<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Offices (ORF)</th>
<th>FY 2011 Final</th>
<th>FY 2012 Request</th>
<th>House Mark</th>
<th>Senate Mark</th>
<th>FY12 Minibus</th>
<th>% change FY12 vs FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Ocean Service</td>
<td>475.5</td>
<td>550.6</td>
<td>362.9</td>
<td>478.6</td>
<td>465.6</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries</td>
<td>845.2</td>
<td>992.4</td>
<td>685.4</td>
<td>811.4</td>
<td>794.2</td>
<td>-6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanic &amp; Atmos. Research</td>
<td>416.6</td>
<td>212.0*</td>
<td>288.7</td>
<td>362.8</td>
<td>376.6</td>
<td>-10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
<td>879.6</td>
<td>1,003.0</td>
<td>908.0</td>
<td>893.5</td>
<td>903.1</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESDIS: ORF &amp; PAC</td>
<td>1,444.1</td>
<td>2,209.0</td>
<td>1,592.9</td>
<td>1,823.5</td>
<td>1,705.9</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Service (proposed reorg.)</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>316.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161.5</td>
<td>Not approved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Within OAR:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather &amp; Air Quality Research</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labs &amp; Joint Institutes</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phased-Array Radar</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USWRP/THORPEX</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-12.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean, Coastal &amp; Great Lakes Research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Ocean Acidification</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate Research</strong></td>
<td>218.9</td>
<td>137.5</td>
<td>151.9</td>
<td>163.5</td>
<td>184.8</td>
<td>-15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labs and Joint Institutes</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitive Research Program</td>
<td>151.5</td>
<td>106.0</td>
<td>110.0</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Data &amp; Information</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>-20.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Operations</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated Climate Services</strong></td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Within NWS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Warnings &amp; Forecasts — Base</td>
<td>671.1</td>
<td>641.3</td>
<td>694.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Hydrological Prediction Services</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Weather</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>86.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Forecast Guidance</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2011 Final</td>
<td>FY 2012 Request</td>
<td>House Mark</td>
<td>Senate Mark</td>
<td>FY12 Minibus</td>
<td>% change FY12 vs. FY11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Observer Network</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA Profiler Network (PAC)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWIPS (PAC)</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEXRAD (PAC)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>-47.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiosonde Replacement (PAC)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Within NESDIS (PAC):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOES-R</td>
<td>662.4</td>
<td>567.4</td>
<td>617.4</td>
<td>617.4</td>
<td>-7.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Polar Satellite System (former NPOESS)</td>
<td>471.9</td>
<td>1,070.0</td>
<td>901.3</td>
<td>920.8</td>
<td>924.0</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSCOVR</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSMIC-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Sensors</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>313.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Competitive Educational Grants &amp; Programs</strong></td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, NOAA</strong></td>
<td>4,596.8</td>
<td>5,485.7</td>
<td>4,485.0</td>
<td>5,022.2</td>
<td>4,893.7</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*shifts some research funds to the proposed Climate Service Line Office*

November 15, 2011: House and Senate Conference Numbers and Language in FY 2012 “Minibus” Bill:

- Does not establish a Climate Service
- **National Mesonet Program**: Conferees call for a peer-reviewed study to create a national mesonet program and includes $12 million for the competitive procurement of data to continue the National Mesonet Program, “but does not provide specific funding amounts for mesonet activities as directed by the Senate. Instead, the conferees encourage NOAA to support proposals that can improve forecasting of severe weather within local NWS field offices and can achieve effective collaboration among disparate network operators to promote NOAA's objective of a weather ready nation. NOAA is encouraged to continue competitive programs in this area and to include funding for these activities in subsequent budget requests as appropriate.”
- **Flood Forecasts**: The conference agreement does not adopt Senate language directing NOAA to enter into formal agreements with river commissions “but does provide increased funding for flood forecasts and encourages NOAA to collaborate with river commissions to continue efforts to ensure that critical data is coordinated and used to provide accurate and timely flood forecasts.”
- **Satellite out year cost estimates.** The conferees include new bill language limiting an amount of Operations, Research, and Facilities funding until the NOAA Administrator
provides the Committees on Appropriations with revised and detailed lifecycle costs of all satellite programs.

- **Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS).** The conferees direct NOAA to provide out year funding estimates for this program prior to submission of the fiscal year 2013 budget request.
- **Fee for Service.** The conferees direct NOAA to “outline a framework for developing a compensation policy that would enable NOAA to be reimbursed as appropriate for the use of specialized data products derived from NOAA satellite imagery and data.”

**September 16, 2011: Senate Appropriations Committee Approves FY 2012 CJS bill**

On September 15, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved four fiscal year (FY) 2012 appropriations bills: Defense; Legislative Branch; Financial Services; and Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS).

Given the priorities of the CJS Subcommittee leaders, Chairwoman Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and Ranking Member Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX), NOAA and NASA fare relatively well in the Senate CJS bill. However, in light of budget constraints, NSF would receive a small cut.

Although it is unlikely Senate appropriations bills will move to the floor, Congress may try to wrap up the FY 2012 appropriations process by fashioning an omnibus by mid-November, giving lawmakers time to focus entirely on deficit reduction negotiations before the end of the calendar year. In the near term, Congress is expected to pass a continuing resolution (CR) to fund the federal government beyond the start of the new fiscal year on October 1. The current proposed CR would provide ongoing funding at the FY 2011 enacted levels with a 1.409 percent across-the-board reduction assessed in every program, including defense, to fund the government on an annualized basis that comports to the $1.043 trillion overall cap on discretionary spending for FY 2012 enacted in the Budget Control Act (debt limit agreement) last August.

The Senate bill would provide NOAA with $5.022 billion in FY 2012. Not surprisingly, and similar to the House bill, the big-ticket item is NOAA’s weather and climate satellite programs, specifically the Joint Polar-orbiting Satellite System (JPSS). However, differing from the House approach, the Senate mark seeks to fund nearly the entire request for JPSS while also preserving funding for other non-satellite activities; in contrast, the House bill seeks to tax nearly all parts of NOAA, with the exception of the National Weather Service (NWS), to pay the bill for JPSS in FY 2012.

The Senate bill would provide $920.8 million for JPSS, which is nearly $20 million more than the House mark but $149.2 million below the request. While the Senate mark is a positive step for the program and illustrates both the House and Senate’s intention to see the program succeed, the Senate report states, “The Committee remains concerned about the lack of long-term budgeting for JPSS as well as decisional delays caused by uncertainty over the transition of the legacy program.”

The Committee also is sensitive to the impact that JPSS funding is having on NOAA’s other commitments. In order to address the need to cut costs government-wide and achieve a reasonable outcome for JPSS, the Senate report directs NOAA to modify JPSS by taking six actions:
(1) Reduce JPSS’s total life-cycle costs to $9.4 billion through year 2024; the original projected total cost was $11.9 billion.

(2) Provide Congress with an updated budget for JPSS within 60 days of enactment keeping the life-cycle costs within that range.

(3) Provide a report within 60 days of enactment quantifying the value of JPSS to other federal agencies and establish a compensation policy requiring other agencies and “scientific institutions” to reimburse NOAA for use of JPSS data, information and products. Should this be enacted, it would set a new precedent for NOAA of charging other agencies, and potentially the external community, for use of federally-funded data.

(4) Funds for the development of any JPSS-related instrument to fly on any satellite other than JPSS would be prohibited without consent from Congress, signaling a tough road ahead for systems seen as complementary to JPSS, such as the COSMIC-2 constellation of satellites.

(5) Ensure the launch date for JPSS does not slip beyond fall 2016. In the event there is a gap in data, NOAA is directed to seek out options for acquiring weather data from international and industry partners.

(6) Keep weather forecasting as the main objective of JPSS and explore the feasibility of using other, smaller platforms for climate sensors.

In addition to the above actions, beginning in FY 2013, NOAA must provide multi-year budget projections for all active satellite activities that appear in the budget request, including life cycle costs broken down by year and the intended launch date.

Aside from the handling of NOAA’s satellite programs, the Senate bill also differs from the House mark as it relates to the proposed creation of a NOAA Climate Service (CS). While the House did not approve the creation of a new climate line office, the Senate bill endorses the new service, though on a smaller scale than what was proposed by the President. The President’s budget request sought to transfer nearly half of the budget and programs currently housed within the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), as well as climate labs and programs from other line offices, into CS. However, the Senate report states:

“The Committee does not see the value of having a research line office if research activities are requested elsewhere in the agency. In addition, the proposed reorganization of NOAA to create the Climate Service presented a unique opportunity to migrate research-related activities that exist in other NOAA line offices into OAR. However, such a consolidation was not proposed.”

Therefore, instead of a wholesale transfer of NOAA climate activities into a single Climate Service, the Senate report directs the agency to maintain climate research activities (including Cooperative Institutes) within OAR but allows for the transfer of activities related to integrated climate services and observations and monitoring. In addition, the report states, “Given the pending fiscal constraints facing the agency, NOAA needs to make a decision about the future of research within the agency… [and] directs NOAA to include in its fiscal year 2013 request either a more realistic and viable justification for OAR, or to propose to eliminate basic research form NOAA’s portfolio and incorporate OAR’s applied research functions into their respective line offices.”

Another difference between the House and Senate marks is the amount proposed for the National Weather Service (NWS). While the Senate bill also includes increased funding for NWS over the FY 2011 enacted level, the mark is $14.5 million less than the House proposal and $3.3 million
less than the request. The Senate report also directs NOAA to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) to conduct an evaluation of efficiencies that could be made within the NWS organization; note that NAPA was tasked with a similar evaluation with regard to the Climate Service a couple of years ago.

Finally, similar to past CJS Appropriations reports, the Senate report directs NOAA to continue tracking the division of NOAA research activities conducted by intramural researchers versus extramural researchers, and to increase the amount of extramural research funding in future budget requests, which is a common criticism of the agency by the academic research community.

**July 19, 2011: House Appropriations Committee Approves FY 2012 CJS bill**

Despite the low likelihood that the House versions of the fiscal year (FY) 2012 appropriations bills will be enacted into law, the House Appropriations Committee approved the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations bill July 7.

Within the bill, NOAA would receive $4.485 billion, $103 million or 2.2 percent below the FY 2011 level and $1.00 billion or 18.2 percent below the President’s FY 2012 budget request. For the Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) account, which provides the majority of funding for the Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), National Weather Service (NWS), and National Ocean Service (NOS) line offices, the Subcommittee would provide $2.73 billion, $650 million (19 percent) below the FY 2012 budget request. Within this amount, NWS would receive the requested level of $1.003 billion. NOAA’s Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account, which provides funding for NOAA satellites and other large infrastructure projects, would receive $1.70 billion, $350 million below the President’s FY 2012 budget request. The Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) would receive an increase of $430 million over the FY 2011 level.

“No funds shall be used to create a Climate Service at NOAA,” the committee report states.

**Lewis-Burke Associates Analysis of President’s FY 2012 Request:**

To date (Feb. 28), the complete budget request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has not yet been released as it is still working its way through the Department of Commerce and Office of Management and Budget approval process. However, NOAA has issued a number of one-pagers that provide preliminary details included in the budget.

The President’s request proposes an overall budget of **$5.498 billion** for NOAA. Signaling the Obama Administration’s continued support for the agency, this represents an increase of $806 million or 17 percent above the FY 2010 enacted level. The request is slightly less than the President’s proposal for FY 2011, though still a significant boost from current year funding. The budget states that funding would allow the agency to —[advance] climate science and services to meet growing demands from the public and private sectors[,] sustain critical satellite programs, and support the activities of the National Ocean Policy, which was created by Executive Order in July 2010. The budget includes a total of $435 million for climate related activities.
Below are preliminary details of the funding proposals included across NOAA line offices. Additional funding details are expected to be released in the coming days.

**NOAA Research – Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)**
The President’s request includes $464.9 million for OAR, an increase of $15.7 million or 3.5 percent above the FY 2010 level. Within this amount are increases to improve climate products and services, weather and air quality research, computing and modeling, and management tools for dealing with sensitive ecosystems. In particular the OAR budget would include an additional $1.5 million for the development of NOAA’s Climate Service Portal; $7 million to accelerate development and use of state of the art models to deal with urgent issues like sea level rise, feedbacks in global carbon cycle, and decadal prediction of extreme events; $10 million to produce climate assessments at national and regional scales; $8 million for carbon observing and analysis systems; $4.7 million to the National Sea Grant College Program to study hazards and extreme events as well as marine aquaculture; and $6.1 million for NOAA’s ocean acidification activities.

**National Ocean Service (NOS)**
NOS would receive $550.6 million, a decrease of $28.1 million or 4.6 percent below the FY 2010 level. The Administration’s priorities with respect to the NOS request include implementing national coastal and marine spatial planning, advancing regional ocean governance, reducing vulnerability of coastal communities, and improving coastal ecosystems. Specifically, the request would provide an increase of $6.8 million to support marine spatial planning activities, $9.5 million for the development and improvement of marine sensors, and $20 million for a targeted competitive grant program to support regional ocean partnerships for improved coastal zone management as well as funding for research on climate change and ocean acidification.

**National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)**
The President’s request includes $992.4 million for NMFS, a decrease of $14.6 million or 1.5 percent below the FY 2010 level. This amount includes targeted increases for species recovery grants, fisheries habitat restoration, and other programs that will assist NOAA in achieving its goal of reducing the number of fish stocks subject to overfishing to zero by the end of 2011.

**National Weather Service (NWS)**
The budget request includes a total of $1.003 billion for NWS, a small increase of $3.3 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. Within this amount, the request includes a $2 million increase for the National Critical Space Weather System, $15.1 million for the Next Generation Air Transportation System, and $3.2 million for the acquisition and deployment of Dual Polarization Technology to NEXRAD systems.

**National Environmental Satellite Service (NESS)**
The request includes $2.209 billion for NESS, an increase of $810 million or about 36 percent above the FY 2010 level. Within this amount are increases for the following sensors and satellite systems:
- $62.5 million for Geostationary Satellite Systems (GOES-R Series)
- $1.060 billion for the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS, formerly NPOESS)
- $30 million for Jason-3 Altimetry Mission, specifically for sea surface height measurements
- $3.7 million for COSMIC-2

With respect to JPSS, the request includes a total of $1.060 billion for FY 2011. The request states that the total cost to complete JPSS is $4.489 billion and includes out year budget estimations through FY 2015.