

CREDIT NOAA National Geodetic Survey



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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

NOAA's Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) are a network of over 1,800 permanently installed, survey-grade GPS receivers managed by NOAA's National Geodetic Survey in collaboration with over 200 different government and private organizations.

In fiscal year 2011, NOAA's CORS network provided \$1.035 billion in direct economic benefits – a 29% increase over benefits provided in fiscal year 2010.



NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

In the U.S., where over half of us live along the coast and more than 78 percent of our overseas trade by volume comes and goes through our seaports, the health of our coasts is intricately connected to the health of our Nation's economy.⁸ Through the National Ocean Service (NOS), NOAA is the lead Federal agency providing science-based solutions to address evolving economic, environmental, and social pressures on our oceans and coasts. NOS observes, measures, assesses, and manages the Nation's coastal, ocean and Great Lakes areas, provides critical navigation products and services, and conducts response and restoration activities to protect vital coastal resources. Federal agencies, states, local governments,



Debris from the tsunami that devastated Japan in March 2011 could reach the United States as early as this winter, according to predictions by NOAA scientists.

non-profits, and the private sector utilize NOS products and services to make informed policy, management, and business decisions, which have strong implications for economic activity and the health of ecosystems along the Nation's coasts.

NOS also works with other NOAA Line Offices to achieve broader NOAA goals. For example, NOS contributes to the National Weather Service tsunami warning forecasts by providing real-time tidal data from the National Water Level Observation Network. This data is a critical component of the U.S. National Tsunami Warning System and enables accurate warnings, effective models of tsunami arrival times, and timely evacuation orders. In addition, NOS works with the National Marine Fisheries Service and NOAA's General Counsel for Natural Resources to form NOAA's Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP). DARRP collaborates with other agencies, industry, and citizens to protect coastal and marine resources, respond to pollution incidents, assess risk and injuries, and restore damaged resources.

Healthy and resilient coastal communities are essential to the Nation's economy, providing the Nation with goods through our ports, food to support local communities and industry, and recreational opportunities for Americans and international travelers alike. Yet these communities are vulnerable to sea-level rise, severe storms, habitat loss and frequent disasters. Against these challenges, NOS fosters vibrant coastal economies by enabling safe and efficient marine transportation, restoring coastal habitat, protecting unique marine resources, and delivering data and products from real-time

⁸ 2003 Pocket Guide to Transportation Table 5-5, U.S. Department of Transportation



ocean and coastal observations to meet resource managers’ needs. For example, The NOAA Physical Oceanographic Real Time System (PORTS®) is a decision support tool that improves the safety and efficiency of maritime commerce and coastal resource management through the integration of real-time environmental observations, forecasts and other geospatial information. PORTS® provides observations and predictions of water levels, currents, salinity, and meteorological parameters (e.g., winds, atmospheric pressure, air and water temperatures) that mariners need to navigate safely.

NOS also conducts and oversees essential applied research on topics such as harmful algal blooms and hypoxia. This research leads to improved forecasting, helping resource managers ensure the safety of coastal resource users during these types of events. In addition, NOS activities inform science-based ocean and coastal resource management, as well as ecosystem-based management, an approach which NOS has successfully demonstrated through the National Marine Sanctuaries Program.

NOS programs also help NOAA achieve its Next Generation Strategic Plan long-term goal of ensuring resilient coastal communities and economies through comprehensive planning and management to address competing ocean and coastal uses, provision of geospatial services to support coastal communities, and the availability of the best natural and social science for coastal decision makers.

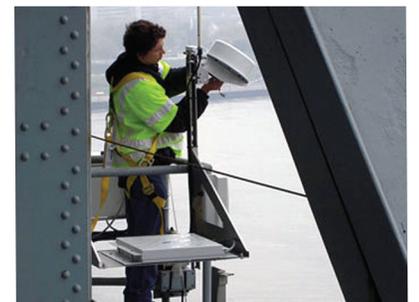
FY 2011 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

NOAA, the Department of Interior, and five states – the members of the Trustee Council- reached an unprecedented agreement with BP in 2011 to provide \$1 billion for early restoration projects in the Gulf of Mexico, as down payment on compensation for the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. This early restoration agreement, the largest of its kind ever reached, represents a first step toward fulfilling BP’s obligation to restore injured public resources, including the loss of use of those resources by affected people. The Trustees will use the money to fund projects such as the rebuilding of coastal marshes, replenishment of damaged beaches, conservation of sensitive areas for ocean habitat for injured wildlife, and restoration of barrier islands and wetlands that provide natural protection from storms. This money provides an opportunity to help restoration get started sooner. The selection of early restoration projects includes a public process, and is overseen by the Trustees.



Coastal marshes, like these in Louisiana, will be restored with early restoration funding

In January 2011, Carnival Cruise Lines expressed concerns about reduced clearance on the Dames Point Bridge in Jacksonville, Florida. They were prepared to divert their ships and the \$3.4 million in critical tourism revenue they generate for the Jacksonville economy. In response to a request from the Florida Department of Transportation, NOAA installed an air gap measuring system on the Dames Point Bridge. The air gap system is a tool that measures the clearance between the water surface and a bridge, enabling large vessels, such as cruise liners and commercial shipping vessels, to pass safely under the bridge. With the addition of this system, Carnival Cruise Lines kept their vessels on their original routes to Jacksonville. This is an example of how NOS products and services benefit local communities and industries, and help to sustain and grow strong economies.



An employee from the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services installs an air gap sensor which measures bridge clearance on the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, New York. The sensor is part of the New York/New Jersey Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System. Information from the sensor is critical for under-bridge clearance, as ships continue to maximize channel depths and widths while, at the same time, push the bounds of bridge heights

**FY 2013 REQUEST****\$478,066,000**

NOAA requests a total of \$478,066,000 and 1,224 FTEs to support the continued and enhanced operations of the National Ocean Service. This total includes Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) and other Mandatory and Discretionary accounts. For the Discretionary accounts this includes a decrease of \$8,906,000 and 18 FTEs from the FY 2012 estimate. This reduction is comprised of a net decrease of \$7,697,000 and 14 FTEs in program changes plus a decrease of \$1,209,000 and 4 FTEs for Adjustments to Base (ATB).

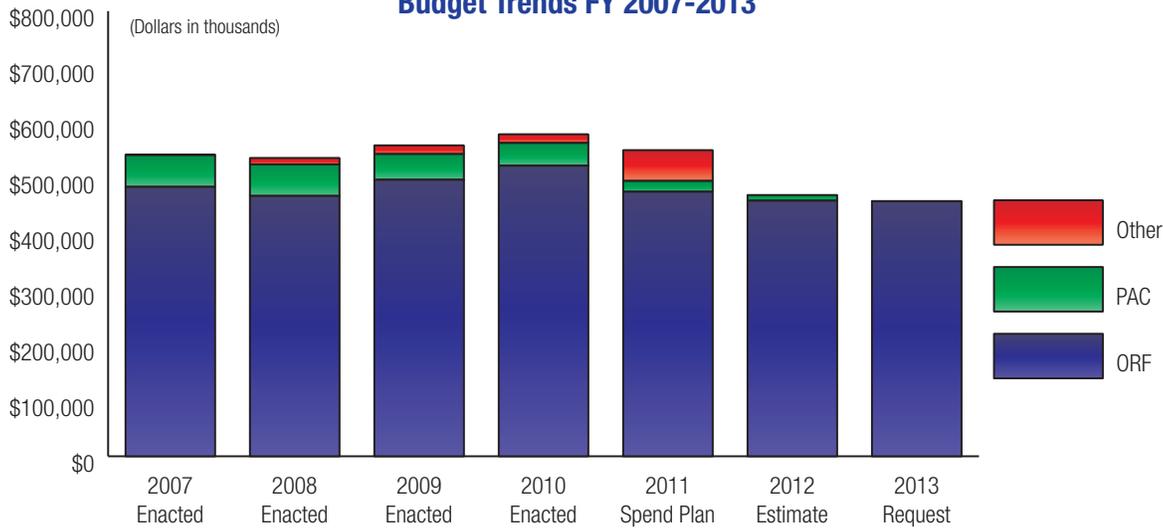
In FY 2013, NOS will support the highest priority and most essential services for coastal communities and the Nation. NOS will continue to create solutions to improve coastal management by providing science-based services and strengthening place-based initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to risks such as storm surge and sea level rise. NOS will continue to improve alignment of coastal habitat-related efforts to achieve long-term habitat protection and coastal resiliency. In addition, NOS will use its social science expertise and partnerships to enhance the effectiveness of NOS products and services.



NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	FY 2011 SPEND PLAN	FY 2012 ESTIMATE	FY 2013 REQUEST	INCREASE (DECREASE)
NOS — ORF				
Navigation Services	\$154,200	\$147,958	\$149,589	\$1,631
Ocean Resources Conservation & Assessment	168,941	163,260	166,077	2,817
Ocean and Coastal Management	152,335	148,154	142,800	(5,354)
Total, NOS - ORF	475,476	459,372	458,466	(906)
Total, NOS - PAC	19,366	8,000	0	(8,000)
Total, NOS - Other	55,326	22,600	19,600	(3,000)
GRAND TOTAL NOS (Direct Obligations)	\$550,168	\$489,972	\$478,066	(\$11,906)
Total FTE	1,274	1,242	1,224	(18)

**NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
Budget Trends FY 2007-2013**



ORF: Operations, Research, and Facilities

PAC: Procurement, Acquisition, & Construction

Other: Sanctuaries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund; Coastal Impact Assistance Fund; Coastal Zone Management Fund; Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund



FY 2013 ORF BUDGET SUMMARY

NOAA requests a total of \$458,466,000 and 1,208 FTEs to support the Operations, Facilities, and Research (ORF) of the National Ocean Service. This is a decrease of \$906,000 and 17 FTEs from the FY 2012 level. This reduction includes an increase of \$303,000 and a decrease of 13 FTEs in program changes plus a decrease of \$1,209,000 and 4 FTEs for ATBs. Adjustments include the following transfers:

- NOAA requests a technical adjustment to move \$498,000 and 1 FTE from NOS Estuary Restoration Program to NMFS Habitat Management & Restoration. This transfer will shift the responsibilities of the NOAA's Estuary Restoration Program to the Office of Habitat Conservation
- NOAA requests a technical adjustment to move \$4,618,000 and 3 FTE from NOS Marine Debris to NMFS Habitat Management & Restoration. This transfer will shift the responsibilities of NOAA's Marine Debris Program to the Office of Habitat Conservation.

NOS — ORF PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2013:

Select program changes (generally above \$500,000) are highlighted below at the sub-activity level. A summary of funding by Program, Project and Activity (PPA) is located in Chapter 9, *Appendices*. Detailed descriptions of all program changes by PPA are located in the NOAA FY 2013 Congressional Justification.

NAVIGATION SERVICES

\$149,589,000

NOAA requests a decrease of \$130,000 and 17 FTEs for a total of \$149,589,000 and 533 FTEs under the Navigation Services sub-activity.

Mapping and Charting: NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,448,000 and 17 FTEs. This is comprised of one increase and two decreases:



A navigation response team deployed to Maine's dangerous Cobscook Bay in 2010. The Eastport fishing community asked for full bottom surveys and updates to nautical charts after several men lost their lives when their boats capsized.

Mapping and Charting Base, Eliminate Navigation Response Teams: NOAA requests a decrease of \$2,300,000 and 17 FTEs to terminate the Navigation Response Team (NRT) program in FY 2013. NRTs currently provide 24/7 emergency hydrographic survey support to the U.S. Coast Guard, port officials, and other first responders in the wake of accidents and natural events that create navigation hazards which impede safe and efficient marine transportation and commerce. However, there are more cost-effective ways to support this activity. Beginning in FY 2013, NOAA will pursue an agreement to provide technical assistance to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which has the authority to fund the assessment of navigational hazards associated with Presidentially-declared disasters.

Mapping and Charting Base, Support Mapping and Charting Activities: NOAA requests an increase of \$1,060,000 and 0 FTEs to improve the accuracy of nautical charts for safe navigation. Mapping and charting activities ensure safe navigation, maintain hydrographic expertise, and support coastal management. The information provided through NOAA's nautical charts is an essential contribution to jobs and the economy by supporting a safe, efficient and environmentally sound marine



transportation system. This increase to the Mapping and Charting program provides the expertise needed for verification and validation of survey data. Specifically, survey data collected from NOAA and contractors will be applied to nautical charts and made accessible for non-navigations uses.

Hydrographic Research & Technology Development: NOAA requests a decrease of \$318,000 and 0 FTE to reduce grant funding at the Joint Hydrographic Center.

NOAA's Joint Hydrographic Center (JHC) evaluates sonar technologies and processes to improve efficiencies in hydrographic data acquisition. At this funding level, NOAA will reduce the amount of grant funding provided to NOAA's Joint Hydrographic Center that supports research personnel. The program will continue to develop improved standards and methods for collecting data and creating Integrated Ocean and Coastal Mapping (IOCM) products such as habitat maps from nautical charting data, or nautical charting data from fish survey assessments on an adjusted timetable. NOAA will procure new technologies for hydrographic testing and development as resources allow.

Tides and Currents: NOAA requests an increase of \$1,226,000 and 0 FTEs. This is comprised of one increase:

Tide and Current Data Base, Enhance the Tide and Current Data Program: NOAA requests an increase of \$1,226,000 and 0 FTEs to ensure that timely, accurate and reliable oceanographic data and products are available when most needed.

Tide and Current data is essential for navigation safety, oil spill response, National Weather Service storm surge and tsunami warnings, and long-term sea level change planning. Ensuring the availability of timely, accurate and reliable data helps ensure that these services are efficient and provide the most value to the American people. This increase will enable NOAA to inspect an additional 60 National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) stations per year to adequately maintain and operate the full multi-mission functions of the network. NOAA will also collect data on coastal currents at an additional 30 locations per year, for a total of 70, which will help to improve tidal current predictions for mariners and watermen, for search and rescue operations, and enhance the response efforts for oil spills and other hazards.



The Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (COOPS) conducts surveys of tidal currents in response to user requests. Here, scientists deploy current meter buoys and anchors used for the surveys.

OCEAN RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT \$166,077,000

NOAA requests an increase of \$6,543,000 and 4 FTEs for a total of \$166,077,000 and 426 FTEs under the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment sub-activity.

Ocean Assessment Program: NOAA requests an increase of \$2,383,000 and 0 FTEs. This is comprised of three increases, two decreases and two terminations:

IOOS Regional Observations, Develop Improved Marine Sensors: NOS requests an increase of \$6,564,000 and 0 FTEs for IOOS Regional Observations to develop and improve marine sensors that will monitor changing conditions in the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes. With this increase NOAA will establish a \$10,000,000 marine sensor program by reallocating \$3,436,000 within the funds available to the regional associations and other grant recipientsto participate in this effort. Approximately 100



Scientists from the Office of Coast Survey and the University of New Hampshire lower a sophisticated echo sounder into the water to create a three-dimensional map of the sea floor. The data collected will help scientists better understand the underwater landscape and improve climate and ocean current circulation models.

million Americans use coastal and Great Lakes waters for recreation each year, many of them multiple times, and they are exposed to an increasingly dangerous array of ocean health threats. Through this increase, NOAA will make competitive awards for the development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation of marine sensor technologies that will help to deliver rapid and cost-effective data to inform our understanding of coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes ecosystems, supporting better decision-making to improve public, animal, and ecosystem health and their connections to a strong economy. To ensure the most efficient use of limited resources, demonstrations will focus on topics with potential to result in significant improvements to meet National Ocean Policy priorities related to: 1) informing decisions and improving understanding, 2) water quality, and 3) observations, mapping, and infrastructure.

Coastal Services Center, Reduce Number of New Coastal Services Center Products: NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,433,000 and 0 FTEs for the Coastal Services Center (CSC).

CSC provides the technology, information, and management strategies used by local, state, and national organizations to address complex coastal issues. This reduction will result in the development of fewer new or enhanced climate products by CSC. However, NOAA will seek to leverage external resources and capabilities through its ongoing partnerships with states and other Federal agencies to ensure that coastal communities continue to be aware of and are able to access the broader range of Federal (and non-Federal) services that CSC helps support. CSC will continue to support its regionally-targeted activities in FY 2013 (i.e., Pacific, Gulf, and West) as well as the Coastal Storms Program.

Coastal Services Center, Eliminate Regional Geospatial Modeling Grants: NOAA requests a decrease of \$2,861,000 and 0 FTEs for the Regional Geospatial Modeling grant program. NOAA does not propose to continue this Congressionally-directed program in FY 2013. Base funding from CSC and the National Geodetic Survey already supports a range of geospatial requirements including capacity building and the development of tools and models.

Response and Restoration: NOAA requests an increase of \$2,536,000 and 4 FTEs. This is comprised of two increases:



Gulf of Mexico Restoration Effort: Edward Wisner Donation Marsh Restoration.

Response and Restoration Base, Enhance NOAA's Natural Resource Damage Assessment Capacity: NOAA requests an increase of \$2,000,000 and 4 FTEs to improve NOAA's capacity to conduct Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) and to expedite the restoration process. As a natural resource trustee, NOAA is charged with conducting a NRDA in collaboration with affected tribal, state and Federal co-trustees to assess and restore natural resources injured by an oil spill or other hazardous chemical release (as well as ship groundings). NOAA frequently must use base funds to conduct damage assessments following oil and chemical spills, perform legal work toward settlements, and to carry out restoration planning. NOAA will use this increased funding to hire additional staff to advance the more than 200 cases (in addition to Deepwater Horizon) for which



NOAA is currently engaged in as a trustee. Some of these cases represent hundreds of millions of dollars in potential settlements—a substantial investment in habitat restoration across the Nation. Expediting the backlog of NRDA cases will lead to swifter recourse for the public when public trust resources are harmed as a result of pollution events.

Response and Restoration Base, Enhance NOAA's Response and Restoration Capacity: NOAA requests an increase of \$536,000 and 0 FTEs to improve NOAA's capacity to prepare for and respond to coastal environmental hazards. NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) protects coastal and marine resources, mitigates threats, reduces harm, and restores ecological function. This increase will provide for: 1) greater NOAA engagement in and support for spill response preparedness in the Arctic, including review of plans and participation in Arctic drills and exercises, 2) the activation of ERMA modules in a robust cloud server environment to ensure reliable access to ERMA services critical to helping decision makers mitigate and remediate the environmental and economic impacts of oil spills, chemical releases and ship groundings, and 3) development of a comprehensive toolkit of response tools and training programs.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS): NOAA requests an increase of \$1,624,000 and 0 FTEs. This is comprised of one decrease and one increase:

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science: NOAA requests a decrease of \$344,000 and 0 FTEs to reflect savings from a realignment of NCCOS intramural research activities. In FY 2010 and 2011, NCCOS has been engaged in an ongoing evaluation and transformation of its intramural research portfolio. This has resulted in consolidating scientific priorities into four thematic areas consistent with Congressional direction, Administration and Agency priorities, and in line with NCCOS capabilities. In FY 2013, NCCOS will transition out of the laboratories in Oxford, MD and Kasitsna Bay, AK. Additionally, administrative functions have been streamlined and consolidated to increase the efficiency of operations. Achieving administrative efficiencies has resulted in a reduced number of contract positions at the Center for Coastal Ecosystem Health and Biomolecular Research in Charleston, SC and at NCCOS Headquarters in Silver Spring, MD.

Competitive Research, National Centers for Coastal and Ocean Science Competitive Research: NOAA requests an increase of \$1,968,000 and 0 FTEs for NCCOS's Competitive Research program. NCCOS's Competitive Research program supports competitive, peer reviewed interdisciplinary research investigations with finite life cycles focused on priority coastal ecosystem issues. Research projects are selected through national competitions to ensure that they are not only of the highest scientific integrity but that they provide actionable information that can be used by coastal managers such as long- and short-term ecological forecasts. With this increase, NOAA will continue to focus on the highest priority research projects including harmful algal blooms, hypoxia, and coastal ecosystem research.



*This deep red harmful algae, called *Lingulodinium polyedrum*, often produces brightly colored water discoloration. It has been associated with fish and shellfish mortality events, but its threat to human health is still being evaluated. (photo credit: Kai Schumann, California Department of Public Health volunteer)*



OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

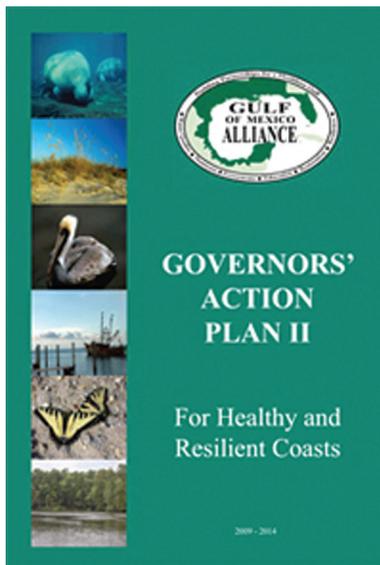
\$142,800,000

NOAA requests a decrease of \$6,110,000 and 0 FTEs for a total of \$142,800,000 and 249 FTEs under the Ocean and Coastal Management sub-activity.

Coastal Management: NOAA requests a decrease of \$3,067,000 and 0 FTEs. This is comprised of two decreases and two increases:

CZ and Stewardship, Coastal Zone Management Programs and Coastal Services: NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,055,000 and 0 FTEs for the consolidation of NOAA's coastal programs. NOAA must ensure that government resources are utilized as efficiently as possible and focused on current and emerging coastal management challenges. An internal review of NOAA's coastal activities is being undertaken to provide a more streamlined and focused coastal program. The proposed savings will be realized by merging the administration of multiple coastal programs.

Regional Ocean Partnership Grants, Expand Regional Ocean Partnership Grants: NOAA requests an increase of \$511,000 and 0 FTEs to expand a targeted competitive grant program to advance regional ocean management through support for regional ocean partnerships (ROPs). ROPs support the effective management of ocean and coastal resources that contribute \$230 billion each year to the national economy in market based outputs, in addition to the effective management of ecological systems that increase property values and the quality of life in coastal areas. Working through regional public processes, these governor-led partnerships have identified critical coastal and ocean management issues facing multiple states in a region, such as: coastal water quality, nutrient loading and clean beaches, and habitat restoration, protection and characterization. A comprehensive regional approach to science-based, place-based planning for multiple uses of ocean and coastal resources yields many tangible benefits. This increase will enable the grant program to continue to support key priority actions identified in the plans of existing regional ocean partnerships (Gulf of Mexico Alliance, Northeast Regional Ocean Council, Mid-Atlantic Regional Council on the Ocean, the South Atlantic Alliance, and the West Coast Governors Alliance on Ocean Health), as well as the development and implementation of place-based ocean management plans in other regions (e.g. the Pacific and Caribbean territories, and Alaska).



Cover image of the Governors' Action Plan II Building on successes of the first Action Plan, the Gulf States and their partners developed the Governors' Action Plan II, a farther-reaching, five-year regional plan that looks to expand partnerships. Photo credit: Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan

National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS), NERRS Program: NOAA requests a decrease of \$2,733,000 and 0 FTEs for the NERRS program. NERRS is a national network protecting more than 1.3 million coastal and estuarine acres in 28 reserves located in 22 states and Puerto Rico for purposes of long-term research, environmental monitoring, education and stewardship. At this funding level, NOAA will eliminate the NERRS graduate fellowship program and decrease funding to each of the 28 reserves across the U.S. However, NERRS will continue their commitment to their core mission by working with local communities and regional groups to address natural resource management issues, such as non-point source pollution, habitat restoration, and invasive species.



Ocean Management: NOAA requests a decrease of \$3,043,000 and 0 FTEs. This is comprised of one decrease and one reduction:

NOAA requests a decrease of \$3,043,000 and 0 FTEs within the Marine Sanctuaries Program. The FY 2013 President’s Budget proposes to consolidate the National Marine Protected Areas Center with the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries to create a single more efficient and effective program. This request will continue support for the 13 Sanctuaries in the National Marine Sanctuary System, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, and National Marine Protected Areas Center as required by Executive Order 13158. The proposed consolidation will allow NOAA to fully leverage ONMS capacities and regional networks for management MPAs and foster more effective information sharing among national and regional ocean management interests. At the requested funding level NOAA will support the highest priorities of all its mandates, maintain its unique capabilities, and continue engaging coastal communities and stakeholders to promote science-based stewardship of designated areas.

FY 2013 PAC BUDGET SUMMARY

NOAA requests a total of \$0 and 0 FTEs to support the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) of the National Ocean Service. This is a decrease of \$8,000,000 and 1 FTE from the FY 2012 level. This reduction includes a decrease of \$8,000,000 in program changes and a decrease of 1 FTE plus \$0 and 0 FTEs for Adjustments to Base (ATB).

NOS — PAC PROGRAM CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2013:

Select program changes (generally above \$500,000) are highlighted below at the sub-activity level. A summary of funding by Program, Project and Activity (PPA) is located in Chapter 9, *Appendices*. Detailed descriptions of all program changes by PPA are located in the NOAA FY 2013 Congressional Justification.

ACQUISITION

\$0

NOAA requests a decrease of \$3,000,000 and 0 FTE for a total of \$0 and 0 FTE. This is comprised of one termination:

Terminate new Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation (CELCP) Program activities: NOAA requests a decrease of \$3,000,000 and 1 FTE to terminate CELCP. Existing awards funded in FY 2012 or earlier will be tracked to completion by NOAA staff. NOAA plans to halt new activities given the role and resources of other Federal agencies that can implement this type of land conservation and acquisition program.



CONSTRUCTION

\$0

NOAA requests a decrease of \$5,000,000 and 0 FTEs for a total of \$0 and 0 FTEs. This is comprised of two terminations:

Terminate National Estuarine Research Reserve System Acquisition and Construction: NOAA requests a decrease of \$1,000,000 and 0 FTEs to terminate funding for National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) Land Acquisition and Construction. Under the proposed budget, no NERRS acquisition and construction grants will be awarded after FY 2012. Existing awards will be tracked to completion by NOAA staff.

Terminate National Marine Sanctuary Procurement, Acquisition and Construction: NOAA requests a decrease of \$4,000,000 and 0 FTEs to terminate funding for a dedicated National Marine Sanctuary System Procurement, Acquisition and Construction program. NOAA will defer the initiation of new, or the completion of ongoing, sanctuary administrative facilities and visitor center projects throughout the National Marine Sanctuary system.

MANDATORY FUNDS

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

The Coastal Zone Management Fund (CZMF) was established under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508). The CZMF receives loan repayments (mandatory) from the Coastal Energy Impact Program. In FY 2012 NOAA proposes to permanently cancel all balances in the CZMF and treat any future receipts in accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act.

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 ORF 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) natural resource damage assessment while the Departments of Commerce and Justice seek full reimbursement from potentially responsible parties, and (2) 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. These program functions are conducted jointly within NOAA by the Office of General Counsel, the National Ocean Service, and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

SANCTUARIES ENFORCEMENT ASSET FORFEITURE FUND

Sanctuaries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund receives proceeds from civil penalties and forfeiture claims against responsible parties, as determined through court settlements or agreements, for viola-



tions of NOAA sanctuary regulations. Penalties received are held in sanctuary site-specific accounts from year to year as the funds are spent on resource protection within the sanctuary site where the penalty or forfeiture occurred. Funds are expended for resource protection purposes which may include all aspects of law enforcement (from equipment to labor), community oriented policing programs, and other resource protection and management measures such as the installation of mooring buoys or restoration of injured resources.