

NOAA
STEWARDSHIP INFORMATION
DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 22. STEWARDSHIP PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

This note provides information on certain resources entrusted to the Department and certain stewardship responsibilities assumed by the Department. The physical properties of stewardship property, plant, and equipment (Stewardship PP&E) resemble those of the General PP&E that is capitalized traditionally in the financial statements of federal entities. Due to the nature of these assets, however, valuation would be difficult and matching costs with specific periods would not be meaningful. Therefore, federal accounting standards require the disclosure of the nature and quantity of these assets. NOAA is the only entity within the Department that has Stewardship PP&E.

Stewardship Marine Sanctuaries, National Marine Monument, and Conservation Area:

NOAA maintains the following Stewardship PP&E, which are similar in nature to stewardship land:

National Marine Sanctuaries: These protected waters provide a secure habitat for species close to extinction, and also protect historically-significant shipwrecks and prehistoric artifacts. Each of the 13 individual sanctuary sites, which include near-shore coral reefs and open ocean, conducts research and monitoring activities to characterize existing resources and document changes.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) National Marine Monument: The majority of all coral reef habitats located in U.S. waters surround NWHI. The NWHI Marine National Monument, located off the coast of NWHI, encompasses nearly 140,000 square miles of U.S. waters, including 5,178 square miles of relatively undisturbed coral reef habitat that is home to more than 7,000 species. The Monument will be managed by NOAA, with the Department of the Interior and the State of Hawaii.

Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area: This conservation area in Alaska may harbor among the highest diversity of deep-water corals in the world, and protects habitat for deep water corals and other sensitive features that are slow to recover once disturbed by fishing gear or other activities.

Additional information on the above Stewardship PP&E is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section. Written policies to guide the acquisition, maintenance, use, and disposal of the above stewardship responsibilities are currently being developed.

Heritage Assets:

Heritage assets are unique for their historical or natural significance, for their cultural, educational, or artistic importance, or for their significant architectural characteristics. The Department generally expects that these assets will be preserved indefinitely.

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In cases where a heritage asset also has a practical and predominant use for general government operations, the asset is considered a multi-use heritage asset. The cost of a multi-use heritage asset is capitalized as General PP&E and is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Historical artifacts are designated heritage assets if they help illustrate the social, educational, and cultural heritage of NOAA and its predecessor agencies (U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Fish Commission, the Weather Bureau, the Institutes for Environmental Research, the Environmental Science Services Administration, etc.). These include, but are not limited to, bells, gyro compasses, brass citations, flags, pennants, chronometers, ship's seals, clocks, compasses, shipbuilders' contracts, personal equipment, clothing, medals and insignia, barometers, rain gauges, and any items which represent the uniqueness of the mission of NOAA and its predecessor agencies.

NOAA has established policies for heritage assets to ensure the proper care and handling of these assets under its control or jurisdiction. The Deputy Under Secretary of NOAA has established the Heritage Assets Working Committee to administer NOAA's stewardship policies and procedures. In carrying out these policies and procedures, the NOAA Heritage Assets Working Committee:

- Maintains a nationwide inventory of heritage assets, ensuring that they are identified and recorded in the Personal Property Heritage Asset Accountability System,
- Establishes nationwide NOAA policies, procedures, and standards for the preservation, security, handling, storage, and display of NOAA heritage assets,
- Tracks and updates each loan of NOAA heritage assets, including assigning current values and inventory numbers, and reporting the current condition of heritage assets,
- Determines the feasibility of new asset loans, such as meters, standard tide gauges, portraits, and books for exhibit loans, and
- Collects heritage assets and properties of historic, cultural, artistic, or educational significance to NOAA.

NOAA maintains the following heritage assets:

Galveston Laboratory: Galveston Laboratory is comprised of seven buildings that were originally part of Fort Crockett, an Army coastal defense facility built shortly after 1900. These buildings are eligible for placement on the National Register. Due to their historic significance, exterior architectural features, and predominant use in government

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operations, the Galveston Laboratory is considered a multi-use heritage asset. This facility is undergoing a renovation in three phases. Phases I and II are complete. Phase III commenced in October 2004, and is subdivided into three different projects. Phase III-A, renovation of Building 306 and mechanical/electrical site work, was completed in January 2006. Phase III-B, renovation of Buildings 301, 305, and 307, was awarded in September 2005, and is ongoing with an expected completion date of January 2007. The completion of phase III-B has been delayed due to bad weather. Phase III-C, renovation of Building 303 and site work, was awarded in August 2006 and is ongoing with an expected completion date of March 2007. The overall renovation for the Galveston Laboratory is 75 percent complete as of December 31, 2006.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Aquarium: In Woods Hole, Massachusetts, this aquarium was established in 1885 by Spencer Baird, the originator of NMFS. In addition to being part of the first laboratory of today's NMFS, this aquarium is the oldest marine research display aquarium in the world. It is used to educate the public, raise public awareness of NMFS activities, and accommodate in-house research for the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, part of NOAA's mission. The aquarium houses 16 permanent exhibition tanks and approximately 12 free standing aquaria and touch tanks holding more than 140 species of fish and invertebrates. The tanks range in size from 75 to 2,800 gallons. A 10,000 gallon outdoor habitat for resident harbor seals is scheduled for renovation in 2007. The general condition of the aquarium is good. The NMFS Aquarium is considered a multi-use heritage asset because it is also used for NOAA's scientific research, which is part of its mission.

Office of Atmospheric Research (OAR) Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL), Lake Michigan Field Station (LMFS): In Muskegon, Michigan, the GLERL main building, constructed in 1904 by the U.S. Life Saving Service, is eligible for National Register designation and has been recognized by state and local historical societies for its maritime significance. With the creation of the U.S. Coast Guard in 1915, the facility was transferred and served as a base for search and rescue operations for 75 years. In 2004, a renovation project was completed that restored the exterior to its original architecture and color scheme - a style that is considered rare. Today, GLERL carries out research and provides scientific products, expertise, and services required for effective management and protection of Great Lakes and coastal ecosystems. GLERL/LMFS includes three buildings and a research vessel dockage. The function of the field station is to provide a base of operations for GLERL's primary research vessel, which is presently the Research Vessel Laurentian, and to provide a focal point for GLERL's research on Lake Michigan. Due to its historic significance, exterior architectural features, and predominant use in government operations, GLERL/LMFS is considered a multi-use heritage asset.

Collection-type Heritage Assets: NOAA's collection-type heritage assets are comprised primarily of books, publications, manuscripts, records, and nautical chart plates. More information regarding NOAA's collection-type heritage assets is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Stewardship Marine Sanctuaries, Marine National Monument, and Conservation Area:

NOAA maintains the following sanctuaries, Marine National Monument, and conservation area, which are similar in nature to stewardship land:

National Marine Sanctuaries: In 1972, Congress passed the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (Act) in response to a growing awareness of the intrinsic environmental and cultural value of our coastal waters. The Act authorized the Secretary of Commerce to designate discrete areas as National Marine Sanctuaries. These protected waters provide a secure habitat for species close to extinction, and also protect historically-significant shipwrecks and prehistoric artifacts. The sanctuaries are also used for recreational diving and sport fishing, and support valuable commercial industries such as fishing and kelp harvesting. As of December 31, 2006, 13 National Marine Sanctuaries, which include near-shore coral reefs and open ocean, have been designated, covering a total area of 19,000 square miles. The waters and resources of the National Marine Sanctuaries are generally in good condition, though some specific resources (e.g. certain coral reefs, some commercial and recreational fisheries, and some benthic habitats) are threatened. Each individual sanctuary site (Monterey Bay, the Florida Keys, the Olympic Coast, and Channel Island are the largest four) conducts research and monitoring activities to characterize existing resources and document changes.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) Marine National Monument: The majority of all coral reef habitats located in U.S. waters surround the NWHI. The NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve was established by Executive Orders in December 2000 and January 2001, in accordance with the National Marine Sanctuaries Amendments Act of 2000. On June 15, 2006, the President created the world's largest marine conservation area off the coast of the northern Hawaiian Islands. This conservation area, designated the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument, encompasses nearly 140,000 square miles of U.S. waters, including 5,178 square miles of relatively undisturbed coral reef habitat that is home to more than 7,000 species. The Monument will be managed by the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program, with the Department of the Interior and the State of Hawaii.

Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area: On July 28, 2006, NOAA Fisheries Service formally established the Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area in Alaska, which covers 279,114 square nautical miles and may harbor among the highest diversity of deep-water corals in the world. The conservation area established a network of fishing closures in the Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska, and protects habitat for deep water corals and other sensitive features that are slow to recover once disturbed by fishing gear

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or other activities. Six small areas that include fragile coral gardens discovered by NOAA Fisheries Service scientists will be closed to all bottom-contact fishing gear. This effort is part of a network of new marine protected areas in Alaskan waters designed to protect essential fish habitat.

Collection-type Heritage Assets

NOAA's collection-type heritage assets are comprised primarily of books, publications, manuscripts, records, and nautical chart plates. The table below summarizes NOAA's collection-type heritage assets balance as of December 31, 2006. NOAA uses the Condition Assessment Survey (CAS) method to describe the condition of its assets. The CAS method is based on a five-point scale with 1 representing excellent condition; 2 – good condition; 3 – fair condition; 4 – poor condition; and 5 – very poor condition. Assets with the condition assessment level between 1 through 3 are defined as being suitable for public display. The books, publications, and manuscripts, which make up the majority of NOAA's collection-type heritage assets, are in 4 – poor condition, and 5 – very poor condition.

Collection-type Heritage Assets					
Entity	Description of Assets	Quantity of Items Held 9/30/06	FY 2007 Additions	FY 2007 Withdrawals	Quantity of Items Held 12/31/06
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service Library	Publications, books, manuscripts, photographs, and maps	150,725	4,163	0	154,888
Others	Artifacts, artwork, books, films, instruments, maps, and records	112,522		0	112,522
Total		263,247	4,163		267,410

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY STEWARDSHIP INFORMATION

Stewardship Investments

Stewardship investments are substantial investments made by the Federal Government for the benefit of the nation, but are not physical assets owned by the Federal Government. Though treated as expenses when incurred to determine the Department's Net Cost of Operations, these items merit special treatment so that users of Federal financial reports know the extent of investments that are made for the long-term benefit of the nation.

Investments in Non-federal Physical Property:

Non-federal physical property investments are expenses included in the Department's Net Cost of Operations for the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property owned by state and local governments. Based on a review of the Department's programs, NOAA and EDA have significant investments in non-federal physical property.

National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERR): The NER system consists of 27 estuarine reserves protected by federal, state, and local partnerships that work to preserve and protect the nation's estuaries. The NER system helps to fulfill NOAA's stewardship mission to sustain healthy coasts by improving the nation's understanding and stewardship of estuaries. Estuarine reserves are the areas where freshwater from rivers meet the ocean. These areas are known as bays, swamps, sloughs, and sounds. These important coastal habitats are used as spawning grounds and nurseries for the nation's commercial fish and shellfish. Estuaries filter much of the polluted runoff from rivers and streams that would otherwise contaminate oceans. The reserves were created with the passage of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and, as of December 31, 2006, encompassed approximately 1.3 million acres of estuarine waters, wetlands, and uplands. The newest reserve, Mission-Aransas, Texas, was designated on May 3, 2006. NER's are state-operated and managed in cooperation with NOAA. NOAA's investments in non-federal physical property are for the acquisition of lands and development or construction of facilities, auxiliary structures, and public access routes for any NER site.

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program: This program was established under the Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Act of 2002, "for the purpose of protecting important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values, or that are threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state to other uses." The investments in non-federal physical property include matching grants awarded to state and local governments for land acquisition in coastal and estuarine areas. Since FY 2002, matching grants have been directed to 133 such projects.

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Coastal Zone Management Fund: The Coastal Zone Management Program is authorized by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and administered at the federal level by NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management. The investments in non-federal physical property include incidental expenses of land acquisition, and low-cost construction on behalf of various state and local governments, for the purpose of preservation or restoration of coastal resources and habitats. NOAA's financing supports various coastal states in their redevelopment of deteriorating and urbanized waterfronts and ports, as well as providing for public access to beaches and coastal areas. The state and local governments receive funding for these investments through NOAA grant expenditures, and these grant expenditures also include funding for purposes other than the investments in non-federal physical property. There is no mechanism available for the state and local governments to determine and report to NOAA the amount of monies they expend for the investments in non-federal physical property. The Department, accordingly, cannot report the amount of investments in non-federal physical property for the Coastal Zone Management Fund.

The NOAA's investments in non-federal physical property for FY 2003 through FY 2007 were as follows:

(In Millions)

Program	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total
National Estuarine Research Reserves	\$ 24.0	\$ 0.5	\$ 15.4	\$ 6.8	\$ 5.4	\$ 52.1
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	3.6	21.8	15.5	18.5	6.8	66.2
Total	\$ 27.6	\$ 22.3	\$ 30.9	\$ 25.3	\$ 12.2	\$ 118.3

Investments in Human Capital:

Human capital investments are expenses, included in the Department's Net Cost of Operations, for education and training programs that are intended to increase or maintain national economic productive capacity and produce outputs and outcomes that provide evidence of the constant or increasing national productive capacity. These investments exclude education and training expenses for Federal civilian and military personnel. Based on a review of the Department's programs, the most significant dollar investments in human capital are by NOAA.

National Sea Grant College Program: Sea Grant is a nationwide network, administered through NOAA, of 32 university-based programs that work with coastal communities. With the adoption in 1966 of the National Sea Grant College Act, Congress established an academic/industry/government partnership that would enhance the nation's education, economy, and environment into the 21st century. The program supports activities designed to increase public awareness of coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes issues, to provide information to improve management decisions in coastal, ocean, and Great

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Lakes policy, and to train graduate students in marine and Great Lakes science. The Knauss Fellowship Program offers qualified masters and doctoral students the opportunity to spend a year working on marine and Great Lakes policy issues with the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government. There is also a Graduate Fellowship Program for Ph.D. candidates in the specialized areas of population dynamics and marine resource economics. Participants in this program can receive up to 3 years of funding.

National Estuarine Research Reserve Program: This program supports activities designed to increase public awareness of estuary issues, provide information to improve management decisions in estuarine areas, and train graduate students in estuarine science. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System's Graduate Research Fellowship (GRF) Program offers qualified masters and doctoral students the opportunity to address scientific questions of local, regional, and national significance. The result is high-quality research focused on improving coastal management issues. All GRF projects must be conducted in a National Estuarine Research Reserve and enhance the scientific understanding of the reserve's ecosystem. In FY 2006, 47 Graduate Research Fellowships have been awarded.

Educational Partnership Program: This program provides formal education and internship training opportunities for students attending minority-serving institutions. These funds also support field research and conference attendance where students present their research findings. The Undergraduate Scholarship Program is designed to increase the number of students who undertake course work and graduate with degrees in the targeted areas integral to NOAA's mission. Appointments are for 2 years, and are made to students who have recently declared or are about to declare a major in atmospheric, oceanic, or environmental science. The students participate in research, training, and development activities at NOAA offices and facilities during two summer internships. There were 0 students that started the program in FY 2007.

Ernest F. Hollings Undergraduate Scholarship Program: This program was established in 2005 to 1) increase undergraduate training in oceanic and atmospheric science, research, technology, and education, and foster multidisciplinary training opportunities; 2) increase public understanding and support for stewardship of the ocean and atmosphere and improve environmental literacy; 3) recruit and prepare students for public service careers with NOAA and other agencies at the federal, state, and local levels of government; and 4) recruit and prepare students for careers as teachers and educators in oceanic and atmospheric science and to improve scientific and environmental education in the U.S. There were 0 students starting the program in 2007, and the first scholarship recipients are expected to complete the program in May 2007.

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The following table summarizes NOAA's investments in human capital for FY 2003 through FY 2007:

(In Millions)

Program	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total
National Sea Grant College Program	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$.1	\$ 2.8
National Estuarine Research Reserve Program	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0	2.7
Education Partnership Program	N/A	N/A	7.0	13.9	0	20.9
Ernest F. Hollings Undergraduate Scholarship Program	N/A	N/A	0.3	3.8	0	4.1
Total	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.4	\$ 8.9	\$ 19.3	\$.1	\$ 30.5
N/A = Not Applicable						

The following table further summarizes NOAA's human capital investments for FY 2005 to FY 2007 by performance goal:

(In Millions)

Performance Goal	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources Through an Ecosystem Approach to Management	\$ 8.9	\$ 19.3	\$.1

Investments in Research and Development (R&D):

Investments in R&D are expenses that are included in the Department's Net Cost of Operations. The investments are divided into three categories: 1) basic research, the systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and of observable facts without specific applications toward processes or products in mind; 2) applied research, the systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary for determining the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met; and 3) development, the systematic use of the knowledge and understanding gained from research for the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including the design and development of prototypes and processes. The investments are made with the expectation of maintaining or increasing national economic productive capacity, or yielding other future economic and societal benefits. Based on a review of the Department's programs, the only significant investments in R&D are by NIST and NOAA.

NOAA conducts a substantial program of environmental R&D in support of its mission, much of which is performed to improve the U.S.'s understanding of and ability to predict environmental phenomena. The scope of research includes:

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- Improving predictions and warnings associated with the weather, on time scales ranging from minutes to weeks,
- Improving predictions of climate, on time scales ranging from months to centuries, and
- Improving understanding of natural relationships to better predict and manage renewable marine resources and coastal and ocean ecosystems.

NOAA also conducts research that is intended to provide a solid scientific basis for environmental policy-making in government. Examples of this research include determining the stratospheric ozone-depleting potential of proposed substitutes for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and identifying the causes of the episodic high rural ozone levels that significantly damage crops and forests.

NOAA conducts most R&D in-house; however, contractors to NOAA undertake most systems R&D. External R&D work supported by NOAA includes that undertaken through Federal-academic partnerships such as the National Sea Grant College Program, the Cooperative Institutes of the Environmental Research Laboratories, the Climate and Global Change Program, and the Coastal Ocean Program.

Here is a brief description of the major R&D programs of NOAA:

Environmental and Climate: The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research is NOAA's primary research and development office. This office conducts research in three major areas: climate research, weather and air quality research, and ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes research. NOAA's research laboratories, Office of Global Programs, and research partners conduct a wide range of research into complex climate systems, including the exploration and investigation of ocean habitats and resources. NOAA's research organizations conduct applied research on the upper and lower atmosphere as well as the space environment.

Fisheries: NOAA's NMFS is responsible for the management and stewardship of living marine resources and their habitat within the Nation's Exclusive Economic Zone. NMFS manages these resources through science-based conservation and management, and the protection and restoration of healthy ecosystems to ensure their continuation as functioning components of ecosystems, while also affording economic opportunities and enhancing the quality of life for the American public. Fishery stocks and protected species are surveyed, catch data are collected, and research is conducted to better understand the variables affecting the abundance and variety of marine fishes and protected species. Protection of endangered species, restoration of coastal and estuarine fishery habitats, and enforcement of fishery regulations are primary bureau activities. The research and management of living marine resources is conducted in partnership with states, universities, other countries, and international organizations.

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Marine Operations and Maintenance and Aircraft Services: These expenditures support NOAA’s programs requiring operating days and flight hours to collect data at sea and in the air. NOAA’s Marine and Aviation Operations manage a wide variety of specialized aircraft and ships to complete NOAA’s environmental and scientific missions. The aircraft collect the environmental and geographic data essential to NOAA hurricane and other weather and atmospheric research, conduct aerial surveys for hydrologic research to help predict flooding potential from snowmelt, and provide support to NOAA’s fishery research and marine mammal assessment programs. NOAA’s ship fleet provides oceanographic and atmospheric research and fisheries research vessels to support NOAA’s strategic plan elements and mission.

Weather Service: The National Weather Service conducts applied research and development, building upon research conducted by NOAA laboratories and the academic community. Applied meteorological and hydrological research is integral to providing more timely and accurate weather, water, and climate services to the public.

Other Programs: As a national lead for coastal stewardship, National Ocean Service promotes a wide range of research activities to create the strong science foundation required to advance the sustainable use of our precious coastal systems. Our understanding of the coastal environment is enhanced through coastal ocean activities that support science and resource management programs. The National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service, through its Office of Research and Applications, conducts atmospheric, climatological, and oceanic research into the use of satellite data for monitoring environmental characteristics and their change. It also provides guidance for the development and evolution of spacecraft and sensors to meet future needs.

NOAA’s R&D investments by program for FY 2003 through FY 2007 were as follows:

(In Millions)

Program	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total
Environmental and Climate	\$ 351.4	\$ 317.9	\$ 307.8	\$ 324.2	\$ 69.6	\$1,370.9
Fisheries	156.4	70.6	53.5	56.3	13.1	349.9
Marine Operations and Maintenance and Aircraft Services	90.4	51.7	57.5	50.7	12.3	262.6
Weather Service	20.4	17.6	26.9	15.1	5.5	85.5
Other	83.3	116.5	124.9	124.1	25.4	474.2
Total	\$ 701.9	\$ 574.3	\$ 570.6	\$ 570.4	\$125.9	\$2,543.1

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The following table summarizes NOAA's R&D investments for FY 2003 through FY 2007 by R&D category:

(In Millions)

R&D Category	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total
Applied Research	\$ 680.8	\$ 546.7	\$ 514.8	\$ 523.1	\$ 113.3	\$ 2378.7
Development	21.1	27.6	55.8	47.3	12.6	164.4
Total	\$ 701.9	\$ 574.3	\$ 570.6	\$ 570.4	\$ 125.9	\$ 2,543.1

The following tables further summarize NOAA's R&D investments for FY 2007 and FY 2006 by performance goal:

(In Millions)

FY 2007			
Performance Goal	Applied Research	Development	Total
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources Through an Ecosystem-based Management	\$ 50.2	\$ 3.4	\$ 53.6
Understand Climate Variability and Change to Enhance Society's Ability to Plan and Respond	38.0	.3	38.3
Serve Society's Needs for Weather and Water Information	24.5	8.9	33.4
Support the Nation's Commerce with Information for Safe, Efficient, and Environmentally Sound Transportation	0.6	0	0.6
Total	\$ 113.3	\$ 12.6	\$ 125.9

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FY 2006			
Performance Goal	Applied Research	Development	Total
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources Through an Ecosystem Approach to Management	\$ 250.7	\$ 14.0	\$ 264.7
Understand Climate Variability and Change to Enhance Society's Ability to Plan and Respond	160.2	12.3	172.5
Serve Society's Needs for Weather and Water Information	109.0	20.9	129.9
Support the Nation's Commerce with Information for Safe, Efficient, and Environmentally Sound Transportation	3.2	0.1	3.3
Total	\$ 523.1	\$ 47.3	\$ 570.4