2008 and will be homeported in Pascagoula, Mississippi, and FSV 4 will be delivered to NOAA in



late FY 2008 and will be homeported on the West Coast. OKEANOS EXPLORER, NOAA's first dedicated ocean-exploration vessel will operate for a full year in FY 2008. Its homeport will be decided at a later date.

OMAO's Marine Operations Center (MOC) has Atlantic and Pacific regional offices located in Norfolk, Virginia, and Seattle, Washington, respectively, and the vessels are assisted by a small support staff at the home port of most ships. The centers provide maintenance, stores, supplies, and repair facilities for the vessels.

The NOAA Commissioned Corps is the nation's seventh and smallest uniformed service. Corps officers support the fleet and NOAA Line Offices. Marine Services funds the majority of the NOAA Corps payroll. The officers of the NOAA Corps command NOAA's research and survey vessels, fly NOAA's "hurricane hunter" and environmental monitoring aircraft, support field operations, and serve in a variety of technical and management positions throughout the agency.

Aviation Operations



OMAO's Aircraft Operations Center (AOC), located at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida, ensures the availability and readiness of NOAA's uniquely configured aircraft. AOC provides centralized management of a fleet of 12 aircraft used as observation platforms equipped with comprehensive data-collection systems in support of missions related to the Earth's environment, coastal and marine resources, and severe weather.

In FY 2008, Aircraft Services will provide approximately 1,975 flight hours in support of NOAA missions. NOAA aircraft are fitted with specialized instrumentation for airborne research, airborne data collection, and observation. Both WP-3D Hurricane Hunter aircraft and the G-IV high-altitude jet will be mission-ready with instruments and personnel for hurricane surveillance, reconnaissance, and research during the hurricane season from June 1 to December 1. In the FY 2006 Hurricane Supplemental, NOAA received \$9,000,000 to acquire, overhaul through a Standard Depot Level Maintenance (SDLM), and modify a third P-3. The SDLM procedure involves an intensive inspection and/or replacement of aircraft parts and structures. The mission of the third P-3 includes air chemistry and air quality research, remote sensing, oceanographic research, and other missions not involving flights in severe weather. The G-IV will also be mission-ready



with instruments and personnel to collect data for West Coast winter storm predictions from January 15 to April 1. The Jet Prop Commander and Shrikes will be mission-ready with equipment and personnel for snow radiation surveys, flood forecasts, water management, and other background surveys throughout the year in Alaska and Northern United States. The Twin Otters will continue to operate throughout the coastal Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico, surveying living marine resources and conducting remote sensing missions. NOAA's premier remote sensing aircraft, the Citation II, will continue to fly throughout the coastal United States responding and collecting damage assessment imagery, testing new remote sensing technologies, and performing coastal mapping missions.

NOAA Corps Retirement Pay (Mandatory)

The retirement system for the uniformed services provides a measure of financial security after release from active duty for service members and their survivors. It is an important factor in the choice of a career in the uniformed services and is mandated by Federal statutes under Title 10, United States Code. NOAA transfers retirement pay funds to the Coast Guard, which handles the payment function for retirees and annuitants. Health care funds for non-Medicare-eligible retirees, dependents, and annuitants are transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service, which administers the health care program.

FY 2008 Budget Summary

NOAA requests a total of \$442,101,000 and 1,994 FTE for NOAA Program Support. This total includes \$60,015,000 for Adjustments to Base, and a net program change of \$15,769,000 and 48 FTE above the FY 2007 President's Budget.

ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

The above ATB request includes a net increase of \$3,932,000 and 0 FTE to fund the estimated FY 2008 Federal pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 pay raise of 2.2 percent. Program totals will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

OMAO

The above ATB request includes a net increase of \$8,055,000 and 0 FTE for ATBs in OMAO, which includes increases for pay raises, expenses, fuel and data acquisition, fleet planning and maintenance, and Aircraft Services. OMAO also requests a technical adjustment to transfer \$236,000 from NOAA Facilities Management and Construction to Marine Services to centrally fund safety for NOAA's fleet.

In addition, OMAO requests a technical adjustment to transfer \$4.6 million from Ocean Exploration to Marine Services to fund operations and maintenance of the OKEANOS EXPLORER, NOAA's newly dedicated ocean exploration vessel. These funds will continue to support the program goals of the Ocean Exploration program through



providing a new research platform and science infrastructure dedicated to ocean exploration.

With these increases, program totals will fund the estimated FY 2008 pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 Federal pay raise of 2.2 percent. The FY 2008 base level will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

Program Support – ORF PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2008:

Program changes are summarized at the sub-activity level below. Detailed numeric breakouts are located in Chapter 6, *Special Exhibits*. Descriptions of each request by line item are located in the NOAA FY 2008 Technical Budget.

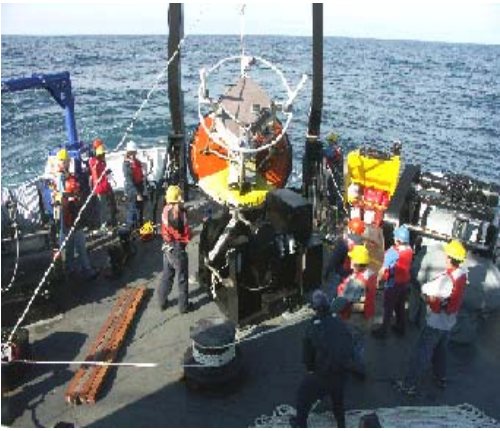
Corporate Services \$195,628,000

- **NOAA request an increase of \$2,000,000 and 0 FTE for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.** This increase of \$2,000,000 and 0 FTE will support the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to acquire and implement an integrated system to support NOAA's planning, programming, budgeting and execution process. The requested resources will allow NOAA to reduce manual processes, increase user friendliness, speed information to decision makers, and lessen the reliance on "cuff" systems to formulate, execute and track NOAA's budget. These resources will provide funding for acquisition and implementation of software and resources for planning and will allow NOAA to integrate existing systems providing end user interfaces. Software and hardware maintenance upgrades for existing systems will be provided.
- **NOAA requests a decrease of \$2,000,000 and 0 FTE for Corporate Services and Agency Management.**
 - NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,500,000 and 0 FTE for Administration Business Process Reengineering to reflect a reassessment of NOAA's required level of funding for Administration Business Process Reengineering.
 - NOAA requests a decrease of \$500,000 and 0 FTE for Activity Based Budgeting to reflect a reassessment of NOAA's required level of funding for Activity Based Budgeting.

Facilities \$18,954,000

- **NOAA requests a decrease of \$4,000,000 and 0 FTE for Facilities Business Process Reengineering.** This decrease reflects a reassessment of NOAA's required level of funding for Facilities Business Process Reengineering.

**OMAO****\$155,569,000****Marine Operations and Maintenance**

- **NOAA requests an increase of \$1,700,000 and 29 FTE for Maritime Crew Safety and Rotation.** This funding will continue a multi-year initiative first requested in FY 2007 to enhance safety aboard NOAA vessels. Compliance with Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) conventions will prevent NOAA ships from being potentially detained in foreign ports because of lack of complete certifications and will enable NOAA vessels to meet the intent of industry standards and regulations. From FY 2004 to FY 2007, NOAA will experience an approximate 33 percent increase in the number of ships and a 39 percent increase in the number of seagoing positions. By providing effective staffing rotation on four of NOAA's 20 ships, NOAA will be able to reduce the high attrition rate for wage mariners from 23 percent to 19 percent.
- 
- **NOAA requests \$4,600,000 and 12 FTE for Operation and Maintenance of New NOAA Fishery Survey Vessels.** This request will address the additional operational and maintenance needs of vessels added to NOAA's fleet over the last two years. The additional funding will support operations on Fisheries Survey Vessel 3 (FSV 3) and FSV 4 by addressing requirements for crew, fuel, supplies, maintenance, and spare parts. Stocking the vessels with spare parts will prevent disruptions in scientific cruises due to early returns to homeport or detours to other piers for unexpected repairs. These two vessels are the final two ships of a four-ship contract for four acoustically quiet vessels that otherwise could not be chartered in the private sector. The quiet operation of the vessels ensures a more accurate survey of fisheries.
 - **NOAA requests \$1,000,000 and 0 FTE for OKEANOS EXPLORER Operations and Maintenance.** The request, in addition to the \$4.6 million transferred from Ocean Exploration, will provide a total of \$5.6 million to enable NOAA to operate its first dedicated Ocean Exploration vessel to support ocean exploration and ocean mapping. The requested funds will provide crew, fuel, supplies, maintenance, repairs, and spare parts for the new vessel. The ship will have three primary missions: (1) deep-water habitat mapping; (2) sampling and imaging the seafloor using sophisticated, remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) outfitted with high-definition video and still cameras; and (3) transmitting real-time data to shore-based control centers using satellite technology. OKEANOS EXPLORER will also be equipped with a hull-mounted, state-of-the-art multibeam mapping sonar system as well as other sampling and surveying instrument systems, and the ship will offer scientists an ROV control center, a mapping lab, a technology center to process scientific data, and



standard wet and dry labs. The ship will carry 10,000 meters of umbilical cable, weighing more than 22,000 pounds, to collect data and images from the ROV. The vessel will also be equipped with instruments for gathering standard oceanographic data to complement the information obtained by the mapping and ROV systems. OKEANOS EXPLORER's initial missions will entail ocean mapping, sea-bed mapping, and habitat characterization off the West Coast and the Hawaiian Islands and in the Northeast Pacific Ocean.

Aviation Operations

- **NOAA requests \$5,510,000 and 12 FTE for Third P-3's Operations and Maintenance.** This request will enable NOAA to operate and maintain its third P-3, which was acquired through the FY 2006 Hurricane Supplemental. The Supplemental did not include ongoing support, operation, or maintenance. The FY 2008 request will cover pilots' and support crew's salaries, benefits, premium pay, training, and change of station, as well as scientific equipment for the aircraft and \$800,000 for reserve for the 44-month Standard Level Depot Maintenance (SDLM). A total of 300 base-funded flight hours is also provided for such projects as air chemistry, air quality, remote sensing, and oceanographic research to allow NOAA's other two P-3's to be available solely for tasking from the Hurricane Center or for hurricane research and reconnaissance.





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Chapter 4

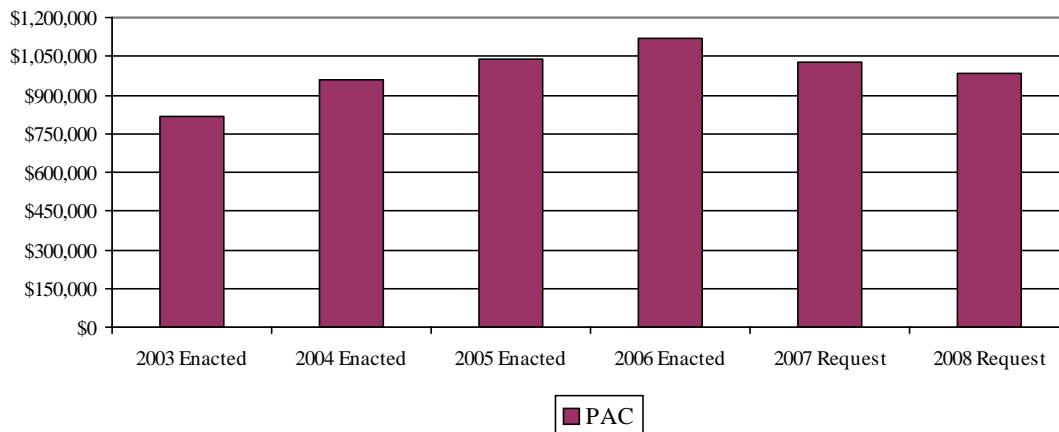
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction



Procurement, Acquisition and Construction

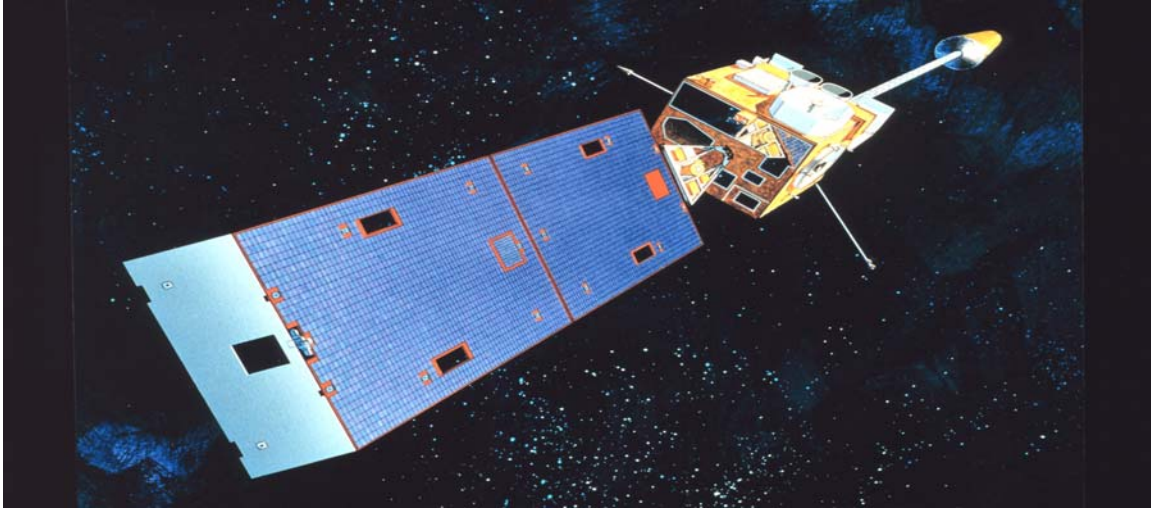
| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) | | | | |
| Systems Acquisition | | | | |
| Ocean and Atmospheric Research | \$9,369 | \$10,379 | \$0 | \$10,379 |
| National Weather Service | 79,575 | 66,611 | (800) | 69,081 |
| National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service | 772,234 | 882,076 | (63,798) | 818,278 |
| Program Support | 17,730 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Systems Acquisition | 878,908 | 959,066 | (64,598) | 897,738 |
| Construction | | | | |
| National Ocean Service | 91,311 | 12,673 | 15,000 | 27,673 |
| National Marine Fisheries Service | 30,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Weather Service | 21,825 | 31,809 | (5,205) | 26,604 |
| National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service | 2,249 | 2,228 | 0 | 2,228 |
| Program Support | 19,725 | 0 | 23,250 | 23,250 |
| Total Construction | 165,554 | 46,710 | 33,045 | 79,755 |
| Fleet - OMAO | 61,596 | 20,691 | (16,291) | 4,400 |
| Aircraft - OMAO | 13,486 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL PAC | \$1,119,544 | \$1,026,467 | (47,844) | \$981,893 |
| Total FTE | 174 | 181 | (4) | 190 |

Budget Trends, FY 2003 - 2008 (dollars in thousands)





Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction



NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction (PAC) account captures the cost of acquiring and improving capital assets, which are mission-critical to all agency programs and contribute significantly to achieving each of NOAA's Strategic Goals. This account is grouped by line office into three common activities: "Systems Acquisition," which includes projects that will have a major impact on NOAA's ability to monitor and to forecast weather and climate change on a global basis; "Construction," which includes projects involving new construction, or major modification of existing facilities; and "Fleet and Aircraft Replacement," which includes funding to support modernization of NOAA's fleet of ships and aircraft either through new construction, major modification to existing assets, or long-term acquisition of capacity from third parties.

ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

The NOAA Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction (PAC) requests adjustments to FY 2008 Base of \$31,034,000.

PAC PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2008:

For FY 2008, NOAA requests a net decrease of \$47,844,000 for a total of \$981,893,000 for procurement, acquisition, and construction programs. These changes include 21 major system programs, seven construction projects and three fleet projects, and withdrawal of funding for three vessel projects. Detailed numeric breakouts are located in Chapter 6, *Special Exhibits*. Descriptions of each request by line item are located in the NOAA FY 2008 Technical Budget. Note that outyear figures are estimates, and future requests will be determined through the annual budget process.



SYSTEMS ACQUISITION **\$897,738,000**

National Weather Service **\$69,081,000**

Automated Surface Observing System

Annual Funding Requirements
(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012</u> <u>Estimate</u> |
|------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ASOS | 1,635 | 1,635 | 1,635 | 1,635 | 1,635 |

NOAA requests a decrease of \$2,300,000 and 0 FTEs in ASOS Product Improvement (PI) funding to fund higher priority NWS requirements. This reduction eliminates NWS development and deployment of the ASOS Enhanced Precipitation Identifier (EPI) sensors. This reduction will also defer completion of scheduled ASOS ceilometer deployment from FY 2009 to FY 2013.

NWS Telecommunication Gateway Legacy Systems Replacement

Annual Funding Requirements
(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012</u> <u>Estimate</u> |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NWSTG | 1,195 | 1,195 | 1,195 | 1,195 | 1,195 |

NOAA requests an increase of \$700,000 and 0 FTEs for the ongoing technology refresh of the NWSTG primary system and its mirrored Critical Infrastructure Protection Backup System in Berryville, VA. The NWSTG is the NWS communications hub for collecting and distributing weather information to its field units and external users. Replacing the NWSTG system with up-to-date technology will reduce the current delays in collecting and disseminating data by reducing transit time through the NWSTG. Funds are for the acquisition of mission-critical servers, network hardware, and facility upgrades to meet a nearly 200 percent increase in throughput in FY 2008 and to continue to meet federal critical IT system certification.



**Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network**

Annual Funding Requirements

(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012 Estimate</u> |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Strengthen Tsunami | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NOAA requests a planned decrease of \$1,030,000 and 0 FTE for a total of \$0 in FY 2008 to reflect the completion of the production of the Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) buoys.

NOAA Profiler Conversion

Annual Funding Requirements

(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012 Estimate</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| NOAA Profiler Conversion | 5,100 | 9,730 | 4,870 | 4,870 | 0 |

NOAA requests an increase of \$1,830,000 and 0 FTEs to replace NOAA Profiler transmitters that interfere with Search and Rescue Satellites and to conduct tech refresh of the 20-year-old network. Specifically in FY 2008, NWS will upgrade/convert three of the profilers. The Wind Profilers, vertical looking radars installed in 1988, are used as input for numerical (computer) weather models that predict clouds, precipitation, and temperature. The data also provide important indicators of where severe weather such as tornadoes and winter storms may form and is used for issuing aviation advisories and wildfire predictions at local Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs). Research has shown that Wind Profiler data improves accuracy and lead times for tornado, severe thunderstorm, flash flood, and winter storm warnings.

Thirty-two of the 37 wind profiles are using an experimental transmitter frequency of 404 megahertz (MHz) issued by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). NTIA has given the 404 MHz frequency to search and rescue satellites (SARSAT) and granted the NPN permanent use of 449 MHz. Thirty operational 404 MHz wind profilers require their transmitters to be converted from 404 to 449 MHz by the end of the FY 2008 when the new SARSATS are launched.

In addition to the 30 operational sites using 404MHz, there are two additional 404 MHz wind profilers at the National Reconditioning Center and the National Weather Service Training Center (used for testing and training). There are also five wind profilers in the NPN that operate at the non-interfering 449 MHz frequency: three in Alaska, one in Syracuse, NY, and one in Platteville, CO.



National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

\$818,278,000

Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites

Annual Funding Requirements
(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012 Estimate</u> |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| GOES N | 80,379 | 73,263 | 57,601 | 49,500 | 45,894 |
| GOES R | <u>279,000</u> | <u>477,000</u> | <u>615,000</u> | <u>589,000</u> | <u>452,000</u> |
| GOES Total | 359,379 | 550,263 | 672,601 | 638,500 | 497,894 |

Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES):

- **NOAA is requesting a decrease of \$80,228,000 and 0 FTE for the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES)** to fund GOES-N and GOES-R series satellites which serve as the Nation’s continuous severe weather sentinels in space.

- **NOAA is requesting a decrease of \$26,780,000 and 0 FTE for the GOES-N Series.** This decrease is part of the previously planned budget profile based on the stage of the GOES-N acquisition program and allows the NOAA GOES program to continue development, procurement, and launch of the next series of three GOES satellites in the GOES-N series. The spacecraft contract for the GOES-N series is a firm, fixed-price contract, with separate contracts for the instruments: one for the imager and sounder, and one for the Solar X-ray Imager. The instrument contractors have completed delivery of all flight model instruments.

FY 2008 GOES-N funding will be used for spacecraft and launching preparations for GOES-O, continued work on GOES-P, NASA technical management, the Government Program Office, product development, and ground systems and backup.



- **NOAA is requesting a decrease of \$53,448,000 and 0 FTE for the GOES-R Series** to provide continuity of satellite development and ensure uninterrupted coverage with advanced capabilities for NOAA’s geostationary satellite constellation. The FY 2008 request is below previously requested amounts due to



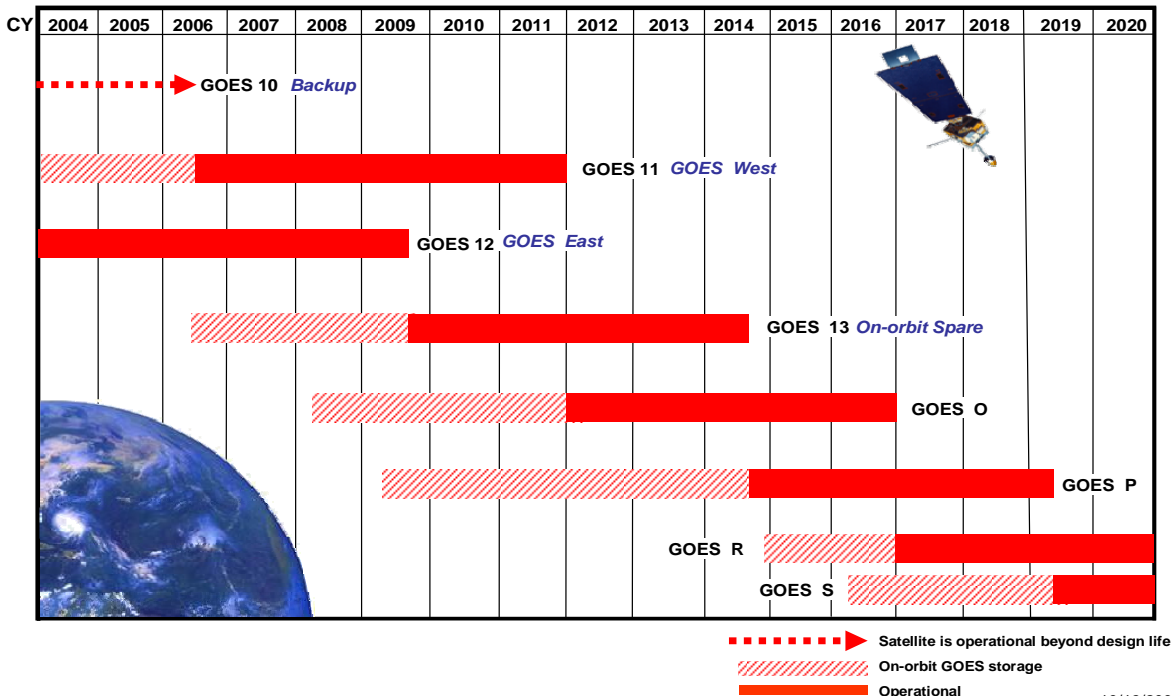
changes in the program content and timing of the first satellite launch of the series. These revised funding amounts are based on a restructured GOES-R program and the success of the on-orbit GOES I-M series satellites. As such, the projected launch date for GOES-R is now no earlier than 2014. This later date provides additional opportunities to mitigate identified risks in GOES-R development, such as the Hyperspectral Environmental Suite (HES) instrument, which was deleted from the program due to concerns about technological risk and affordability.

- The GOES-R series satellites will not only provide critical weather observations for severe weather events such as hurricanes, but will also provide key enhancements in observational capabilities for climate, oceans and coasts, and the space environment. Specific improvements include:
 - Spatial resolution will improve from 1 km to 0.5 km and provides the ability to issue severe storm warnings and protect life and property at neighborhood vs. regional levels.
 - Infrared imagery will improve from 4 km to 2 km, enhancing NOAA's ability to monitor and track snowfall and ice storms and issue winter storm warnings and spring snow melt advisories.
 - Full disk image availability will improve from every 30 minutes to every five minutes, an improvement that is critical to monitoring severe storm activity and will result in earlier warnings to populations at risk.
 - Lightning mapper will provide improved warnings of severe thunderstorms, tornados, and potential lightning strikes, resulting in safer and more efficient flight route planning over water and land.
 - FY 2008 GOES-R funding will be used for systems engineering, continued development of satellite instruments, risk reduction activities, transition to the system-level acquisition and operations (A&O) phase of the program, and the NOAA-NASA government program office in support of an initial GOES-R launch date in 2014. The Acquisition and Operations (A&O) phase includes end-to-end system development and integration, instrument development and production, and the development and production of the spacecraft and ground system.





Continuity of GOES Operational Satellite Program



Polar-Operational Environmental Satellite Systems

Annual Funding Requirements
(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012 Estimate</u> |
|------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| POES | 114,906 | 61,919 | 43,635 | 41,374 | 41,374 |

NOAA requests an increase of \$25,000,000 and 0 FTE for the continuation of the Polar-Operational Environmental Satellite Systems (POES) program. POES is nearing the end of its production cycle, with one remaining satellite to be launched, NOAA-N Prime. The POES program also supports NOAA’s contribution to the European MetOp polar satellite program under the Initial Joint Polar-Orbiting Operational Satellite System (IJPS) agreement.

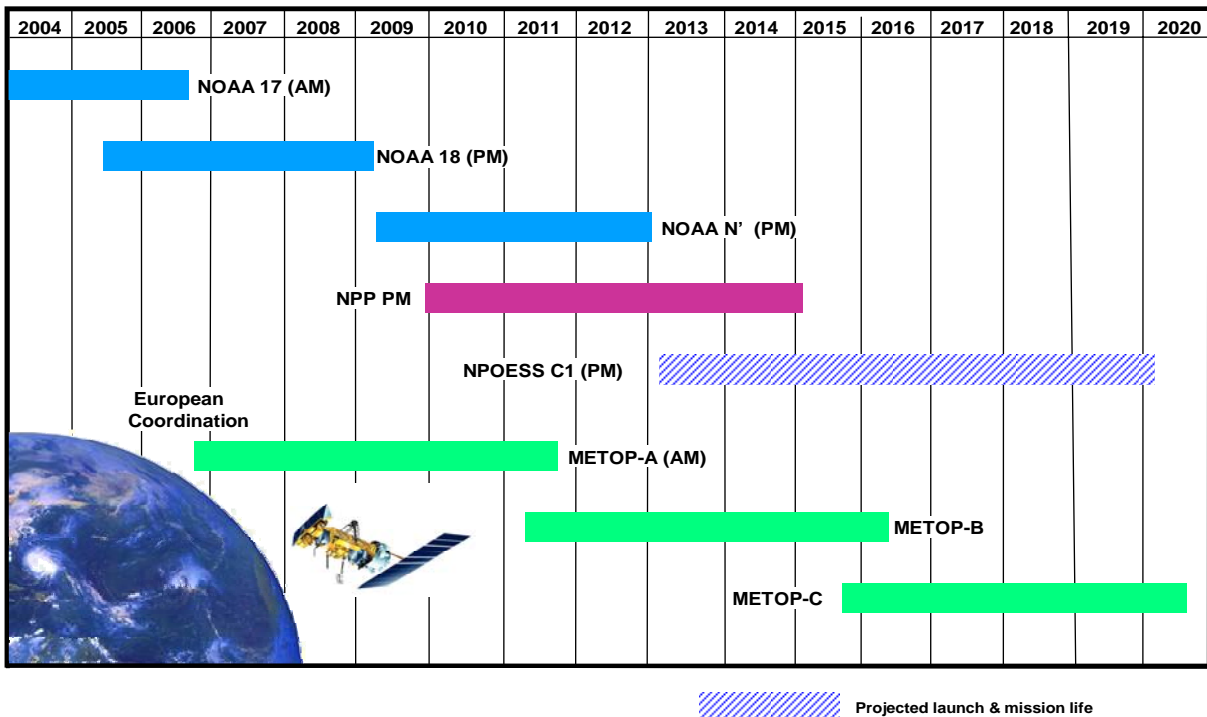
Several factors drive the FY 2008 POES budget request. In 2003, NOAA-N Prime was involved in a serious accident at the contractor’s facility. The damage to NOAA-N Prime spacecraft was assessed, estimated rebuild costs were developed, and agreements negotiated. With NOAA’s approval, a contract modification between NASA and Lockheed Martin to rebuild NOAA-N Prime was signed in 2004. On a separate track, in June 2006, DoD, DOC, and NASA certified a restructured NPOESS program under the Nunn-McCurdy process. As part of that process, NOAA agreed to delay the launch of NOAA-N Prime from December 2007 until February 2009 to minimize the potential gap in polar-orbiting data and services until the first NPOESS satellite is fully operational in 2014.



The funding profile in the FY 2007 President’s Budget assumed a decrease in the POES funding for FY 2008. This planned decrease combines with requested increases for a net increase of \$25,000. Requested increases will be used for:

- \$36,000,000 to implement a cost-efficient NOAA-N Prime rebuilding and storage plan to support a February 2009 launch.
- \$9,300,000 to restore NOAA-N Prime funding, which was redirected to NOAA-N in 2005 to cover the cost of an unplanned delay in the NOAA-N launch from February 2005 to May 2005.
- \$7,298,000 to provide support to the annual testing of the European Metop-B satellite and to the installation and maintenance of NOAA instruments on the Metop-C satellite.

Continuity of Polar Operational Satellite Programs





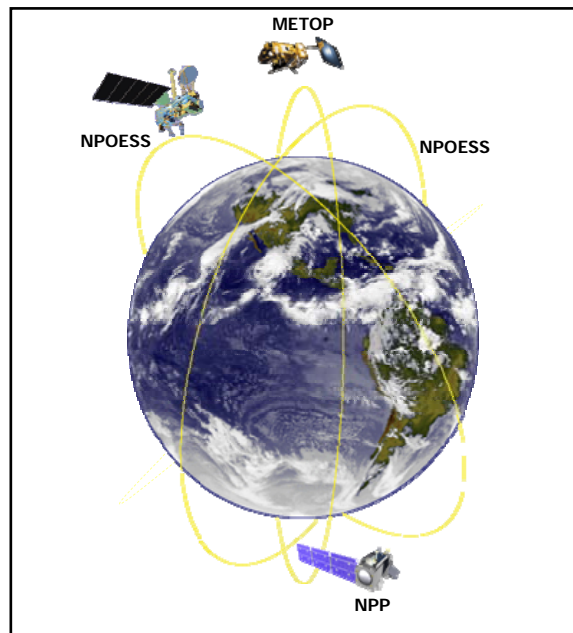
National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite Systems

Annual Funding Requirements
(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012</u> <u>Estimate</u> |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NPOESS | 331,300 | 287,985 | 381,794 | 420,332 | 415,819 |

NOAA is requesting a decrease of \$6,570,000 and 0 FTE for NOAA’s contribution to the continued development of the tri-agency National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) program that will replace the NOAA POES program after completion of the current NOAA K-N Prime series of satellites. This request represents NOAA’s 50 percent share of the Tri-agency partnership. In FY 2008, funds are required to continue the development, production, and risk reduction activities for the certified NPOESS spacecraft and instruments, including the Visible Infrared Image Radiometer (VIIRS), the new Microwave Imager Sounder (MIS), the Cross-track Infrared Sounder (CrIS), and the Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite (OMPS). Continued development of these instruments is critical for their timely and cost effective delivery to support the NPOESS Preparatory Project (NPP) scheduled for launch in calendar year 2010 and the first NPOESS satellite in calendar year 2013.

The funding profile is based on the Nunn-McCurdy Certification presented to Congress in June 2006.





CONSTRUCTION **\$79,755,000**

National Ocean Service **\$27,673,000**

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program

Annual Funding Requirements

(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012</u> <u>Estimate</u> |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| CELCP | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |

NOAA requests an increase of \$15,000,000 and 1 FTE to conserve high priority coastal and estuarine lands that have significant value and support NOAA’s stewardship requirements through the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP). With this increase, NOAA will provide funding for land conservation projects identified through a competitive selection process, based on habitat types or geographic areas identified by coastal states as having high ecological, conservation, recreational, historic, or aesthetic value that are threatened by development, such as tidal or freshwater wetlands, stream buffers, or floodplains. Federal funding requires matching funds, which leverage additional state, local, or private contributions.



As part of this voluntary program, coastal states assess their priority needs for land conservation and provide a clear process for identifying and nominating projects to a national selection process. The program’s focus on “project areas” encourages public/private partnerships to protect priority areas. State or local governments own the land or interests in land, which may be acquired from willing sellers only, and ensure long-term protection and provide

public access for passive recreational opportunities or other public benefit.

NOAA has developed and issued guidelines delineating criteria for grant awards and a process for conducting a national competitive grants program under the CELCP. The program gives priority to lands that can be effectively managed and protected and that have significant ecological value. This request supports efforts to protect important stream corridors and habitats important to anadromous fish, reduce the flow of polluted runoff into coastal waters, lessen the impacts of coastal flooding from severe storm events, and provide opportunities for coastal recreation and nature-based tourism. This request would also enable NOAA to support strategic program planning and management of the CELCP as a competitive program.



National Weather Service

\$26,604,000

Annual Funding Requirements

(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012 Estimate</u> |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| NCWCP | 14,100 | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,700 |



NOAA requests a planned decrease of \$5,205,000 for a total funding request of \$14,100,000 and 0 FTE to complete the NOAA Center for Weather and Climate Prediction (NCWCP) for FY 2008 occupancy and operations. This FY 2008 decrease is consistent with the planned NCWCP investment profile to implement mission-critical systems overlap during the transition/move from the current World Weather Building (WWB) to the NCWCP.

This project is a key component of the NWS’ effort to improve its weather and climate modeling performance, to accelerate the transfer of newly developed scientific information into operations, and to improve the use of global environmental satellite data. NWS has demonstrated a direct linkage between establishing new facilities in the proximity of research organizations, and improved program performance. The expiration of the WWB lease dictates the timing of the NCWCP project and affords an outstanding opportunity to enhance the NWS efforts to protect the continuity and flow of critical weather warning, forecasts, and data products to the Public.

The award of the lease by GSA in September 2005 ensures occupancy of the new facility in July 2008. The FY 2005 funding provided project management for NOAA and allowed NOAA to initiate the planning and engineering required to support the mission systems relocation. In FY 2007 NOAA will install telecommunications cabling to



complete the interior design, acquire and install system furniture, and begin relocation. In FY 2008, construction of the NCWCP will be completed, including all tenant improvements and outfitting, and NOAA staff will take occupancy. Scheduled activities include completions of additional critical IT system infrastructure, needed to complete the 24x7 transition; installation of additional systems furniture and other outfitting; payment of additional rent, utility, security, and operations and maintenance required for the new facility; and completion of remaining project management.

Program Support Construction **\$23,250,000**

Pacific Region Center

Annual Funding Requirements

(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011 Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012 Estimate</u> |
|-----|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| PRC | 20,250 | 75,721 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



NOAA requests an increase of \$20,250,000 and 0 FTE for continuation of construction of the new Pacific Regional Center (PRC) on Ford Island in Honolulu, HI. This requested increase will enable NOAA to meet the most pressing facilities needs for NOAA programs in Hawai'i.

Funding at the requested level in FY 2008 will allow NOAA to complete the exterior “shell” renovation of building 176 on the PRC site at Ford Island. Full renovation of Building 176 (including interior build-out and renovation) will enable NOAA to relocate operations from the current Kewalo Basin and Dole Street facilities.

Completion of this renovation will allow NOAA to consolidate fisheries research, and management programs, which will also be co-located with docking space for the three



NOAA ships currently based in Hawai'i. NOAA has identified options for further construction on the Ford Island site that would allow for additional consolidation of NOAA's current locations on the island of O'ahu (with the exception of the Weather Forecast Office). NOAA will continue to consider the potential programmatic benefits of co-location as well as the cost-effectiveness of proceeding with construction options of broader scope. The benefits and cost effectiveness of these additional options will be evaluated and prioritized through the annual budget process.

La Jolla Southwest Fisheries Science Center

Annual Funding Requirements

(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012</u> <u>Estimate</u> |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| La Jolla | 3,000 | 2,081 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NOAA requests an increase of \$3,000,000 and 0 FTE to begin the design phase for the construction of the replacement laboratory facility for the La Jolla Southwest Fisheries Science Center in La Jolla, California.

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) headquarters in La Jolla, California, is at risk due to continuing cliff erosion. Numerous geotechnical studies of the current site have identified natural cliff erosion as inevitable and have stated that failure of the cliff (and facilities located on the cliff) is inescapable. The cliff erosion has forced NOAA to develop plans to abandon two of the four buildings at this facility and move staff to temporary leased space. This temporary housing arrangement adversely affects ongoing operations and science at the facility and is not a long-term solution. NOAA is examining site alternatives to the current situation, including dispersing operations to other NOAA locations (none of which are in the La Jolla area), and reported these alternatives as part of a 2004 report to Congress on site alternatives. The funding requested will support the design of a potential replacement.





This initiative will enable NOAA to address the ongoing natural bluff erosion threatening the current site, and the NOAA programs supported at this site. NOAA conducts scientific research on critical fisheries management issues at the SWFSC. These scientific research and fisheries management programs have extended social and economic impacts in the Pacific. This project will enable NOAA to continue to conduct these important programs in a safe environment.



FLEET REPLACEMENT **\$4,400,000**

Office of Marine and Aviation Operation **\$4,400,000**



Vessel Equipment and Technology Refreshment

(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012</u> <u>Estimate</u> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Vessel Equip. & Tech. Refresh. | 1,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |

NOAA requests \$1,000,000 and 0 FTE for Vessel Equipment and Technology Refreshment. This request will fund the replacement of obsolete mission equipment on several NOAA vessels, based on a rolling replacement schedule. Data acquisition and processing systems will be installed on the RONALD H. BROWN, and the NANCY FOSTER, side-scan sonars on the THOMAS JEFFERSON, and moving vessel profilers on the RAINIER and the NANCY FOSTER.

Fisheries Survey Vessels

(BA in Thousands)

| | <u>FY2008</u> | <u>FY 2009</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2010</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2011</u> <u>Estimate</u> | <u>FY2012</u> <u>Estimate</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fisheries Survey Vessels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NOAA requests a decrease of \$13,791,000 and 0 FTE for Fisheries Survey Vessels. Of this termination, \$1,000,000 represents the closeout of the FSV 3 project, and \$12,791,000 represents the completion of the construction of FSV 4. Operational and maintenance funding has been requested in the ORF section to allow NOAA to begin utilizing the platforms to collect fish-stock data as well as data necessary to protect marine mammals. FSV 3 and 4 will deploy state-of-the-art acoustic technologies, combined with a very quiet radiated-noise signature, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of at-sea resource surveys. There are no charter vessels that can provide this acoustically quiet capability. These capabilities will enable NOAA to monitor up to nine times more volume of water for the same time and distance traveled by NOAA's current ships. These vessels will be able to fully utilize Autonomous Underwater Vehicles to



extend survey sampling beyond the trackline of the ship. The ships will support NOAA's Ecosystem Mission Goal.



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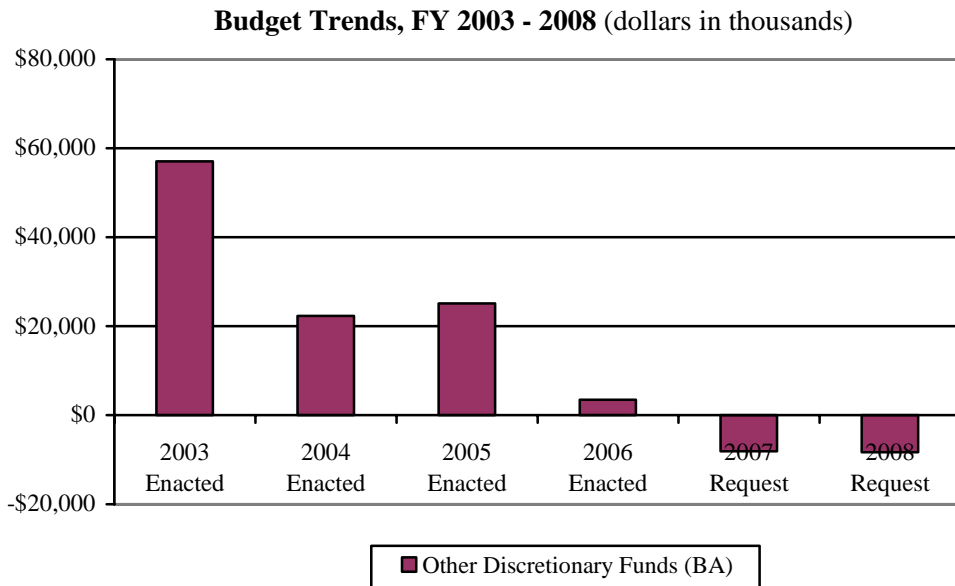
Chapter 5

Other Accounts



Other Discretionary Funds

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Other Discretionary Funds | | | | |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Fisherman's Contingency Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Foreign Fishing Observer Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account | 2,255 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Promote and Develop American Fisheries | (67,000) | (77,000) | 0 | (77,000) |
| Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund | 66,571 | 66,825 | 0 | 66,825 |
| Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund | 1,645 | 2,012 | 0 | 1,820 |
| Total Other Discretionary Funds (Budget Authority - BA) | \$3,471 | (\$8,163) | \$0 | (\$8,355) |
| Total FTE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |





Other Discretionary Funds



NOAA's other discretionary funds are a significant part of NOAA's ecosystem-based management of coastal and ocean resources. These funds address threatened and endangered species, promote biodiversity, contribute to the improvement of ocean science, and promote fisheries research.

Coastal Zone Management Fund

The Coastal Zone Management Fund (CZMF) was created in 1990 in order to reimburse NOAA for expenses incident to the administration of the Coastal Zone Management Act. The CZMF was intended to issue grants to states for improving coastal zone management. Emphasis was placed on planning for unforeseen or disaster-related circumstances and recognition of excellence in coastal management. NOAA will continue to work with Congress to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act.

Fishermen's Contingency Fund

The Fishermen's Contingency Fund (FCF) program minimizes financial instability of the fishing industry caused by competing uses of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and provides for timely resolution of claims by vessel owners. The Fishermen's Contingency Fund is authorized under Section 402 of Title IV of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978. NOAA compensates U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss of fishing gear, vessels, and resulting economic loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production in any area of the Outer Continental Shelf. The funds used to provide this compensation are derived from fees collected on an annual basis by the Secretary of the Interior from the holders of leases, exploration permits, easements, or rights-of-way in areas of the Outer Continental Shelf.



The FCF account is funded solely through user fees. Disbursements can be made only to the extent authorized in appropriation acts.

Foreign Fishing Observer Fund

The Foreign Fishing Observer Fund (FFOF) is financed through fees collected from owners and operators of foreign fishing vessels fishing within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the United States (such fishing requires a permit issued under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act). This includes long-line vessels fishing in the Atlantic billfish and shark fishery and other foreign vessels fishing in the EEZ. The FFOF reimburses NOAA for costs incurred in placing observers aboard foreign fishing vessels. The observer program is conducted primarily through contracts with the private sector. NOAA/NMFS places these observers aboard foreign fishing vessels to monitor compliance with U.S. fishery laws and to collect fishery management data.

Amounts available in the Fund can be disbursed only to the extent and in amounts provided in appropriation acts. In FY 1985, Congress approved the establishment of a supplemental observer program. The program provided that foreign vessels without federally-funded observers are required to obtain the services of private contractors certified by the Secretary of Commerce. Unobligated balances are sufficient to provide observer coverage aboard foreign vessels fishing within the U.S. EEZ in FY 2008.

Fisheries Finance Program Account

The Fisheries Finance Program (FFP) Account provides direct loans that promote building sustainable fisheries. This account was established in FY 1997 to cover the cost of financing direct loans as authorized by Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The President's Request proposes loan levels of \$5 million for individual fishing quotas. The re-authorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act in October 1996 changed the program to provide direct loans rather than loan guarantees previously made under the Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee appropriation.

Promote and Develop Fisheries Products

The Promote and Develop Fisheries Products (PDFP) account makes grants for fisheries research and development projects. Funds are derived from a Department of Agriculture transfer to NOAA from duties on imported fisheries products. An amount equal to 30% of these duties is made available to NOAA, subject to appropriation limitations. The budget proposes that \$77,000,000 be transferred to the ORF account to offset fisheries research and management activities. ORF expenses related to fisheries management support are reimbursed from the PDFP account. Funds not transferred are used for the Saltonstall-Kennedy competitive research grants program.



Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) was established to augment state, tribal, and local programs to conserve and restore sustainable Pacific salmon populations and their habitats. The FY 2008 funds are to be used by the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, and the Pacific Coastal and Columbia River Tribes to supplement state and federal programs and promote the development of federal-state-tribal-local partnerships in salmon conservation efforts. The state and tribes will use these funds for projects necessary for restoration of salmon and steelhead populations that are listed as threatened or endangered, or identified by a State as at-risk to be so-listed, for maintaining populations necessary for exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights or native subsistence fishing, or for conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat. Funds provided to the states will have a matching requirement of at least 33 percent of total costs. Funds provided to Pacific Coastal and Columbia River Tribes do not require matching dollars.



Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund

This account provides for NOAA's contribution to a healthcare accrual fund for NOAA Corps officers. The accrual fund pays for the future healthcare benefits for current officers once they retire and become Medicare-eligible, as well as for their dependents and annuitants. The FY 2003 Department of Defense Authorization Act requires all uniformed services including NOAA to participate in an accrual fund for Medicare-eligible retirees. The Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for 2005 (P.L. 108-375) provided permanent, indefinite appropriations to finance these costs for all uniformed service members. No additional appropriations are requested as part of the FY 2008 President's Budget for NOAA. However, as these costs are borne in support of NOAA's mission, they will continue to be shown as part of the NOAA discretionary total.

Other Discretionary Funds ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

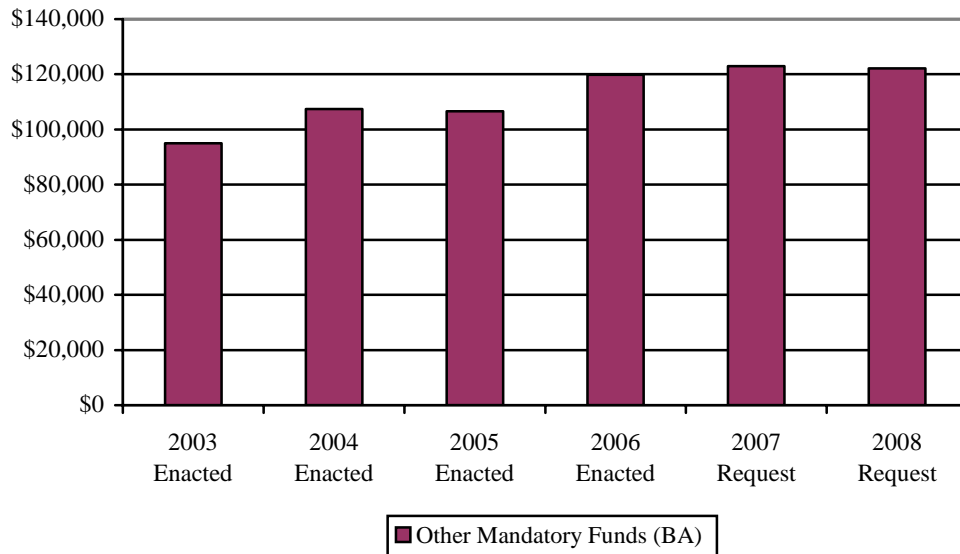
- NOAA requests a net increase of \$46,542,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery fund.



Other Mandatory Funds

| (Dollars in Thousands) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | Program Changes | Total Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Other Mandatory Funds | | | | |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund | (\$3,000) | (\$3,000) | \$0 | (\$1,500) |
| Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Promote and Develop American Fisheries Products | 79,283 | 79,283 | 0 | 82,816 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account | 6,316 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Ship Financing Fund | (2,000) | (2,000) | 0 | (1,000) |
| Environmental Improvement & Restoration Fund | 8,281 | 8,720 | 0 | 10,290 |
| Limited Access System Administration Fund | 7,444 | 7,444 | 0 | 7,444 |
| NOAA Corp Commissioned Officers Retirement | 18,504 | 19,322 | 0 | 23,119 |
| Total Other Mandatory Funds (Budget Authority - BA) | \$115,828 | \$110,769 | \$0 | \$122,169 |
| Total FTE | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 |

Budget Trends, FY 2003 - 2008 (dollars in thousands)





Other Mandatory Funds



Coastal Zone Management Fund

The Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Fund was established under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) to receive repayments from the coastal energy impact program. These payments are used for CZM programs and administration as authorized by section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act and will offset CZM administration costs in the ORF account. In FY 2007, NOAA proposes to continue the transfer of authorized funding in the CZM Fund to the ORF account for obligation to facilitate operation of the Fund.

Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund

The Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund (DARRF) was established in 1990 to facilitate oil and hazardous material spill response, damage assessment, and restoration activities for damages to natural resources for which NOAA serves as trustee. The Fund receives proceeds from claims against responsible parties, as determined through court settlements or agreements. In FY 1999 and prior years, funds were transferred to the Operations, Research, and Facilities account for the purposes of damage assessment and restoration. Beginning in FY 2000, funds were expended in DARRF and treated as mandatory budget authority.

DARRF facilitates and sustains: (1) oil and hazardous materials contingency planning and response, automated spill assessment, and countermeasure capabilities, (2) natural resource damage assessment while the Departments of Commerce and Justice seek full



reimbursement from potentially responsible parties, and (3) restoration, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent of injured or lost natural resources, including resources of National Marine Sanctuaries and National Estuarine Research Reserves, tidal wetlands, and other habitats for which NOAA is trustee. To fulfill its responsibility as a Federal trustee for living natural resources under the Superfund, Clean Water, and Oil Pollution Acts, NOAA conducts comprehensive assessments of damages to trust resources from discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances in coastal and marine areas. DARRF uses recovered damages to restore injured resources, monitors the restoration to assess its effectiveness, conducts basic and applied research on restoration methodologies, applies these techniques to restoration of resource habitats, and provides guidance to habitat managers for selecting among restoration approaches.

As the scientific support coordinator to the U.S. Coast Guard's Federal on-scene coordinator at coastal and marine spills of oil and hazardous materials, NOAA provides critical information on spill trajectory, chemical hazard analyses, and assessments of the sensitivity of marine and estuarine habitats. The program provides similar support to the environmental hazardous waste sites in coastal areas.



Promote and Develop American Fishery Products & Research Pertaining to American Fisheries Fund

The American Fisheries Promotion Act of 1980 authorized a grants program for fisheries research and development projects funded by Department of Agriculture duties fishery-related products. Thirty percent of these duties support the Promote and Develop American Fishery Products & Research Pertaining to American Fisheries Fund. The FY 2008 budget estimate is \$82.8 million. Of this amount, \$5.8 million will be used for the grants program to promote industry development through competitively awarded external grants (Saltonstall-Kennedy) for innovative research and development of projects in the fishing industry and for NOAA research efforts that complement the external program. The FY 2008 grants solicitation will focus on: Right Whale Gear Entanglement Mitigation Research, Strategies to Minimize Catch of Klamath River Chinook Salmon in Mixed Salmon Fisheries on the West Coast, Understanding the Impacts of Reduced Fishing Effort in Shrimp and Reef Fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico Ecosystem, and Cooperative Research in the Northeast Related to Changes in Trawl Survey Procedures. NOAA will transfer the remaining \$77.0 million to offset marine fishery resource programs in the Operations, Research, and Facilities account in FY 2008.



Fisheries Finance Program Account

All Fisheries Finance Program Account (FFP) Account authority is subject to the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA) (2 U.S.C. 661). The FCRA requires estimated loan costs (FCRA cost) be appropriated in cash at the time Congress authorizes annual credit ceilings. FFP Account loan activity demonstrates that the FCRA subsidy is negative. Statutory authority is found



in 46 U.S.C. 1274 and 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq. FFP Account lending guidelines are found at Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 253, subpart B; and tempered by NOAA's sustainable fisheries policy and by the practical considerations of a program that has been self-sustaining throughout its credit history.

Environmental Improvement & Restoration Fund

The Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund (EIRF) was established by Title IV of P.L. 105-83, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998, to fund marine research activities in the North Pacific. Twenty percent of the interest earned from this fund is made available to the Department of Commerce. The Fund issues grants to Federal, State, and private or foreign organizations or individuals to conduct research activities on or relating to fisheries or marine ecosystems in the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean. Research priorities and grant requests are reviewed and approved by the North Pacific Research Board, with emphasis placed on cooperative research efforts designed to address pressing fishery management or marine ecosystem information needs. This program supports the NOAA strategic plan goal to sustain healthy coasts.

Limited Access System Administration Fund

The Limited Access System Administration Fund (LASAF) was established by Title III of Public Law 104-297. Fee Collections equaling no more than three percent of the proceeds from the sale or transfer of limited access system permits are deposited into the Fund. These deposits into the Fund are used to administer an exclusive central registry system for the limited access system permits.

Under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act Section 304(d)(2)(A), NMFS must collect a fee to recover the costs of managing and enforcing the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Halibut/Sablefish program. Funds collected under this authority are deposited into



the Limited Access System Administration Fund. Of the funds collected, 75 percent of fee payments are to be made available to the Secretary to offset costs of management and enforcement of the halibut and sablefish IFQ program, and 25 percent of fees collected are to be made available for appropriation to support the North Pacific IFQ loan program.

NOAA Corp Commissioned Officers Retirement

The retirement system for the uniformed services provides a measure of financial security after release from active duty for service members and their survivors. It is an important factor in the choice of a career in the uniformed services and is mandated by federal statutes under Title 10, United States Code. NOAA transfers retirement pay funds to the Coast Guard, which handles the payment function for retirees and annuitants. Health care funds for non-Medicare-eligible retirees, dependents, and annuitants are transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service, which administers the health care program.

Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund

In response to the death of more than 700 bottlenose dolphins on the East Coast of the United States in 1987-88, NMFS established the Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program, and within it, the Working Group on Unusual Marine Mammal Mortality Events to determine when an unusual mortality event is occurring, and then to direct responses to such events. Further, in the



MMPA Amendments of 1992, Congress included specific provisions for investigating and responding to unusual marine mammal mortality events. Specifically, section 404 (16 USC 1421c) authorizes the Marine Mammal Mortality Event Working Group, and Section 405 (16 USC 1421d) establishes the Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund and describes its purposes and how donations can be made to the Fund.

OTHER MANDATORY FUNDS - ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE:

NOAA requests a net decrease of \$822,000 for ATBs, distributed as follows:

- A decrease of \$4,656,000 for the Fisherman's Finance Program Account.
- An increase of \$37,000 for the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund.
- An increase of \$3,797,000 for NOAA Corp Commissioned Officers Retirement.



Chapter 6

Special Exhibits



Summary by Appropriation

(Dollars in thousands)

| <u>Appropriation</u> | 2006 <u>Actual</u> | 2007 <u>Estimate</u> | 2008 <u>Estimate</u> | Increase <u>(Decrease)</u> |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF) | \$2,862,236 | \$2,365,164 | \$2,763,866 | \$381,794 |
| Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC) | 1,179,319 | 996,703 | 979,893 | (16,810) |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account | 283 | 283 | 0 | (283) |
| Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery | 66,638 | 20,000 | 66,825 | 46,825 |
| Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund | 1,645 | 1,820 | 1,820 | 0 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION | 4,113,121 | 3,386,970 | 3,815,404 | 428,434 |
| Transfers: | | | | |
| <u>Operations, Research & Facilities</u> | | | | |
| FROM: Promote & Develop Fishery Products | 67,000 | 77,000 | 77,000 | 0 |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Procurement, Acquisition and Construction | 5,979 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Department of Defense - Navy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Department of Agriculture | 38,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TO: Procurement, Acquisition and Construction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account | (1,972) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, ORF | 112,074 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 0 |
| <u>Coastal Zone Management Fund</u> | | | | |
| TO: ORF | (3,000) | (3,000) | (3,000) | 0 |
| <u>Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery</u> | | | | |
| TO: Fisheries Finance Program Account | (67) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, PCSR | (67) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <u>Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC)</u> | | | | |
| TO: ORF | (5,979) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TO: NASA | (26,629) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <u>Fisheries Finance Program Account (FFPA)</u> | | | | |
| FROM: ORF | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, FFPA | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



| Appropriation | 2006 <u>Actual</u> | 2007 <u>Estimate</u> | 2008 <u>Estimate</u> | Increase <u>(Decrease)</u> |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Promote & Develop American Fishery Products (P&D)</u> | | | | |
| TO: ORF | (\$67,000) | (\$77,000) | (\$77,000) | \$0 |
| FROM: Department of Agriculture | 79,284 | 82,816 | 82,816 | 0 |
| Subtotal, P&D | 12,284 | 5,816 | 5,816 | 0 |
| TOTAL TRANSFERS | 90,655 | 82,816 | 82,816 | 0 |
| Unobligated balances, rescission | | | | |
| Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF) | (11,629) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC) | (13,371) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES, RESCISSION | (25,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mandatory Accounts | | | | |
| Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund | 1,910 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account | 6,316 | 4,656 | 0 | (4,656) |
| Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund | 7,839 | 10,253 | 10,290 | 37 |
| CZMF mandatory offsetting collections | (1,350) | (1,500) | (1,500) | 0 |
| Federal Ship Financing Fund | (1,781) | (1,000) | (1,000) | 0 |
| NOAA Corps Retirement Pay | 19,670 | 19,322 | 23,119 | 3,797 |
| Limited Access System Administration Fund | 7,935 | 7,444 | 7,444 | 0 |
| TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY | 4,219,315 | 3,509,961 | 3,937,573 | 427,612 |
| Mandatory Funds | 119,823 | 122,991 | 122,169 | (822) |
| Discretionary Budget Authority | | | | |
| Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF) | 2,962,681 | 2,445,164 | 2,843,866 | 398,702 |
| P&D Transfer | (67,000) | (77,000) | (77,000) | 0 |
| Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC) | 1,133,340 | 996,703 | 979,893 | (16,810) |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fishermen's Contingency Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund | 1,645 | 1,820 | 1,820 | 0 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account | 2,255 | 283 | 0 | (283) |
| Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery | 66,571 | 20,000 | 66,825 | 46,825 |
| TOTAL DISCRETIONARY | 4,099,492 | 3,386,970 | 3,815,404 | 428,434 |
| BUDGET AUTHORITY | | | | |

**Adjustments to Current Programs (Adjustments to Base) – requested \$55,325,000:**

Adjustments to Base (ATBs) are defined as increases or decreases to *specific object classes* that:

1. Represent the *same level of effort* as the current budget year,
2. Are *outside of the agency management's control*,
3. Are supported by *specific documentation*, and
4. Are a *known cost* (or fixed cost of doing business).

NOAA has requested the following increases for labor-related and non-labor ATBs:

| ORF & PAC | (Salary & Benefits) | (Other Object Classes) | Total |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| NOS | 4.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 |
| NMFS | 10.2 | 0.0 | 10.2 |
| OAR | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| NWS | 18.3 | 1.0 | 19.3 |
| NESDIS | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| Program Support | 3.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| OMAO | 2.5 | 5.6 | 8.1 |
| Total Discretionary - ATBs (Budget Authority) | 44.9 | 6.6 | 51.5 |
| Other Accounts - Mandatory Accts NOAA Corp Retirement | 3.8 | | 3.8 |
| Total Appropriated - ATBs (Budget Authority) | 48.7 | 6.6 | 55.3 |

These increases for ATBs will help fund the agency's overall anticipated adjustments to the current programs. Program totals will fund the FY 2008 Federal pay raise of 3.0 percent and annualize the FY 2007 pay raise of 2.2 percent. In addition, program totals will also fund inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration.

**FY07 Unrequested Projects**

| NOAA (\$ in Thousands) | FY 2007 Unrequested Projects |
|--|---|
| NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE | |
| Geodesy Base | 271 |
| Coral Reef | 298 |
| Nonpoint Pollution Implementation Grants | 1,500 |
| Total, NOS - ORF | 2,069 |
| Total, NOS - PAC | 0 |
| Grand Total, NOS | 2,069 |
| NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE | |
| Salmon Management Activities | 1,786 |
| Other fisheries-related projects | 3,007 |
| Fisheries Habitat Restoration | 864 |
| Antarctic Research | 33 |
| Chesapeake Bay Studies | 1,094 |
| Total, NMFS - ORF | 6,784 |
| Total, NMFS - PAC | 0 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account (Discretionary) | 283 |
| Total, NMFS - Other Discretionary | 283 |
| Grand Total, NMFS | 7,067 |
| OFFICE OF ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH | |
| Competitive Research Program | 4,288 |
| Tornado Severe Storm Research / Phased Array Radar | 28 |
| Invasive Species and Ocean Partnership Programs | 5,586 |
| Total, OAR - ORF | 9,902 |
| Total, OAR - PAC | 0 |
| Grand Total, OAR | 9,902 |
| NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE | |
| Local Warnings and Forecasts Base | 1,514 |
| Tsunami Warning and Env. Obs for AK (TWEAK) | 2,000 |
| Total, NWS - ORF | 3,514 |
| Radiosonde Network Replacement | 2,000 |
| Total, NWS - PAC | 2,000 |
| Grand Total, NWS | 5,514 |



| | |
|---|---------------|
| NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, & INFO SERVICE | |
| Total, NESDIS - ORF | 0 |
| Total, NESDIS - PAC | 0 |
| Grand Total, NESDIS | 0 |
| | |
| PROGRAM SUPPORT / OFFICE OF MARINE AVIATION AND OPERATIONS | |
| NOAA Education Program / Education Initiative | 6,073 |
| Total, PS / OMAO - ORF | 6,073 |
| Total, PS / OMAO - PAC | 0 |
| Grand Total, PS / OMAO | 6,073 |
| | |
| GRAND TOTAL, NOAA | 30,625 |
| | |
| | |
| NOAA Summary by Account | |
| Total, ORF | 28,342 |
| Total, PAC | 2,000 |
| Total, Other Discretionary - NMFS / Fisheries Finance Program Account | 283 |
| Grand Total, NOAA | 30,625 |

**NOAA MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS****Planned Fiscal Year 2008 Operating Days of Ship Support for NOAA Programs**

Operating days are days that a ship is away from home port and engaged in a project including days in any port other than home port or days transiting to or from a project. Days at sea are days that a ship is at sea engaged in a project or days transiting to or from a project.

The private sector and University National Oceanographic Laboratory System (UNOLS) ships generally track operating days rather than days at sea, so all days in the table below, including in-house ships days, are operating days. Operating days are typically 10 to 15 percent higher than days at sea.

| | <u>Operating Days</u> | <u>Dollars in Millions</u> |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>In-House</u> | 4,401 | \$ 129.8 Operations & Maint. |
| | ----- | ----- |
| <i>In-House subtotal</i> | 4,401 | \$ 129.8 |
| <u>Outsourced (OMAO & NOAA Programs)</u> | | |
| Private Sector | 2,460 | \$19.1 |
| UNOLS | 650 | \$ 9.6 |
| Contracts for hydro- graphic data * | ----- | \$31.2 |
| | ----- | ----- |
| <i>Outsourced subtotal</i> | 3,110 | \$59.9 |
| | ===== | ===== |
| Grand Total | 7,510 | \$189.7 |

*All hydrographic charters have been combined under contracts for hydrographic services. These contracts deal with area (square nautical miles), not operating days.



NOAA Research and Development

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) research helps meet the evolving economic, social, and environmental needs of the Nation. NOAA provides research leadership by conducting environmental research and transitioning mature research into products and services. NOAA is committed to maximizing the value of its research and ensuring successful transition of research to application. This commitment is demonstrated by NOAA's adoption of a Transition of Research to Application policy and implementation procedures. Under these procedures, NOAA research is annually reviewed to assess readiness for transition. Within the last few years, NOAA has successfully transitioned mature research, which has resulted in the following products and services for the Nation.

Air Quality Management

In FY 2004, NOAA began operational production of air quality forecasts as a result of NOAA's earlier Air Quality Forecast research. The initial operating capability provides next-day ground-level ozone predictions for the northeastern United States (U.S.). NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric (OAR) is working with the National Weather Service (NWS) to extend these forecasts nationwide in the continental U.S.

Improved Quantity and Quality of Climate Information

NOAA has played a leading role in the international ozone assessment throughout the history of the 1987 U.N. Montreal Protocol. NOAA scientists have served as leading authors, coauthors, and reviewers in each of the assessments (1988, 1991, 1994, 1998, 2002, and 2006). In the current assessment, NOAA scientists are serving on the Scientific Steering Committee, as Chapter Lead Author, as coauthors and reviewers, and one NOAA scientist is serving as Coordinating Editor. The document is a major contribution to NOAA's portfolio of climate science products that meet the needs of NOAA's information customers in government, the private sector, and the public.

Tsunami Early Detection and Real-Time Reporting

Significant improvements have been made in the detection of tsunamis because of NOAA's Deep Ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (DART) buoys that sense deep-ocean waves that could generate tsunamis in the Pacific basin. These buoys were developed by OAR/PMEL and were transitioned in FY 2003 to the NWS/NDBC where they have been maintained in an operational status.

Improved Detection, Understanding and Prediction of El Niño and La Niña

In FY 2005, NOAA's Tropical Atmosphere Ocean (TAO) buoys began transitioning from OAR/PMEL to operations at the NWS/NDBC. The TAO array, which consists of approximately 70 moorings in the tropical Pacific Ocean, was designed to transmit ocean and meteorological data in real time via the Argos satellite Monitoring. The TAO array



reflects the successful development of an ocean observing system that is a major component of the El Niño/Southern Oscillation Observing System, the Global Climate Observing System, and the Global Ocean Observing System.

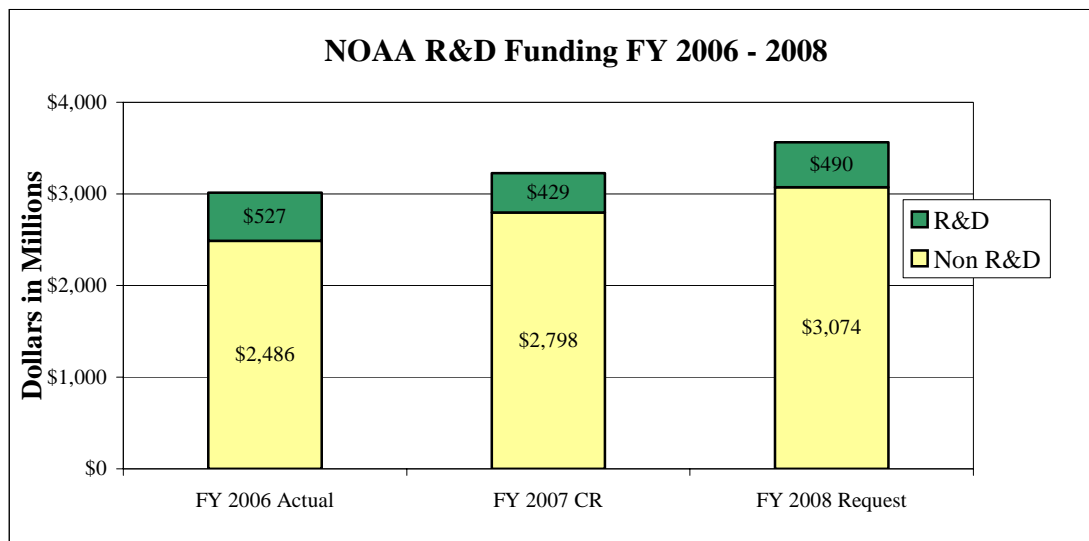
Forecasting Harmful Algal Blooms

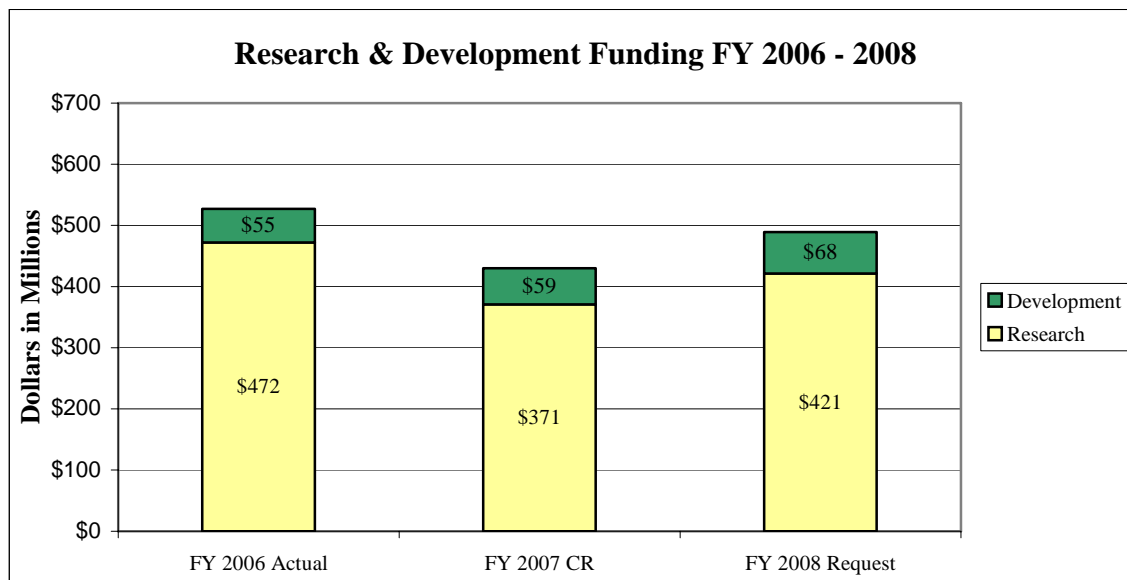
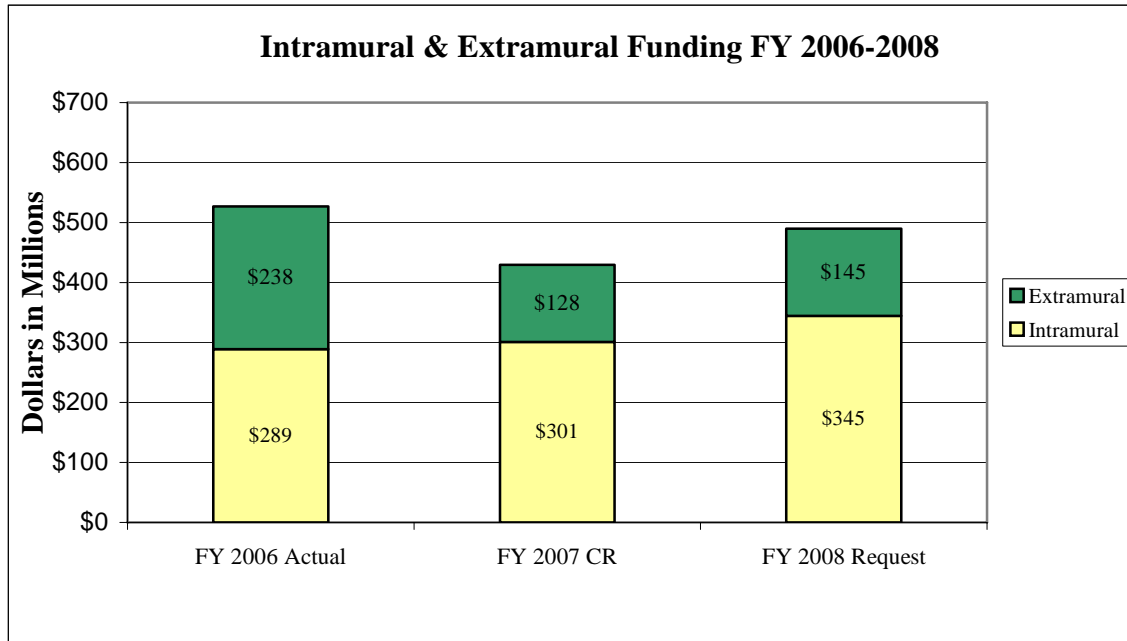
The rapid proliferation of toxic or nuisance algae is called a harmful algal bloom (HAB) which can be devastating to coastal resources and economies. Over the past 10 years, NOAA has invested significant resources on HAB research in order to understand the processes regulating HAB dynamics and to provide products to help managers mitigate bloom events and reduce the impacts of HABs. These research investments have begun to transition to applications. Currently, NOAA’s HAB Forecasting System supplies information on the location, extent, and potential for development or movement of harmful algal blooms in the Gulf of Mexico.

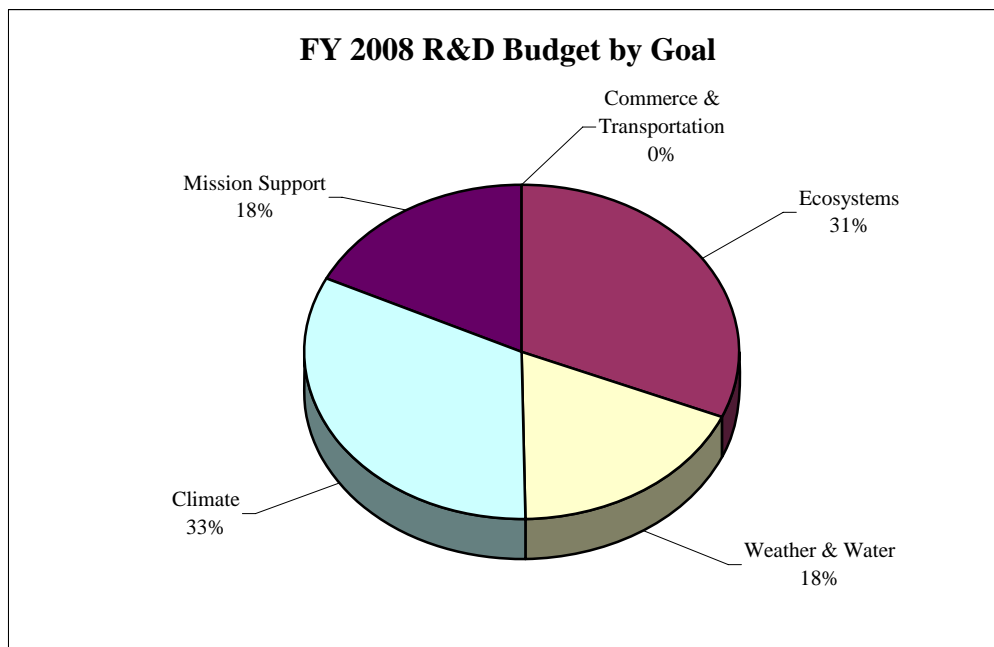
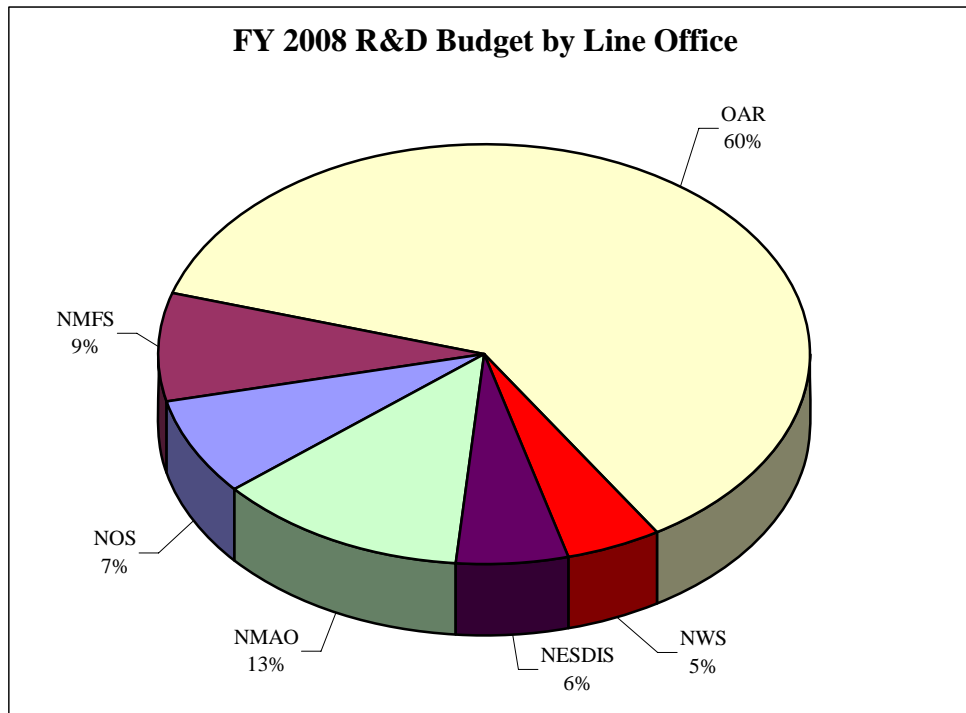
The following charts display the scope and nature of R&D at NOAA. Key elements include the following for FY 2008:

- R&D represents 16 percent of total NOAA funding in FY 2008.
- Seventy percent of NOAA’s R&D is intramural and 30 percent extramural.
- NOAA’s R&D budget is 86 percent research and 14 percent development.
- NOAA’s Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR, also known as “NOAA Research”) manages 60 percent of NOAA’s R&D. The remainder is distributed among NOAA’s operational units.
- Major R&D efforts are supported by three of NOAA’s mission goals: Ecosystems (31 percent), Climate (33 percent), and Weather and Water (18 percent). Zero percent is focused on Commerce and Transportation. The 18 percent conducted for “Mission Support” primarily provides research vessels for research.

NOAA Research and Development









A NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY:

The reader should be aware of the specific meaning of several terms as they are used throughout this budget summary:

“FY 2006 Enacted” is:
Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 Appropriations,
less rescissions,
plus initial Hurricane Supplemental funds

“FY 2007 Request” is:
FY 2007 President’s Budget Request.

“FY 2008 Request” is:
FY 2007 President’s Budget,
plus Adjustments to Base, and Program Changes.

“Adjustments to Base” include:
the estimated FY 2008 Federal Pay raise of 3.0% and the annualized FY 2007 pay raise of 2.2%. Program totals will provide inflationary increases for non-labor activities, including service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from GSA. In addition, ATBs include unique/technical adjustments to base program



Chapter 7

NOAA Control Table

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | DELTA FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Navigation Services | | | | | | |
| Mapping & Charting | | | | | | |
| Mapping & Charting Base | 38,350 | 43,718 | 5,457 | 700 | 45,457 | 7,107 |
| Joint Hydrographic Center | 7,397 | 7,424 | 7,424 | 0 | 7,424 | 27 |
| Electronic Navigational Charts | 4,241 | 6,128 | 6,128 | 0 | 6,128 | 1,887 |
| Shoreline Mapping | 2,415 | 2,424 | 2,424 | 0 | 2,424 | 9 |
| Address Survey Backlog/Contracts | 20,711 | 31,173 | 2,173 | 0 | 31,173 | 10,462 |
| EEZ Outer Continental Shelf Ocean Bottom Claims | 2,170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,170) |
| Alaska Surveys, Current and Tide Data | 3,451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,451) |
| MS/LA Digital Coast | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Vessel Time Charter | 11,687 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (11,687) |
| Dune System Assessment & Shoreline Change Analysis | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Coastal Environmental Mapping Consortium | 789 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (789) |
| River Studies | 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (740) |
| Subtotal, Mapping and Charting | 93,430 | 90,867 | 23,606 | 700 | 92,606 | (824) |
| Geodesy | | | | | | |
| Geodesy Base | 20,016 | 21,729 | 261 | 0 | 22,261 | 2,245 |
| National Spatial Reference System | 1,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,943) |
| National Height Modernization | | | 2,541 | 0 | 2,541 | 2,541 |
| Height Modernization Regional Expansion - NGS Impl | 230 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (230) |
| Height Modernization Regional Expansion - AL | 1,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,943) |
| Height Modernization Regional Expansion - NC | 920 | 924 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (920) |
| Height Modernization Regional Expansion -CA | 920 | 924 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (920) |
| Height Modernization Regional Expansion -TX | 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (740) |
| Height Modernization Regional Expansion - SC | 461 | 462 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (461) |
| Height Modernization Study - MS | 591 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (591) |
| Geodetic Survey- KY | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Geodetic Survey - WI | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Geodetic Survey - AL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geodetic Survey - AZ | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (494) |
| Subtotal, Geodesy | 31,710 | 24,270 | 2,802 | 0 | 24,802 | (6,908) |
| Tide & Current Data | | | | | | |
| Tide & Current Data Base | 18,161 | 24,970 | 3,363 | 1,000 | 26,363 | 8,202 |
| National Water Level Observation Network | 2,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,466) |
| PORTS | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Great Lakes NWLON | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Subtotal, Tide & Current Data | 24,078 | 24,970 | 3,363 | 1,000 | 26,363 | 2,285 |
| Total, Navigation Services | 149,218 | 140,107 | 29,771 | 1,700 | 143,771 | (5,447) |
| Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment | | | | | | |
| Ocean Assessment Program (OAP) | | | | | | |
| Ocean Assessment Program Base | 8,176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (8,176) |
| Ocean Research Priorities Plan Implementation | | | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| IOOS Regional Observations | | | 0 | 11,500 | 11,500 | 11,500 |
| IOOS Implementation | 7,397 | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | 2,500 | (4,897) |
| Gulf of Mexico Regional Collaboration | | | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Coastal Ocean Research & Monitoring Program | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| NOAA/UNH Joint Ocean Observing Technology Center | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Alaska Ocean Observing System | 1,676 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,676) |
| Gulf of Maine Observing System | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Long Island Sound Observing System | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Central Gulf of Mexico Observing System (USM) | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| So Cal Coastal Ocean Observing System (Scripps) | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Center for Integrated Marine Technologies | 2,022 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,022) |
| Alliance for Coastal Technologies | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Center for Coastal Ocean Observation and Analysis | 2,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,466) |
| Carolina Coastal Ocean Observing and Prediction System | 2,022 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,022) |
| Wallops Ocean Observation Project | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Coastal Storms | 1,233 | 2,874 | 2,874 | 0 | 2,874 | 1,641 |

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2008 | FY 2008 | DELTA |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Enacted | Pres. Bud | Total | Program | President's | FY 2006 |
| | (ref: FY 2007 | Request | ATBs | Changes | Budget | Enacted |
| | Blue Book) | | | | Request | vs. |
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | | FY 2008 |
| | | | | | | Request |
| Cook Inlet Coastal Monitoring and Habitat | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Coastal Services Center | 19,725 | 19,458 | 9,835 | 0 | 19,835 | 110 |
| Digital Earth Model - MS | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Pacific Coastal Services Center | 4,438 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,438) |
| Coastal Change Analysis | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Lake Pontchartrain | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| CREST | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| CI-CORE | 2,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,466) |
| Aquatic Research Consortium MS | 2,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,466) |
| Coop Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Enviro Tech (C | 6,706 | 6,643 | 6,662 | 0 | 6,662 | (44) |
| Hawaii Coral Reef Initiative | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Florida Coral Reef | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Coral Reef - Puerto Rico | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Coral Reef Program | 24,656 | 25,702 | (203) | 0 | 25,797 | 1,141 |
| National Fish and Wildlife Foundation - NFWF | 690 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (690) |
| Ocean Health Initiative | 4,931 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | (3,931) |
| White Water to Blue Water | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Oregon Ocean Observing | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| SURA Coastal Ocean Observing System | 2,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,466) |
| National Maritime Center | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Lake Erie Monitoring | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (494) |
| Louisiana Long Term Estuary Assessment | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Subtotal, Ocean Assessment Program (OAP) | 121,149 | 54,677 | 19,168 | 30,000 | 85,168 | (35,981) |
| Response and Restoration | | | | | | |
| Response and Restoration Base | 10,454 | 16,321 | 1,163 | 0 | 16,763 | 6,309 |
| Estuary Restoration Program | 1,184 | 1,188 | 1,188 | 0 | 1,188 | 4 |
| Damage Assessment Program | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Mitigating Coastal Development Impacts/MS State Uni | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Marine Wildlife Noise Impacts / Univ of RI | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Marine Debris | 3,945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,945) |
| Marine Debris Removal - Alaska | 1,233 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,233) |
| Aquatic Resources Environmental Initiative | 4,438 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,438) |
| Vieques | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Center for Marine Spill Response Project | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Pribilof Islands Cleanup | 6,903 | 7,227 | 227 | (1,800) | 5,427 | (1,476) |
| Subtotal, Response and Restoration | 36,540 | 24,736 | 2,578 | (1,800) | 23,378 | (13,162) |
| National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) | | | | | | |
| National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) | 0 | 31,231 | 10,233 | 0 | 31,973 | 31,973 |
| Extramural Research | 9,862 | 15,801 | 3,801 | 0 | 15,801 | 5,939 |
| Center for Coastal Environmental Health & Biomolecul | 14,794 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (14,794) |
| Oxford, MD | 4,438 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,438) |
| Ctr for Coastal Fisheries Habitat Research | 5,921 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,921) |
| Center for Coastal Monitoring & Assessment | 5,656 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,656) |
| Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research | 3,649 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,649) |
| NCCOS Headquarters | 4,931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,931) |
| Marine Env Health Research Lab - MEHRL | 3,945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,945) |
| Subtotal, NCCOS | 53,196 | 47,032 | 14,034 | 0 | 47,774 | (5,422) |
| Total, Ocean Resources Conserv. & Assess. | 210,885 | 126,445 | 35,780 | 28,200 | 156,320 | (54,565) |

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | DELTA FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Ocean and Coastal Management | | | | | | |
| Coastal Management | | | | | | |
| CZM Grants | 66,080 | 66,146 | 11,146 | 0 | 66,146 | 66 |
| CZM Program Administration | 6,607 | 7,605 | 1,854 | 0 | 7,854 | 1,247 |
| National Estuarine Research Reserve System | 16,175 | 16,806 | 806 | 0 | 16,806 | 631 |
| Non-point Pollution Implementation Grants | 2,959 | 0 | (1,500) | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Baldwin Educational Program | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Marine Protected Areas | 1,480 | 2,128 | 2,128 | 0 | 2,128 | 648 |
| Subtotal, Coastal Management | 94,287 | 92,685 | 14,434 | 0 | 92,934 | (1,353) |
| Ocean Management | | | | | | |
| Marine Sanctuary Program | | | | | | |
| Marine Sanctuary Program Base | 35,160 | 35,218 | 3,764 | 8,000 | 43,764 | 8,604 |
| Northeast Hawaiian Islands Rsrch / HI Institute of Mar | 2,220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,220) |
| Northwest Straits Citizens Advisory Commission | 1,381 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,381) |
| Subtotal, Ocean Management | 38,761 | 35,218 | 3,764 | 8,000 | 43,764 | 5,003 |
| Total, Ocean and Coastal Management | 133,048 | 127,903 | 18,198 | 8,000 | 136,698 | 3,650 |
| Total, National Ocean Service - ORF | 493,151 | 394,455 | 83,749 | 37,900 | 436,789 | (56,362) |
| Other National Ocean Service Accounts | | | | | | |
| Total, National Ocean Service - PAC | 91,311 | 12,673 | 12,673 | 15,000 | 27,673 | (63,638) |
| Total, National Ocean Service - Other | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | (2,000) |
| GRAND TOTAL NOS | 590,462 | 413,128 | 96,422 | 52,900 | 468,462 | (122,000) |

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Protected Species Research and Management | | | | | | |
| Protected Species Research and Management Programs | 25,741 | 31,817 | 9,533 | 1,850 | 34,253 | 8,512 |
| Marine Mammals | 40,212 | 23,110 | 22,394 | 2,000 | 39,221 | (991) |
| Marine Turtles | 13,438 | 9,646 | 2,913 | 0 | 9,790 | (3,648) |
| Other Protected Species (Marine Fish, Plants, and Invertebrates) | 4,932 | 8,085 | 3,830 | 0 | 8,170 | 3,238 |
| Atlantic Salmon | 4,375 | 5,850 | 2,840 | 0 | 5,926 | 1,551 |
| Pacific Salmon (for Salmon Management Activities, see Appendix A) | 56,341 | 66,416 | 11,735 | 0 | 67,735 | 11,394 |
| Subtotal, Protected Species Research and Management | 145,039 | 144,924 | 53,245 | 3,850 | 165,095 | 20,056 |
| Fisheries Research and Management | | | | | | |
| Fisheries Research and Management Programs | 123,347 | 131,620 | 1,894 | 17,500 | 151,014 | 27,667 |
| Expand Annual Stock Assessments - Improve Data Collection | 24,457 | 32,100 | 7,405 | 0 | 32,405 | 7,948 |
| Economics & Social Sciences Research | 4,043 | 10,529 | 7,213 | 0 | 10,586 | 6,543 |
| Salmon Management Activities | 24,135 | 24,214 | (1,720) | 0 | 24,280 | 145 |
| Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions | 25,051 | 26,312 | 1,330 | 0 | 26,330 | 1,279 |
| Fisheries Statistics | 12,596 | 12,801 | 383 | 0 | 13,183 | 587 |
| Fish Information Networks | 21,249 | 22,184 | 2,206 | 0 | 22,206 | 957 |
| Survey and Monitoring Projects | 14,579 | 15,223 | 13,594 | 1,650 | 25,244 | 10,665 |
| Fisheries Oceanography | 493 | 990 | 992 | 0 | 992 | 499 |
| American Fisheries Act | 0 | 0 | 5,224 | 0 | 5,224 | 5,224 |
| Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants | 2,554 | 2,565 | 2,567 | 0 | 2,567 | 13 |
| National Standard 8 | 986 | 996 | 1,016 | 0 | 1,016 | 30 |
| Reduce Fishing Impacts on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) | 493 | 499 | 509 | 0 | 509 | 16 |
| Reducing Bycatch | 2,761 | 2,782 | 2,808 | 0 | 2,808 | 47 |
| Anadromous Grants | 1,972 | 2,080 | 2,080 | (2,080) | 0 | (1,972) |
| Product Quality and Safety | 6,631 | 6,767 | 6,977 | 0 | 6,977 | 346 |
| Other fisheries-related projects: | 17,061 | | (3,007) | 0 | 0 | (17,061) |
| Hurricane Supp - | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Fisheries Research and Management | 282,408 | 291,662 | 51,471 | 17,070 | 325,341 | 42,933 |
| Enforcement & Observers/Training | | | | | | |
| Enforcement | 49,500 | 53,901 | 4,678 | 0 | 54,678 | 5,178 |
| Observers/Training | 23,175 | 26,796 | 5,795 | 3,000 | 32,295 | 9,120 |
| Subtotal, Enforcement & Observers/Training | 72,675 | 80,697 | 10,473 | 3,000 | 86,973 | 14,298 |
| Habitat Conservation & Restoration | | | | | | |
| Sustainable Habitat Management | 21,796 | 18,760 | 1,143 | 0 | 19,143 | (2,653) |
| Fisheries Habitat Restoration | 24,833 | 21,136 | (728) | 10,000 | 31,272 | 6,439 |
| Subtotal, Habitat Conservation & Restoration | 46,629 | 39,896 | 415 | 10,000 | 50,415 | 3,786 |
| Other Activities Supporting Fisheries | | | | | | |
| Antarctic Research | 1,448 | 1,467 | 6 | 600 | 2,106 | 658 |
| Aquaculture | | | 1,052 | 3,000 | 4,052 | 4,052 |
| Chesapeake Bay Studies | 3,452 | 1,906 | (1,033) | 0 | 1,967 | (1,485) |
| Climate Regimes & Ecosystem Productivity | 1,478 | 1,984 | 2,022 | 0 | 2,022 | 544 |
| Computer Hardware and Software - FY 2004 Omnibus | 1,972 | 3,355 | 3,380 | 0 | 3,380 | 1,408 |
| Cooperative Research | 19,232 | 10,417 | 1,515 | (200) | 10,315 | (8,917) |
| Information Analyses & Dissemination | 17,461 | 18,384 | 1,434 | 0 | 18,934 | 1,473 |
| Magnuson-Stevens (MSA) Implementation off Alaska | 0 | 0 | 7,918 | 0 | 7,918 | 7,918 |
| Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment & Prediction | 839 | 842 | 842 | 0 | 842 | 3 |
| National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) | 7,890 | 7,956 | 175 | 0 | 8,075 | 185 |
| NMFS Facilities Maintenance | 3,945 | 3,960 | 98 | 2,048 | 6,046 | 2,101 |
| Southeast Area Monitoring & Assessment Program (SEMAP) | 1,365 | 5,090 | 5,098 | 0 | 5,098 | 3,733 |
| Other Projects | 11,095 | | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | (6,095) |
| LaJolla Temporary Relocation | 0 | | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Subtotal, Other Activities Supporting Fisheries | 70,177 | 55,361 | 22,507 | 11,448 | 76,755 | 6,578 |

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AK Composite Research & Dev Program | 50,298 | 36,448 | (20,000) | 0 | 0 | (50,298) |
| Total, National Marine Fisheries Service - ORF | 667,226 | 648,988 | 118,111 | 45,368 | 704,579 | 37,353 |
| Other National Marine Fisheries Service Accounts | | | | | | |
| Total, National Marine Fisheries Service - PAC | 30,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (30,444) |
| Total, National Marine Fisheries Service - Other | 106,150 | 87,913 | 42,206 | 0 | 91,375 | (14,775) |
| GRAND TOTAL NMFS | 803,820 | 736,901 | 160,317 | 45,368 | 795,954 | (7,866) |

OFFICE of ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Climate Research | | | | | | |
| Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes | | | | | | |
| Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes | 49,033 | 48,287 | 2,337 | 1,000 | 50,337 | 1,304 |
| Subtotal, Laboratories & Cooperative Institutions | 49,033 | 48,287 | 2,337 | 1,000 | 50,337 | 1,304 |
| Climate Data & Information | | | | | | |
| Climate Data & Information | 2,401 | 6,266 | 133 | 2,000 | 8,266 | 5,865 |
| Subtotal, Climate Data & Information | 2,401 | 6,266 | 133 | 2,000 | 8,266 | 5,865 |
| Competitive Research Program | | | | | | |
| Competitive Research Program | 110,587 | 125,712 | (3,951) | 7,253 | 133,302 | 22,715 |
| Subtotal, Competitive Research Program | 110,587 | 125,712 | (3,951) | 7,253 | 133,302 | 22,715 |
| Climate Operations | | | | | | |
| Climate Operations | 363 | 886 | 19 | 0 | 886 | 523 |
| Subtotal, Climate Operations | 363 | 886 | 19 | 0 | 886 | 523 |
| Other Partnership Programs | | | | | | |
| East Tennessee Ozone Study | 296 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (296) |
| Climate System Research Center | 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (740) |
| Univ of AL Huntsville Climate Research | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Abrupt Climate Change Research | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (247) |
| Drought Research Study | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Coastal Vulnerability to Climate Change | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Center for Urban Environmental Research | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Advanced Study Institute for Environmental Prediction | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Subtotal, Other Partnership Programs | 7,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (7,200) |
| Total, Climate Research | 169,584 | 181,151 | (1,462) | 10,253 | 192,791 | 23,207 |
| Weather & Air Quality Research | | | | | | |
| Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes | | | | | | |
| Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes | 35,641 | 38,258 | 3,198 | 5,000 | 44,198 | 8,557 |
| NOAA Joint Institute for Northern Gulf of Mexico | 2,959 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Subtotal, Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes | 38,600 | 38,258 | 3,198 | 5,000 | 44,198 | 5,598 |
| Weather & Air Quality Research Programs | | | | | | |
| Tornado Severe Storm Research / Phased Array Radar | 3,945 | 2,972 | (28) | 0 | 2,972 | (973) |
| Subtotal, Weather & Air Quality Research Programs | 3,945 | 2,972 | (28) | 0 | 2,972 | (973) |
| Other Partnership Programs | | | | | | |
| New England Air Quality Study | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| NE Center for Atmospheric Science and Policy | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Inst. for Study of Earth, Oceans & Space (Air-Map - C | 4,931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,931) |
| Risk Reduction in Water Forecasts (MSU) | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Remote Sensing Research (ISU/BCAL) | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| STORM (U. of N. Iowa) | 641 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (641) |
| Central CA Air Quality Study | 370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (370) |
| Great Plains Center for Atmosphere and Human Health | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Urbanet | 5,917 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,917) |
| High Altitude Air Study | 346 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (346) |
| Reducing Wind-Induced Damages from Storms | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Targeted Wind Sensing | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Coordinate NASA-NOAA Severe Storm R&D | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Subtotal, Other Partnership Programs | 25,025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (25,025) |
| Total, Weather & Air Quality Research | 67,570 | 41,230 | 3,170 | 5,000 | 47,170 | (20,400) |

OFFICE of ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research | | | | | | |
| Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes | | | | | | |
| Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes | 22,756 | 19,770 | 1,185 | 0 | 20,185 | (2,571) |
| Subtotal, Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes | 22,756 | 19,770 | 1,185 | 0 | 20,185 | (2,571) |
| National Sea Grant College Program | | | | | | |
| National Sea Grant College Program Base | 49,310 | 50,285 | 2,900 | 0 | 54,900 | 5,590 |
| Fish Extension | 986 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Aquatic Nuisance Species/Zebra Mussel Research | 986 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Gulf of Mexico Oyster Initiative | 986 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| National Sea Grant Law Center | 1,480 | 598 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Oyster Disease Research | 986 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Subtotal, National Sea Grant College Program | 54,734 | 54,843 | 2,900 | 0 | 54,900 | 166 |
| National Undersea Research Program (NURP) | | | | | | |
| National Undersea Research Program (NURP) | 4,192 | 9,152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,192) |
| National Institute for Undersea Science and Technology | 4,931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,931) |
| Subtotal, National Undersea Research Program (NURP) | 9,123 | 9,152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (9,123) |
| Ocean Exploration and Research | | | | | | |
| Ocean Exploration and Research | 13,659 | 15,128 | 3,763 | 8,000 | 27,763 | 14,104 |
| Submersible Micro-technology Research | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exploration Autonomous Underwater Vehicle | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (494) |
| Subtotal, Ocean Exploration and Research | 14,153 | 15,128 | 3,763 | 8,000 | 27,763 | 13,610 |
| Other Ecosystems Programs | | | | | | |
| Aquatic Invasive Species Program | 986 | 2,477 | 2,485 | (1,500) | 985 | (1) |
| Marine Aquaculture Program | 4,558 | 1,606 | 1,614 | 0 | 1,614 | (2,944) |
| Subtotal, Other Ecosystems Programs | 5,544 | 4,083 | 4,099 | (1,500) | 2,599 | (2,945) |
| Invasive Species and Partnership Programs | | | | | | |
| Aquatic Ecosystems - Canaan Valley Institute | 5,917 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,917) |
| Atmospheric Dispersion Forecasting / Jackson State Un | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Gulf of Maine Council | 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (740) |
| Lake Champlain Research Consortium | 346 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (346) |
| NISA/Ballast Water Demonstrations | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| NISA/Alaska | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Invasive Milfoil | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (246) |
| HI Micronesia Invasive Species Program | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Cooperative Institute for New England Mari-culture an | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Pacific Tropical Ornamental Fish | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Center for Aquaculture Development | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| West Alabama Shrimp Acquaculture Program | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Urban Coastal Institute | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Lake Champlain Emerging Threats | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Center for the Environment | 789 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (789) |
| Bio-screening Technology for Imported Seafood | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Invasive Species and Ocean Partnership Programs | | | (5,586) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Other Partnership Programs | 20,366 | 0 | (5,586) | 0 | 0 | (20,366) |
| Total, Ocean, Coastal, & Great Lakes Rsrch | 126,676 | 102,976 | 6,361 | 6,500 | 105,447 | (21,229) |

OFFICE of ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Information Technology, R&D, and Science Education | | | | | | |
| High Performance Computing Initiatives | 6,411 | 12,916 | 69 | 0 | 12,969 | 6,558 |
| Total, Info Tech, R&D, & Science Education | 6,411 | 12,916 | 69 | 0 | 12,969 | 6,558 |
| Total, Office of Atmospheric Research - ORF | 370,241 | 338,273 | 8,138 | 21,753 | 358,377 | (11,864) |
| Other Office of Atmospheric Research Accounts | | | | | | |
| Total, Office of Atmospheric Research - PAC | 9,369 | 10,379 | 0 | 0 | 10,379 | 1,010 |
| Total, Office of Atmospheric Research - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL OAR | 379,610 | 348,652 | 8,138 | 21,753 | 368,756 | (10,854) |

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Operations and Research | | | | | | |
| Local Warnings and Forecasts Base | 526,470 | 562,422 | 22,149 | 5,380 | 591,465 | 64,995 |
| Tsunami Hazard Mitigation (moved from OAR) | 2,260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,260) |
| Tsunami Warning & Environmental Obs for AK (TWE) | 1,972 | 0 | (2,000) | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Air Quality Forecasting | 2,959 | 5,445 | 0 | 0 | 5,445 | 2,486 |
| Alaska Data Buoys | 0 | 1,683 | 0 | 0 | 1,683 | 1,683 |
| Sustain Cooperative Observer Network | 986 | 1,871 | 0 | 0 | 1,871 | 885 |
| Hurricane Mitigation Alliance (SUSF) | 2,071 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,071) |
| Susquehanna River Basin Flood System | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| NOAA Profiler Network | 2,860 | 6,336 | (3,270) | 1,670 | 4,736 | 1,876 |
| Pacific Island Compact | 3,452 | 3,515 | 0 | 0 | 3,515 | 63 |
| Space Environment Center | 3,945 | 7,347 | (5,000) | 0 | 0 | (3,945) |
| USWRP - US Weather Research Program - THORPEX | 4,931 | 7,456 | 0 | (1,456) | 6,000 | 1,069 |
| Vermont Northeast Weather & Wind Data Integration | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (217) |
| Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network | 6,016 | 20,415 | 1,081 | 1,700 | 23,196 | 17,180 |
| Coastal & Inland Hurricane Monitoring & Prediction Pt | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Coastal Weather Monitoring for Catastrophic Events | 468 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (468) |
| Western Kentucky Environmental Monitoring Network | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| National Data Buoy Center | 22,920 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (22,920) |
| Shenandoah Air Quality Forecasting | 1,726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,726) |
| TAU & PIRATA Arrays | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Sea Level Monitoring & Tide Gauge Network | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (237) |
| Subtotal, Local Warnings and Forecasts | 591,380 | 616,490 | 12,960 | 7,294 | 637,911 | 46,531 |
| Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services | 4,931 | 6,037 | 0 | 0 | 6,037 | 1,106 |
| Aviation Weather | 3,452 | 4,653 | 0 | 0 | 4,653 | 1,201 |
| WFO Maintenance | 8,277 | 7,316 | 0 | 0 | 7,316 | (961) |
| Weather Radio Transmitters | | | | | | |
| Weather Radio Transmitters Base | 2,289 | 2,297 | 0 | 0 | 2,297 | 8 |
| NOAA Weather Radio Transmitters - MS | 197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (197) |
| NOAA Weather Radio Transmitters - AI | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (50) |
| Subtotal, Weather Radio Transmitters | 2,536 | 2,297 | 0 | 0 | 2,297 | (239) |
| Subtotal, Local Warnings and Forecasts | 610,576 | 636,793 | 12,960 | 7,294 | 658,214 | 47,638 |
| Central Forecast Guidance | | | | | | |
| Central Forecast Guidance | 45,483 | 51,063 | 1,145 | 1,040 | 53,248 | 7,765 |
| National Hurricane Center | 5,721 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,721) |
| Subtotal, Central Forecast Guidance | 51,204 | 51,063 | 1,145 | 1,040 | 53,248 | 2,044 |
| Total, Operations and Research | 661,780 | 687,856 | 14,105 | 8,334 | 711,462 | 49,682 |
| Systems Operation & Maintenance (O&M) | | | | | | |
| NEXRAD | 39,946 | 43,759 | 417 | 0 | 44,176 | 4,230 |
| Subtotal, NEXRAD | 39,946 | 43,759 | 417 | 0 | 44,176 | 4,230 |
| ASOS | 8,498 | 8,716 | 175 | 0 | 8,891 | 393 |
| Subtotal, ASOS | 8,498 | 8,716 | 175 | 0 | 8,891 | 393 |
| AWIPS | 33,611 | 37,603 | 163 | 0 | 37,766 | 4,155 |
| NWSTG Backup - CIP | 3,009 | 5,512 | 0 | 0 | 5,512 | 2,503 |
| Total, Systems Operation & Maintenance | 85,064 | 95,590 | 755 | 0 | 96,345 | 11,281 |
| Total, National Weather Service - ORF | 746,844 | 783,446 | 14,860 | 8,334 | 807,807 | 60,963 |
| Other National Weather Service Accounts | | | | | | |
| Total, National Weather Service - PAC | 101,400 | 98,420 | 1,270 | (6,005) | 95,685 | (5,715) |
| Total, National Weather Service - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL NWS | 848,244 | 881,866 | 16,130 | 2,329 | 903,492 | 55,248 |

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Environmental Satellite Observing Systems | | | | | | |
| Satellite Command and Control | 36,500 | 36,257 | 749 | 0 | 36,968 | 468 |
| NSOF Operations | 7,477 | 7,531 | 0 | 0 | 7,531 | 54 |
| Satellite Command and Control | 43,977 | 43,788 | 749 | 0 | 44,499 | 522 |
| Product Processing and Distribution | | | | | | |
| Product Processing and Distribution | 27,248 | 27,270 | 708 | 2,600 | 30,408 | 3,160 |
| Subtotal, Product Processing and Distribution | 27,248 | 27,270 | 708 | 2,600 | 30,408 | 3,160 |
| Product Development, Readiness & Application | | | | | | |
| Product Development, Readiness & Application | 16,987 | 16,915 | 671 | 2,600 | 20,015 | 3,028 |
| Product Development, Readiness & Application (Ocean) | 3,925 | 3,861 | 0 | 0 | 3,861 | (64) |
| Coral Reef Monitoring | 0 | 737 | 0 | 0 | 737 | 737 |
| Joint Center/Accelerate Use of Satellites | 3,247 | 3,258 | 0 | 0 | 3,258 | 11 |
| Research to Ops/NOAA-NASA Partnerships | 3,945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,945) |
| Global Wind Demo | 3,649 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,649) |
| Subtotal, Product Development, Readiness & Application | 31,753 | 24,771 | 671 | 2,600 | 27,871 | (3,882) |
| Commercial Remote Sensing Licensing & Enforcement | 1,228 | 1,240 | 50 | 0 | 1,262 | 34 |
| Remote Sensing Center | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Office of Space Commercialization | 591 | 601 | 24 | 0 | 612 | 21 |
| Group on Earth Observations (GEO) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems | 106,769 | 97,670 | 2,202 | 5,700 | 105,152 | (1,617) |
| NOAA's Data Centers & Information Services | | | | | | |
| Archive, Access & Assessment | 24,870 | 33,954 | 4,632 | 0 | 34,677 | 9,807 |
| KY | 7,692 | 1,361 | 0 | 0 | 1,361 | (6,331) |
| MD | 5,426 | 993 | 0 | 0 | 993 | (4,433) |
| NC - Quality Assurance/Quality Control | 0 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 275 |
| WV | 7,692 | 1,434 | 0 | 0 | 1,434 | (6,258) |
| GOES Data Archive Project | 2,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,466) |
| Subtotal, Archive, Access & Assessment | 48,146 | 38,017 | 4,632 | 0 | 38,740 | (9,406) |
| Coastal Data Development | 5,380 | 4,546 | 60 | (100) | 4,506 | (874) |
| Regional Climate Centers | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| International Pacific Research Ctr (U of H) | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Environmental Data Systems Modernization | 9,256 | 9,346 | 58 | 0 | 9,404 | 148 |
| National Climatic Data Center | 296 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (296) |
| Integrated Environmental Applications & Information C | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Total, Data Centers & Information Services | 70,968 | 51,909 | 4,750 | (100) | 52,650 | (18,318) |
| Total, NESDIS - ORF | 177,737 | 149,579 | 6,952 | 5,600 | 157,802 | (19,935) |
| Other NESDIS Accounts | | | | | | |
| Total, NESDIS - PAC | 774,483 | 884,304 | 0 | (63,798) | 820,506 | 46,023 |
| Total, NESDIS - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL NESDIS | 952,220 | 1,033,883 | 6,952 | (58,198) | 978,308 | 26,088 |

PROGRAM SUPPORT

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Corporate Services | | | | | | |
| Under Secretary and Associate Offices | | | | | | |
| Under Secretary and Associate Offices Base | 26,128 | 29,287 | 4,576 | 0 | 30,009 | 3,881 |
| Subtotal, Under Secretary and Assoc. Ofc | 26,128 | 29,287 | 4,576 | 0 | 30,009 | 3,881 |
| NOAA Wide Coporate Services & Agency Management | | | | | | |
| NOAA Wide Coporate Services & Agency Managemen | 105,080 | 114,340 | 11,759 | (2,000) | 115,069 | 9,989 |
| CBS (Formally CAMS) | 9,862 | 9,900 | 614 | 0 | 10,098 | 236 |
| Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) | | | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Planning, Programming, and Integration | 1,972 | 1,924 | 95 | 0 | 1,977 | 5 |
| Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund | 33,532 | 34,425 | 1,448 | 0 | 34,425 | 893 |
| Subtotal, NOAA Wide Corporate Srvc & Agency M | 150,446 | 160,589 | 13,916 | 0 | 163,569 | 13,123 |
| Office of Chief Information Officer | | | | | | |
| IT Security | 0 | 2,050 | 1,092 | 0 | 2,050 | 2,050 |
| Subtotal, Office of Chief Information Officer | 0 | 2,050 | 1,092 | 0 | 2,050 | 2,050 |
| Total, Corporate Services | 176,574 | 191,926 | 19,584 | 0 | 195,628 | 19,054 |
| NOAA Education Program | | | | | | |
| NOAA Education Program / Education Initiative | 6,283 | 0 | (6,073) | 0 | 0 | (6,283) |
| Hollings Scholarship | 3,962 | 3,700 | 0 | 0 | 3,700 | (262) |
| Nancy Foster Scholarship | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 400 |
| JASON Education and Outreach | 2,466 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | (1,466) |
| BWET Hawaii | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| BWET California | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| BWET Chesapeake Bay | 3,452 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,452) |
| Educational Partnership Program/Minority Serving Inst | 14,201 | 14,212 | 49 | 0 | 14,261 | 60 |
| Hawaii Humpback Education Program | 1,726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,726) |
| Gulf Coast Exploreum | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoys | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Narragansett Bay Marine Education (Save the Bay) | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (493) |
| Total, NOAA Education Program | 37,514 | 19,312 | (6,024) | 0 | 19,361 | (18,153) |
| Facilities | | | | | | |
| NOAA Facilities Management & Construction and Saf | 3,981 | 14,444 | 1,901 | (4,000) | 10,305 | 6,324 |
| Boulder Facilities Operations | 4,501 | 4,519 | 638 | 0 | 4,519 | 18 |
| Subtotal, NOAA Fac Mgmt, Const& Maint | 8,482 | 18,963 | 2,539 | (4,000) | 14,824 | 6,342 |
| Environmental Compliance & Safety | 2,367 | 4,046 | 298 | 0 | 4,130 | 1,763 |
| Total, Facilities | 10,849 | 23,009 | 2,837 | (4,000) | 18,954 | 8,105 |

PROGRAM SUPPORT

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Marine Operations & Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Marine Services | | | | | | |
| Data Acquisition | 94,007 | 88,967 | 13,806 | 1,700 | 97,507 | 3,500 |
| UNOLS | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| OKEANOS EXPLORER (xUSNS CAPABLE) | | | 4,600 | 1,000 | 5,600 | 5,600 |
| Operational Differential for NOAA Ships | 0 | 4,500 | 375 | 4,600 | 9,475 | 9,475 |
| OE and NOAA Corps Pay Differential | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Subtotal, Marine Services | 95,486 | 93,477 | 18,791 | 7,300 | 112,592 | 17,106 |
| Fleet Planning and Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Fleet Planning and Maintenance | 14,955 | 17,151 | 1,857 | 0 | 17,184 | 2,229 |
| Subtotal, Fleet Planning and Maintenance | 14,955 | 17,151 | 1,857 | 0 | 17,184 | 2,229 |
| Total, Marine Operations and Maintenance | 110,441 | 110,628 | 20,648 | 7,300 | 129,776 | 19,335 |
| Aviation Operations | | | | | | |
| Aircraft Services | 20,916 | 19,227 | 2,082 | 5,510 | 25,793 | 4,877 |
| Total, Aviation Operations | 20,916 | 19,227 | 2,082 | 5,510 | 25,793 | 4,877 |
| Future Healthcare Benefits for Current Officers | 1,984 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,984) |
| Total, Office of Marine & Aviation Operations | 133,341 | 129,855 | 22,730 | 12,810 | 155,569 | 22,228 |
| Total, Program Support - ORF | 358,278 | 364,102 | 39,127 | 8,810 | 389,512 | 31,234 |
| Other Program Support Accounts | | | | | | |
| Total, Program Support - PAC | 112,537 | 20,691 | 17,091 | 6,959 | 27,650 | (84,887) |
| Total, Program Support - Other | 20,149 | 21,334 | 3,797 | 0 | 24,939 | 4,790 |
| GRAND TOTAL PS | 490,964 | 406,127 | 60,015 | 15,769 | 442,101 | (48,863) |

ORF SUMMARY
LINE OFFICE DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| National Ocean Service | 493,151 | 394,455 | 83,749 | 37,900 | 436,789 | (56,362) |
| National Marine Fisheries Service | 667,226 | 648,988 | 118,111 | 45,368 | 704,579 | 37,353 |
| Office of Atmospheric Research | 370,241 | 338,273 | 8,138 | 21,753 | 358,377 | (11,864) |
| National Weather Service | 746,844 | 783,446 | 14,860 | 8,334 | 807,807 | 60,963 |
| National Environmental Satellite Data & Information Srv. | 177,737 | 149,579 | 6,952 | 5,600 | 157,802 | (19,935) |
| Program Support | 358,278 | 364,102 | 39,127 | 8,810 | 389,512 | 31,234 |
| SUBTOTAL LO DIRECT OBLIGATIONS | 2,813,477 | 2,678,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,854,866 | 41,389 |

ORF ADJUSTMENTS
(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Operations, Research and Facilities | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| SUBTOTAL LO DIRECT OBLIGATIONS | 2,813,477 | 2,678,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,854,866 | 41,389 |
| FINANCING | | | | | | |
| Cash Refunds | | | | | | |
| Recoveries from Prior Year | | | | | | |
| De-Obligations | | (11,000) | 0 | 0 | (11,000) | (11,000) |
| Unobligated Balance Start of Year | | | | | | |
| Unobligated Balance End of Year | | | | | | |
| Treasury Returned Deobligations | | | | | | |
| Unobligated Balance Rescission Adj BA | (11,629) | | | | | 11,629 |
| Promote & Develop portion of the Hollings Scholarship | | | | | | |
| CZMF portion of the Hollings Scholarship | | | | | | |
| Transfer from Pacific Coastal Salmon | | | | | | |
| Total ORF Financing | (11,629) | (11,000) | 0 | 0 | (11,000) | 629 |
| SUBTOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY | 2,801,848 | 2,667,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,843,866 | 42,018 |
| TRANSFERS | | | | | | |
| Unobligated Balance Rescission / Approp Adj | | | | | | |
| Transfer to ORF from PAC | (1,147) | | | | | 1,147 |
| Transfer to ORF from PAC - Hollings Scholarship | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Transfer to PAC from ORF | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Transfer to FFPA | 1,972 | | | | | (1,972) |
| Transfer to DARF | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Transfer from DOD | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Promote & Develop - Transfer to ORF | (67,000) | (77,000) | 0 | 0 | (77,000) | (10,000) |
| CZMF - Transfer to ORF | (3,000) | (3,000) | 0 | 0 | (3,000) | 0 |
| Transfer to ORF from Pacific Salmon | (67) | | | | | 67 |
| Transfer to Dept of Interior - Bureau of Indian Affairs | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Transfer from Dept of Agriculture | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Total ORF Transfers | (69,242) | (80,000) | 0 | 0 | (80,000) | (10,758) |
| SUBTOTAL APPROPRIATION | 2,732,606 | 2,587,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,763,866 | 31,260 |

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Procurement, Acquisition and Construction | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2008 | FY 2008 | FY 2006 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Enacted | Pres. Bud | Total | Program | President's | Enacted |
| | (ref: FY 2007 | Request | ATBs | Changes | Budget | vs. |
| | Blue Book) | | | | Request | FY 2008 |
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | | Request |
| NOS | | | | | | |
| Construction/Acquisition | | | | | | |
| Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program | | | 0 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Armand Bayou and Genoa-Red Bluff, TX | 345 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (345) |
| Dos Pueblos, CA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maumee River Basin, Ohio | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Orange Beach (Robinson Island), AL | 789 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (789) |
| Coastal Ecosystems (Mobile & Baldwin) | 4,931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,931) |
| Moose Mountain | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Newfields | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Winnicut Headwaters | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Twelve Oaks | 887 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (887) |
| Grand River Big Pond | 306 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (306) |
| Eastern Shore | 542 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (542) |
| Jamestown | 1,972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,972) |
| Sowams Property | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Maquoit Bay | 542 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (542) |
| South Carolina Coastal Initiative | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Babcock Ranch | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Chesapeake Bay | 3,945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,945) |
| Blackbird Creek Reserve | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Tuniper's Pond | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (494) |
| Detroit Riverfront West | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Potter Creek/Otis Bogs | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (494) |
| Piedras Blancas | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (494) |
| Herring River | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (494) |
| Elmer's Island | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (247) |
| Tchefuncte Marsh | 197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (197) |
| Webster Woods | 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (740) |
| Commencement Bay | 1,529 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,529) |
| Pond Brook | 1,332 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,332) |
| Ferolink Farm | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (494) |
| Common Pasture | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (247) |
| Hidalgo Park | 346 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (346) |
| Brays Bayou | 395 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (395) |
| Oswegatchie Hills | 875 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (875) |
| Subtotal, Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation | 38,415 | 0 | 0 | 15,000 | 15,000 | (23,415) |
| NERRS Construction/Acquisition: | | | | | | |
| National Estuarine Rsrch Reserve Construction & Land | 4,931 | 7,178 | 7,178 | 0 | 7,178 | 2,247 |
| Texas NERR | 4,375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,375) |
| Subtotal, NERRS Acquisition/Construction | 9,306 | 7,178 | 7,178 | 0 | 7,178 | (2,128) |
| Great Bay Partnership, NH | 5,917 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,917) |
| Village Point Park Preserve | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Subtotal, NERRS Acquisition/Construction | 6,903 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (6,903) |
| Subtotal, NERRS Acquisition/Construction | 16,209 | 7,178 | 7,178 | 0 | 7,178 | (9,031) |
| Marine Sanctuaries Construction/Acquisition | | | | | | |
| Marine Sanctuaries Construction Base | 0 | 5,495 | 5,495 | 0 | 5,495 | 5,495 |
| Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Flower Gardens Banks Patrol Craft | 3,156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,156) |
| Small Boats | 4,931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,931) |
| Thunder Bay NMS Exhibit | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Gulf of Farallones | 2,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,466) |
| Subtotal, Marine Sanctuary Construction/Acquisition | 15,977 | 5,495 | 5,495 | 0 | 5,495 | (10,482) |
| Other NOS Construction/Acquisition | | | | | | |
| Down East Inst. For Marine Research (ME) | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (986) |
| Conservation Institute | 4,931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,931) |
| Center for Aquatic Resource Management | 5,917 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,917) |
| Pascagoula River Basin Estuarine Center | 1,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,479) |
| Oxfor Cooperative Lab | 1,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,480) |
| Gulf Coast Marine Aquaculture Laboratory | 5,917 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,917) |
| Subtotal, Other NOS Construction/Acquisition | 20,710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (20,710) |
| Total NOS - PAC | 91,311 | 12,673 | 12,673 | 15,000 | 27,673 | (63,638) |

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Procurement, Acquisition and Construction | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| NMFS | | | | | | |
| Systems Acquisition/Construction | | | | | | |
| Aquatic Resources | 4,437 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,437) |
| Pascagoula Laboratory | 15,159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (15,159) |
| Barrow Arctic Research Center | 5,917 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5,917) |
| Center for Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management | 4,931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,931) |
| Subtotal, NMFS Construction | 30,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (30,444) |
| Total, NMFS - PAC | 30,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (30,444) |
| OAR | | | | | | |
| Systems Acquisition | | | | | | |
| Research Supercomputing/ CCRI | 9,369 | 10,379 | 0 | 0 | 10,379 | 1,010 |
| Subtotal, OAR Systems Acquisition | 9,369 | 10,379 | 0 | 0 | 10,379 | 1,010 |
| Total, OAR - PAC | 9,369 | 10,379 | 0 | 0 | 10,379 | 1,010 |
| NWS | | | | | | |
| Systems Acquisition | | | | | | |
| ASOS | 8,506 | 3,935 | 0 | (2,300) | 1,635 | (6,871) |
| AWIPS | 13,280 | 12,764 | 0 | 0 | 12,764 | (516) |
| NEXRAD | 9,343 | 8,376 | 0 | 0 | 8,376 | (967) |
| NWSTG Legacy Replacement | 493 | 495 | 0 | 700 | 1,195 | 702 |
| Radiosonde Network Replacement | 6,299 | 4,014 | (2,000) | 0 | 4,014 | (2,285) |
| Weather and Climate Supercomputing | 19,020 | 19,092 | 0 | 0 | 19,092 | 72 |
| Weather and Climate Supercomputing Back-up | 7,050 | 7,077 | 0 | 0 | 7,077 | 27 |
| Cooperative Observer Network Modernization (NERO) | 4,218 | 4,234 | 0 | 0 | 4,234 | 16 |
| Complete and Sustain NOAA Weather Radio | 5,572 | 5,594 | 0 | 0 | 5,594 | 22 |
| All Hazard National Warning Network: NOAA Weather | 1,998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,998) |
| NOAA Profiler Conversion | | | 3,270 | 1,830 | 5,100 | 5,100 |
| Strengthen U.S. Tsunami Warning Network | 3,796 | 1,030 | 0 | (1,030) | 0 | (3,796) |
| Subtotal, NWS Systems Acquisition | 79,575 | 66,611 | 1,270 | (800) | 69,081 | (10,494) |
| Construction | | | | | | |
| WFO Construction | 13,412 | 12,504 | 0 | 0 | 12,504 | (908) |
| NOAA Center for Weather & Climate Prediction | 8,413 | 19,305 | 0 | (5,205) | 14,100 | 5,687 |
| Subtotal, NWS Construction | 21,825 | 31,809 | 0 | (5,205) | 26,604 | 4,779 |
| Total, NWS - PAC | 101,400 | 98,420 | 1,270 | (6,005) | 95,685 | (5,715) |
| NESDIS | | | | | | |
| Systems Acquisition | | | | | | |
| Geostationary Systems - N | 335,322 | 107,159 | 0 | (26,780) | 80,379 | (254,943) |
| Geostationary Systems - R | | 332,448 | | (53,448) | 279,000 | 279,000 |
| Subtotal, NESDIS - GOES | 335,322 | 439,607 | 0 | (80,228) | 359,379 | 24,057 |
| Polar Orbiting Systems - POES | 101,261 | 89,906 | 0 | 25,000 | 114,906 | 13,645 |
| Polar Orbiting Systems - NPOESS | 316,580 | 337,870 | 0 | (6,570) | 331,300 | 14,720 |
| EOS & Advanced Polar Data Processing, Distribution & | 2,960 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 990 | (1,970) |
| Subtotal, NESDIS - EOS | 2,960 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 990 | (1,970) |
| CIP - single point of failure | 2,798 | 2,772 | 0 | 0 | 2,772 | (26) |
| Subtotal, NESDIS - CIP | 2,798 | 2,772 | 0 | 0 | 2,772 | (26) |
| Comprehensive Large Array Data Stewardship Sys (CL) | 8,876 | 6,476 | 0 | 0 | 6,476 | (2,400) |
| NPOESS Preparatory Data Exploitation | 4,437 | 4,455 | 0 | (2,000) | 2,455 | (1,982) |
| Subtotal, NESDIS Systems Acquisition | 772,234 | 882,076 | 0 | (63,798) | 818,278 | 46,044 |
| Construction | | | | | | |
| Satellite CDA Facility | 2,249 | 2,228 | 0 | 0 | 2,228 | (21) |
| Subtotal, NESDIS Construction | 2,249 | 2,228 | 0 | 0 | 2,228 | (21) |
| Total, NESDIS - PAC | 774,483 | 884,304 | 0 | (63,798) | 820,506 | 46,023 |

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Procurement, Acquisition and Construction | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Program Support / Integrated Ocean Observing System | | | | | | |
| NOAA ICOSS Observing Systems (NOS) | 8,876 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (8,876) |
| Convert NOAA Weather Bouys with NDBC (NOS) | 3,945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,945) |
| Coastal Global Ocean Observing System (NWS) | 1,477 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,477) |
| Strengthen U. S. Tsunami Warning Network (NWS) | 3,432 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,432) |
| Subtotal, Integrated Ocean Observing System | 17,730 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (17,730) |
| Program Support / Construction | | | | | | |
| Pacific Region Center | 19,725 | 0 | 0 | 20,250 | 20,250 | 525 |
| Construction (Sec. 212) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Subtotal, Construction | 19,725 | 0 | 0 | 23,250 | 23,250 | 3,525 |
| Program Support / OMAO | | | | | | |
| OMAO - Fleet Replacement | | | | | | |
| Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull Vessel (SWATH) & Upgrades : NANCY FOSTER /OSCAR DYSON/HI'IA | 3,945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,945) |
| Fisheries Survey Vessels | 3,210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,210) |
| AUV Sensors | 51,482 | 13,791 | 13,791 | (13,791) | 0 | (51,482) |
| FSV Calibration | 2,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,959) |
| Hydro Survey Launch Construction | 0 | 3,500 | 900 | (3,500) | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary Berthing for HENRY B. BIGELOW | 0 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 0 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Vessel Equipment & Technology Refreshment | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Subtotal, OMAO Fleet Replacement | 61,596 | 20,691 | 17,091 | (16,291) | 4,400 | (57,196) |
| Aircraft Replacement | | | | | | |
| Aircraft Equipment and Technology Refreshment | 4,495 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,495) |
| Third WP-3D Navigation | 8,991 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (8,991) |
| Subtotal, OMAO Aircraft Replacement | 13,486 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (13,486) |
| Total, Program Support - PAC | 112,537 | 20,691 | 17,091 | 6,959 | 27,650 | (84,887) |
| GRAND TOTAL PAC | 1,119,544 | 1,026,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 981,893 | (137,651) |

**PAC Adjustments
(\$ in Thousands)**

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN Procurement, Acquisition and Construction | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| SUBTOTAL LO DIRECT OBLIGATIONS | 1,119,544 | 1,026,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 981,893 | (137,651) |
| FINANCING | | | | | | |
| De-Obligations | | (2,000) | | | (2,000) | (2,000) |
| Unobligated Balance Rescission Adj BA | (13,371) | | | | | 13,371 |
| Total PAC Financing | (13,371) | (2,000) | 0 | 0 | (2,000) | 11,371 |
| SUBTOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY | 1,106,173 | 1,024,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 979,893 | (126,280) |
| TRANSFERS | | | | | | |
| Transfer to ORF - Hollings Scholarship | 1,147 | | | | | (1,147) |
| Transfer from PAC to NASA (construction) | 26,629 | | | | | (26,629) |
| Total PAC Transfers | 27,776 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (27,776) |
| SUBTOTAL APPROPRIATION | 1,133,949 | 1,024,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 979,893 | (154,056) |

**GRAND TOTAL SUMMARY
Discretionary Appropriations
(\$ in Thousands)**

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN ORF, PAC, and Other Discretionary Appropriations | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Operations, Research and Facilities | 2,732,606 | 2,587,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,763,866 | 31,260 |
| Procurement, Acquisition and Construction | 1,133,949 | 1,024,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 979,893 | (154,056) |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 |
| Fisherman's Contingency Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Foreign Fishing Observer Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisheries Financing Program | 283 | 0 | (283) | 0 | 0 | (283) |
| Pacific Coastal Salmon Fund | 66,638 | 66,892 | 46,825 | 0 | 66,825 | 187 |
| Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund | 1,645 | 2,012 | 0 | 0 | 1,820 | 175 |
| GRAND TOTAL DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS | 3,938,121 | 3,684,214 | 348,513 | 79,921 | 3,815,404 | (122,717) |

OTHER ACCOUNTS (DISCRETIONARY)

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| NOS | | | | | | |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund Budget Authority | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund Appropriation | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, NOS Oth Disc Direct Obligation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, NOS Oth Disc Budget Authority | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, NOS Oth Disc Appropriation | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 |
| NMFS | | | | | | |
| Fishermen's Contingency Fund Obligations | 0 | 441 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fishermen's Contingency Fund Budget Authority | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fishermen's Contingency Fund Appropriations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account Obligations | 2,255 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,255) |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account Budget Authority | 2,255 | 0 | (283) | 0 | 0 | (2,255) |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account Appropriation | 283 | 0 | (283) | 0 | 0 | (283) |
| Promote and Develop Fisheries Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Promote and Develop Fisheries Budget Authority | (67,000) | (77,000) | 0 | 0 | (77,000) | (10,000) |
| Promote and Develop Fisheries Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Coastal Salmon Fund Obligations | 66,571 | 66,825 | 46,825 | 0 | 66,825 | 254 |
| Pacific Coastal Salmon Fund Budget Authority | 66,571 | 66,825 | 46,825 | 0 | 66,825 | 254 |
| Pacific Coastal Salmon Fund Appropriation | 66,638 | 66,892 | 46,825 | 0 | 66,825 | 187 |
| Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund Obligation | 0 | (800) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund Budget Authority | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, NMFS Oth Disc Direct Obligation | 68,826 | 66,466 | 46,825 | 0 | 66,825 | (2,001) |
| Subtotal, NMFS Oth Disc Budget Authority | 1,826 | (10,175) | 46,542 | 0 | (10,175) | (12,001) |
| Subtotal, NMFS Oth Disc Appropriation | 66,921 | 66,892 | 46,542 | 0 | 66,825 | (96) |
| OMAO | | | | | | |
| Medicare Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund Acct Obligation | 1,645 | 2,012 | 0 | 0 | 1,820 | 175 |
| Medicare Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund Acct Budget Authority | 1,645 | 2,012 | 0 | 0 | 1,820 | 175 |
| Medicare Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund Acct Appropriation | 1,645 | 2,012 | 0 | 0 | 1,820 | 175 |
| Subtotal, OMAO Oth Disc Direct Obligations | 1,645 | 2,012 | 0 | 0 | 1,820 | 175 |
| Subtotal, OMAO Oth Disc Budget Authority | 1,645 | 2,012 | 0 | 0 | 1,820 | 175 |
| Subtotal, OMAO Oth Disc Appropriation | 1,645 | 2,012 | 0 | 0 | 1,820 | 175 |
| TOTAL, OTHER DISC DIRECT OBLIGATIONS | 70,471 | 68,478 | 46,825 | 0 | 68,645 | (1,826) |
| TOTAL, OTHER DISC BUDGET AUTHORITY | 3,471 | (8,163) | 46,542 | 0 | (8,355) | (11,826) |
| TOTAL, OTHER DISC APPROPRIATION | 71,566 | 71,904 | 46,542 | 0 | 71,645 | 79 |

OTHER ACCOUNTS (MANDATORY)

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <u>NOS</u> | | | | | | |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund Obligations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund Budget Authority | (3,000) | (3,000) | 0 | 0 | (1,500) | 1,500 |
| Coastal Zone Management Fund Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,000) | (3,000) |
| Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund Obligations | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | (2,000) |
| Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund Budget Authority | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Subtotal, NOS Oth Mand Direct Obligations | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | (2,000) |
| Subtotal, NOS Oth Mand Budget Authority | (2,000) | (2,000) | 0 | 0 | (500) | 1,500 |
| Subtotal, NOS Oth Mand Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2,000) | (2,000) |
| <u>NMFS</u> | | | | | | |
| Promote and Develop Fisheries Obligations | 12,283 | 2,283 | 0 | 0 | 5,816 | (6,467) |
| Promote and Develop Fisheries Budget Authority | 79,283 | 79,283 | 0 | 0 | 82,816 | 3,533 |
| Promote and Develop Fisheries Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account Obligations | 6,316 | 0 | (4,656) | 0 | 0 | (6,316) |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account Budget Authority | 6,316 | 0 | (4,656) | 0 | 0 | (6,316) |
| Fisheries Finance Program Account Appropriation | 6,316 | 0 | (4,656) | 0 | 0 | (6,316) |
| Federal Ship Financing Obligations | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | (2,000) |
| Federal Ship Financing Budget Authority | (2,000) | (2,000) | 0 | 0 | (1,000) | 1,000 |
| Federal Ship Financing Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,000) | (1,000) |
| Environmental Improve & Restoration Fund Obligations | 8,281 | 8,720 | 37 | 0 | 10,290 | 2,009 |
| Environmental Improve & Restoration Fund Budget Authority | 8,281 | 8,720 | 37 | 0 | 10,290 | 2,009 |
| Environmental Improve & Restoration Fund Appropriation | 8,281 | 8,720 | 37 | 0 | 10,290 | 2,009 |
| Limited Access System Administration Fund Obligations | 7,444 | 7,444 | 0 | 0 | 7,444 | 0 |
| Limited Access System Administration Fund Budget Authority | 7,444 | 7,444 | 0 | 0 | 7,444 | 0 |
| Limited Access System Administration Fund Appropriation | 7,444 | 7,444 | 0 | 0 | 7,444 | 0 |
| Subtotal, NMFS Oth Mand Direct Obligations | 37,324 | 21,447 | (4,619) | 0 | 24,550 | (12,774) |
| Subtotal, NMFS Oth Mand Budget Authority | 99,324 | 93,447 | (4,619) | 0 | 99,550 | 226 |
| Subtotal, NMFS Oth Mand Appropriation | 22,041 | 16,164 | (4,619) | 0 | 16,734 | (5,307) |
| <u>OMAO</u> | | | | | | |
| NOAA Corp Commissioned Officers Retirement Obligations | 18,504 | 19,322 | 3,797 | 0 | 23,119 | 4,615 |
| NOAA Corp Commissioned Officers Retirement Budget Authority | 18,504 | 19,322 | 3,797 | 0 | 23,119 | 4,615 |
| NOAA Corp Commissioned Officers Retirement Budget Appropriation | 18,504 | 19,322 | 3,797 | 0 | 23,119 | 4,615 |
| Subtotal, OMAO Oth Mand Direct Obligations | 18,504 | 19,322 | 3,797 | 0 | 23,119 | 4,615 |
| Subtotal, OMAO Oth Mand Budget Authority | 18,504 | 19,322 | 3,797 | 0 | 23,119 | 4,615 |
| Subtotal, OMAO Oth Mand Appropriation | 18,504 | 19,322 | 3,797 | 0 | 23,119 | 4,615 |
| TOTAL, OTH MAND DIRECT OBLIGATIONS | 61,828 | 46,769 | (822) | 0 | 51,669 | (10,159) |
| TOTAL, OTH MAND BUDGET AUTHORITY | 115,828 | 110,769 | (822) | 0 | 122,169 | 6,341 |
| TOTAL, OTH MAND APPROPRIATION | 40,545 | 35,486 | (822) | 0 | 37,853 | (2,692) |

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY RESOURCES

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Discretionary Direct Obligations | | | | | | |
| ORF Direct Obligations | 2,813,477 | 2,678,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,854,866 | 41,389 |
| PAC Direct Obligations | 1,119,544 | 1,026,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 981,893 | (137,651) |
| OTHER Direct Obligations | 70,471 | 68,478 | 46,825 | 0 | 68,645 | (1,826) |
| TOTAL Discretionary Direct Obligations | 4,003,492 | 3,773,788 | 348,796 | 79,921 | 3,905,404 | (98,088) |
| Discretionary Budget Authority | | | | | | |
| ORF Budget Authority | 2,801,848 | 2,667,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,843,866 | 42,018 |
| PAC Budget Authority | 1,106,173 | 1,024,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 979,893 | (126,280) |
| OTHER Budget Authority | 3,471 | (8,163) | 46,542 | 0 | (8,355) | (11,826) |
| TOTAL Discretionary Budget Authority | 3,911,492 | 3,684,147 | 348,513 | 79,921 | 3,815,404 | (96,088) |
| Discretionary Appropriations | | | | | | |
| ORF Appropriations | 2,732,606 | 2,587,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,763,866 | 31,260 |
| PAC Appropriations | 1,133,949 | 1,024,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 979,893 | (154,056) |
| OTHER Appropriations | 71,566 | 71,904 | 46,542 | 0 | 71,645 | 79 |
| TOTAL Discretionary Appropriation | 3,938,121 | 3,684,214 | 348,513 | 79,921 | 3,815,404 | (122,717) |

NOAA SUMMARY

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| TOTAL Direct Obligations (Discretionary & Mandatory) | 4,065,320 | 3,820,557 | 347,974 | 79,921 | 3,957,073 | (108,247) |
| TOTAL Budget Authority (Discretionary & Mandatory) | 4,027,320 | 3,794,916 | 347,691 | 79,921 | 3,937,573 | (89,747) |
| TOTAL Appropriation (Discretionary & Mandatory) | 3,978,666 | 3,719,700 | 347,691 | 79,921 | 3,853,257 | (125,409) |
| REIMBURSABLES | 287,443 | 242,444 | 0 | 0 | 242,444 | (44,999) |
| Reimbursable Obligations: | | | | | | |
| Offsetting Collections (fish fees / IFQ CDQ) | | | | | | |
| Legislative CSRS proposal | | | | | | |
| New offsetting collection (Data sales) | | | | | | |
| TOTAL REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS | 287,443 | 242,444 | 0 | 0 | 242,444 | (44,999) |
| Reimbursable Financing: | | | | | | |
| Federal funds | (87,204) | (186,444) | 0 | 0 | (186,444) | (186,444) |
| Non-federal funds | (200,239) | (56,000) | 0 | 0 | (56,000) | (56,000) |
| Offset for Fee Collections (FY 2000 Magnuson Fees) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Offsetting Collection (data sales) | | | | | | |
| TOTAL REIMBURSABLE FINANCING | (287,443) | (242,444) | 0 | 0 | (242,444) | (242,444) |
| TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (Direct & Reimbursable) | 4,352,763 | 4,063,001 | 347,974 | 79,921 | 4,199,517 | (153,246) |

LINE OFFICE SUMMARY

(\$ in Thousands)

| FY 08 PROPOSED OPERATING PLAN | FY 2006 Enacted (ref: FY 2007 Blue Book) Amount | FY 2007 Pres. Bud Request Amount | FY 2008 Total ATBs Amount | FY 2008 Program Changes Amount | FY 2008 President's Budget Request | FY 2006 Enacted vs. FY 2008 Request |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| National Ocean Service | | | | | | |
| ORF | 493,151 | 394,455 | 83,749 | 37,900 | 436,789 | (56,362) |
| PAC | 91,311 | 12,673 | 12,673 | 15,000 | 27,673 | (63,638) |
| OTHER | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | (2,000) |
| TOTAL, NOS | 590,462 | 413,128 | 96,422 | 52,900 | 468,462 | (122,000) |
| National Marine Fisheries Service | | | | | | |
| ORF | 667,226 | 648,988 | 118,111 | 45,368 | 704,579 | 37,353 |
| PAC | 30,444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (30,444) |
| OTHER | 106,150 | 87,913 | 42,206 | 0 | 91,375 | (14,775) |
| TOTAL, NMFS | 803,820 | 736,901 | 160,317 | 45,368 | 795,954 | (7,866) |
| Oceanic and Atmospheric Research | | | | | | |
| ORF | 370,241 | 338,273 | 8,138 | 21,753 | 358,377 | (11,864) |
| PAC | 9,369 | 10,379 | 0 | 0 | 10,379 | 1,010 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL, OAR | 379,610 | 348,652 | 8,138 | 21,753 | 368,756 | (10,854) |
| National Weather Service | | | | | | |
| ORF | 746,844 | 783,446 | 14,860 | 8,334 | 807,807 | 60,963 |
| PAC | 101,400 | 98,420 | 1,270 | (6,005) | 95,685 | (5,715) |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL, NWS | 848,244 | 881,866 | 16,130 | 2,329 | 903,492 | 55,248 |
| NESDIS | | | | | | |
| ORF | 177,737 | 149,579 | 6,952 | 5,600 | 157,802 | (19,935) |
| PAC | 774,483 | 884,304 | 0 | (63,798) | 820,506 | 46,023 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL, NESDIS | 952,220 | 1,033,883 | 6,952 | (58,198) | 978,308 | 26,088 |
| Program Support/Corp Srv, Edu, Fac | | | | | | |
| ORF | 224,937 | 234,247 | 16,397 | (4,000) | 233,943 | 9,006 |
| PAC | 37,455 | 0 | 0 | 23,250 | 23,250 | (14,205) |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL, PS/Corp Srv, Edu, Fac | 262,392 | 234,247 | 16,397 | 19,250 | 257,193 | (5,199) |
| Program Support/OMAO | | | | | | |
| ORF | 133,341 | 129,855 | 22,730 | 12,810 | 155,569 | 22,228 |
| PAC | 75,082 | 20,691 | 17,091 | (16,291) | 4,400 | (70,682) |
| OTHER | 20,149 | 21,334 | 3,797 | 0 | 24,939 | 4,790 |
| TOTAL, PS/OMAO | 228,572 | 171,880 | 43,618 | (3,481) | 184,908 | (43,664) |
| Total PS ORF | 358,278 | 364,102 | 39,127 | 8,810 | 389,512 | 31,234 |
| Total PS PAC | 112,537 | 20,691 | 17,091 | 6,959 | 27,650 | (84,887) |
| Total PS Other | 20,149 | 21,334 | 3,797 | 0 | 24,939 | 4,790 |
| TOTAL, PS | 490,964 | 406,127 | 60,015 | 15,769 | 442,101 | (48,863) |
| DIRECT OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| ORF | 2,813,477 | 2,678,843 | 270,937 | 127,765 | 2,854,866 | 41,389 |
| PAC | 1,119,544 | 1,026,467 | 31,034 | (47,844) | 981,893 | (137,651) |
| OTHER | 132,299 | 115,247 | 46,003 | 0 | 120,314 | (11,985) |
| TOTAL, DIRECT OBLIGATIONS | 4,065,320 | 3,820,557 | 347,974 | 79,921 | 3,957,073 | (108,247) |
| ORF Adjustments (Deobligations) | (11,629) | (11,000) | 0 | 0 | (11,000) | 629 |
| ORF Transfers | (69,242) | (80,000) | 0 | 0 | (80,000) | (10,758) |
| PAC Adjustments (Deobligations) | (13,371) | (2,000) | 0 | 0 | (2,000) | 11,371 |
| PAC Transfer | 1,147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,147) |
| OTHER Discretionary Adjustments | 1,094 | 3,359 | (283) | 0 | 3,000 | 1,906 |
| Exclude Mandatory Accounts | (61,828) | (46,769) | 822 | 0 | (51,669) | 10,159 |
| TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS | 3,911,491 | 3,684,147 | 348,513 | 79,921 | 3,815,404 | (96,087) |



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National Marine Fisheries Service
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www.oar.noaa.gov

National Weather Service
www.noaa.gov

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service
www.nesdis.noaa.gov

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations
www.oma.noaa.gov