



Total Request: \$394,609,000¹

ORF: \$364,486,000

PAC: \$27,905,000

Coastal Zone Management Fund: [\$3,000,000]

Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund (EIRF): \$5,218,000

The National Ocean Service (NOS) is the primary Federal agency working for the coast through the observation, measurement, assessment, and management of the Nation's coastal and ocean areas, as well as conducting response and restoration activities to protect vital coastal resources. More than 139 million people – over 50 percent of the national total – currently reside along the narrow coastal fringes. The population in these coastal areas is expected to increase to about 165 million by the year 2015. This population growth and development places many of the Nation's coastal areas under increasing pressure. 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 to create the strong science foundation required to advance the sustainable use of our precious coastal systems. NOS contributes significantly to achieving four of NOAA's seven Strategic Plan Goals: Sustain Healthy Coasts, Promote Safe Navigation, Build Sustainable Fisheries, and Recover Protected Species. NOS provides improvements in the quality, quantity, geographic distribution, and timeliness of ocean and coastal observations. Mapping, charting, geodetic, and oceanographic activities produce marine and coastal data to increase the efficiency and safety of marine commerce and support coastal resource management. NOS protects and restores coastal resources injured by releases of oil and other hazardous materials. NOS also manages marine sanctuaries and, in partnership with the coastal states, helps manage the Nation's valuable coastal zones and nationally significant estuarine reserves. Understanding of the coastal environment is enhanced through coastal ocean activities which support science and resource management programs.

¹ The total request for NOS of \$394,609,000 does not include the general offset from the CZM Fund of \$3,000,000 in FY 2002.

NOS' role as a leader in coastal stewardship supports many of the recommendations contained in the report: "Turning to the Sea: America's Ocean Future." These recommendations help provide the framework for a comprehensive ocean agenda which will guide Federal efforts into the 21st Century. To meet the challenges posed in the report, NOS seeks increases under the Coastal Conservation Activities,

Modernization of Marine Transportation System (MTS), and People and Infrastructure Initiatives. These increases will help strengthen the understanding and protection of our valuable ocean resources and foster our Nation's economic competitiveness.

Increases are proposed as part of the Coastal Conservation Activities Initiative. Under this initiative, an increase is requested to expand Coastal Zone Management grants to enable coastal states to address such issues of national importance as the impact of coastal storms, declining water quality, shortage of public shoreline access, loss of wetlands, deteriorating waterfronts, and the challenge of balancing economic and environmental demands in the coastal zone. Increases are also requested to enhance our ability to effectively manage the National Marine Sanctuaries, intensify habitat protection through the National Estuarine Research Reserve System and strengthen and improve marine protected area (MPA) programs and their conservation goals through improved Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial coordination and collaboration to fill shared information, technical and operational needs.

Increases are proposed to address the recommendations of the Marine Transportation System (MTS) report. The MTS initiative will modernize the Nation's suite of nautical charts, and enhance the coastal water level observation system and the geodetic positioning reference system needed to ensure safe navigation. NOAA also requests increases to maintain and improve the scientific expertise to respond to hazardous releases when they occur and restore damaged coastal resources. NOAA also proposes to begin a pilot project to better address the impacts of coastal storms on maritime users and communities. NOAA's integrated suite of surveying, charting, water level, and positioning services is capable of increasing the efficient movement of goods while significantly reducing the risk of marine accidents and resulting environmental damage. Economic benefits include reducing vessel fuel consumption and port pollution, supporting just-in-time delivery of goods, enhancing the competitiveness of U.S. exports, and restoration of important coastal resources that support tourism, fishing, and other ocean and coastal-dependent industries.

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs)

NOAA requests a net decrease of \$8.9 million for ATBs which reflects increases for inflationary costs, technical adjustments (both increases and decreases), restoration of the FY 2001 rescission and terminations.

Mandatory Pay, Inflationary Costs, and Adjustment: -\$8.9 million

NOAA requests an increase for NOS of \$7.3 million to address essential ATBs for the NOS base operations and system account. This will fund the FY 2002 federal pay raise of approximately 3.6% and annualize the FY 2001 pay raise of 3.8% as well as provide inflationary increases for certain non-labor activities, including service contracts, and rent charges from the General Services Administration (GSA). Funding for these cost increases is critical for NOS to maintain adequate services to the Nation.

Other Adjustments-to-Base include two technical ATBs: a \$19.2 million technical decrease ATB transfer of days-at-sea to NOAA Program Support now consolidated within OMAO, and a technical adjustment increase of \$3.0 million related to the Coastal Zone Management Fund.

Restoration of FY 2001 Rescission: \$0.8 million

NOAA requests an increase of \$0.8 million to restore the FY 2001 rescission. Restoration of these funds in FY 2002 is required to sustain NOS navigation, science and coastal and ocean management service to the Nation. In FY 2002, NOS will restore funding to provide critical training for staff, grants to states, and support for research and navigation services.

Terminations: -\$47.7 million

NOAA requests a decrease of \$47.7 million to reflect the discontinuation of many programs including: the Seacoast Science Center (\$1.3 million), Louisiana Brown Marsh Restoration (\$2.9 million), South Carolina Pfiesteria Research (\$0.5 million), New Hampshire Marsh Restoration (\$1.0 million), River Restorations (Dupage River, Detroit River, and Lower Rouge River - \$11.5 million), Great Lakes Community Restoration Grants (\$30.0 million) and the Northwest Straits Citizens Advisory Committee (\$0.5 million).

Detailed Program Increases by Sub-Activity

Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF)

Navigation Services

\$106.7 million

The total requests of \$106.7 million for Navigation Services represents a net increase of \$10.5 million above the FY 2001 Enacted level. The FY 2002 Presidents Budget funds a suite of navigation products and services that help ensure the safety of marine transportation, while improving the economic efficiency and competitiveness of U.S. commerce. This suite includes traditional products and services, such as paper charts and tide predictions, as well as powerful new electronic navigation charts and real-time oceanographic systems. This subactivity also supports the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), a highly accurate and accessible geographic positioning framework which underpins a wide array of defense, transportation, public works, earth science, mapping and charting, and other activities critical to the Nation's economic infrastructure. Included in this subactivity is funding (at FY 200 levels) for the NOAA/University of New Hampshire Joint Center for Hydrographic Excellence (\$2.6 million), the Height Modernization implementation activities in conjunction with states of California and North Carolina (\$1.0 million per state), and \$20.5 million to reduce the hydrographic survey backlog. One-time funding for the Seacoast Science Center of \$1.3 million is not included.

The Navigation Services base had a net increase of \$2.9 million due to program terminations, restoration of the FY 2001 rescission and receipt of ATBs to cover non-avoidable increases for employee pay, rent and other charges.

Mapping and Charting: \$45.2 million

Electronic Navigational Charts: \$3.6 million

NOAA requests an increase of \$3.6 million for Electronic Navigational Charts. This investment is to construct additional Electronic Navigational Charts (ENCs), enhance existing ENCs to provide a more complete picture of the waterway, and provide for the continued maintenance of the completed ENCs (an estimated 200 in maintenance at the end of FY 2002). The ENC is a significant component of NOAA's integrated *systems approach* to the development and delivery of navigation services designed to provide the essential information required to navigate safely in and out of the Nation's ports and harbors. In support of ENC funding will be used to continue efforts to provide complete, quality-controlled digital bathymetric coverage of U.S. waters using the most up-to-date hydrographic survey data available. The bathymetric database will be used for navigation purposes as well as to assist in developing hydrodynamic, water quality, and ecosystem models to assess the Nation's coastal environment.

Shoreline Mapping: \$1.0 million

NOAA requests an increase of \$1.0 million for Shoreline Mapping building on the \$1.5 million appropriated in FY 2001. This investment will provide a more accurate national shoreline building on the \$1.5 million appropriated in FY 2001. Presently, one-third of the U.S. shoreline has never been mapped by NOAA. At the present rate of progress, the entire U.S. shoreline is projected to be surveyed on a 50-year cycle. An increased emphasis on shoreline is required to keep pace with the growing stress on our Nation's Marine Transportation System. NOAA has determined that in order to adequately maintain the national shoreline and support safe navigation, a 5-year average cycle is needed to resurvey those portions of the shoreline deemed critical, with the remaining areas requiring mapping on a 10-year average cycle. The FY 2002 increase will enable NOAA to maintain the critical port areas and to start addressing other less-critical coastal areas on a 5-year refreshment cycle, moving toward a 10-year refreshment cycle in those areas. Most of this work would be accomplished through contracts with the private sector.

Coastal Storms: \$1.0 million

NOAA requests \$1.0 million for this portion of Coastal Storms. This investment will allow NOAA's Coastal Storms effort to concentrate NOAA capabilities on environmental monitoring, hazard mitigation, education and outreach as part of the Coastal Storms pilot project in Florida. Billions of dollars are lost each year to disasters in coastal states or territories. This increase complements the increases requested in the Tides and Currents line item and the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment subactivity. NOAA's Coastal Storms proposal seeks to apply a cross-section of NOAA capabilities to: ensure the safety of the coastal population, support and enhance the coastal economy and sustain the environmental health of coastal communities and resources.

Investments in FY 2002 will provide NOAA with resources to collect crucial baseline data in bathymetric mapping, water levels, and other environmental variables in the Florida pilot region. These data are being acquired to meet the increasing demands of emergency managers, resource managers, and Marine Transportation System users who require up-to-date bathymetric mapping products to deal with storm surge, pollution plumes, resource conflicts and safe shipping. Funding will also be used to develop a

prototype hydrodynamic model for the St. Johns River which will go beyond current Physical Oceanographic Real-Time Systems (PORTS) technology, providing commercial shippers with the data needed to take full advantage of oceanographic conditions to maximize cargo shipping and profits and avoid accidents. With continued support, NOAA plans to expand Coastal Storms to other demonstration regions in future years.

Geodesy: \$23.8 million

The total request of \$23.8 million for Geodesy represents an increase of \$1.5 million above the FY 2001 Enacted level.

National Spatial Reference System (NSRS): \$0.5 million

NOAA requests an increase of \$0.5 million for activities required to improve and maintain the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS). This effort will focus primarily on providing better access to accurate and consistent height data in support of differential Global Positioning System (GPS) applications. Improved access to accurate NSRS information by the marine transportation community and many other economic activities which derive significant safety and economic benefits from accurate and timely spatial reference data. In addition, NOAA will provide selected ports with a suite of geodetic tools to enhance the capacity of the port, maximize economic efficiencies, and reduce accident potential and environmental damage.

Tide and Current Data: \$17.3 million

The total request of \$17.3 million for Tide and Current Data represents an increase of \$2.2 million above the FY 2001 Enacted level.

Coastal Storms Initiative: \$1.0 million

NOAA requests an increase of \$1.0 million for this portion of the Coastal Storms Initiative, described above. This increase is to enhance existing NOAA National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) stations and existing water level networks of local partners located within the Coastal Storms pilot region. NWLON is an important component of our Nation's marine transportation infrastructure. The enhanced stations will be improved through the addition of meteorological and oceanographic sensors, the completion of ties to the geodetic datum through GPS surveys, and the addition of current meters at key locations.

Forecast Models: \$0.5 million

NOAA requests \$0.5 million for implementation of Forecast Models. A recent comprehensive assessment of NOAA's tidal current prediction products shows major gaps and deficiencies for the Nation's ports and harbors. This investment is requested to enhance tides and tidal current services to the user by obtaining new current meter measurements at locations critical to the navigation community. The new data will be used in the design of future PORTS™ and in the calibration and validation of hydrodynamic models for development of nowcast/forecast products of water conditions critical for supporting increasing marine commerce and safe navigation. NOAA will also enhance real-time services

to the user by building an oceanographic modeling program to meet the increasing demand for real-time and forecasted water level and other oceanographic products.

Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment

\$117.1 million

NOAA requests a total of \$117.1 million for this subactivity for FY 2002, a net decrease of \$7.5 million from the FY 2001 Enacted level. This investment will support ocean and coastal monitoring and assessment, responses to oil and hazardous materials spills, and directed research programs to provide comprehensive scientific information for decisions about the protection and sustainable use of coastal and ocean resources. These activities also help minimize damages to natural resources in the Nation's coastal areas, estuaries, and oceans, including the Great Lakes. Included in this subactivity is continued support for the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology, a joint NOAA-University of New Hampshire Institute, at the FY 2001 Enacted level of \$5.8 million, the JASON project, at the Enacted level of \$2.5 million, and the Coastal Services Center at \$18.9 million. Also included is continuing support for NOS coral reef activities (\$14 million) and for coral reef studies in Hawaii and the Southeast (\$1.0 million for Hawaii, \$0.5 million for Florida and \$0.5 million for Puerto Rico), and funding for grants through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is maintained at \$1.0 million. One time funding in FY 2001 for Louisiana Brown Marsh Restoration (\$2.9 million) and the South Carolina Pfiesteria Research (\$0.5 million) are not requested in FY 2002. Additionally, no funds are requested to continue the FY 2001 projects: New Hampshire Marsh Restoration (\$1.0 million), and River Restorations (Dupage River, Detroit River, and Lower Rouge River - \$11.48 million).

A net decrease of \$12.5 million from the FY 2001 Enacted level was realized in the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment base after program terminations, restoration of the FY 2001 rescission and receipt of ATBs to cover non-avoidable increases for employee pay, rent and other charges.

Ocean Assessment Program: \$72.1 million

The total request of \$72.1 million for Ocean Assessment Program represents a decrease of \$0.7 million below the FY 2001 Enacted level.

Coastal Storms: \$1.0 million

NOAA requests \$1.0 million for this portion of Coastal Storms. This investment complements the increases requested in the Navigation Services subactivity to predict and reduce the watershed impacts of Coastal Storms. The new funding will allow NOAA to better provide capabilities to handle of coastal storm events by developing improved products and services that address specific state/local decision-maker needs. The Coastal Storms initiative will start to build an enhanced, seamless “observation-to-user” capability that provides accessible data and information, value-added tools, and training for users in regards to the impacts of coastal storms.

Response and Restoration: \$16.8 million

The total request of \$16.8 million for Response and Restoration represents a decrease of \$7.3 million below the FY 2001 Enacted level.

Spill Response and Habitat Restoration: \$2.0 million

The total request of \$2.0 million for Spill Response and Habitat Restoration represents an increase of \$2.0 million above the FY 2001 Enacted level. This investment will strengthen the capabilities of NOAA and its partners to protect and restore coastal resources under the Oil Pollution Act and CERCLA (Superfund), and improve NOAA's prevention and response capabilities. NOAA will develop and distribute tools and guidance to assist decision-makers tasked with protecting and restoring coastal resources impacted by contaminants, while also expanding its work at clean-up sites around the country. Increased funding will also enable NOAA to more accurately gauge the effectiveness of its spill response measures, leading to improved methods of restoring injured resources.

Estuary Restoration Act: \$2.0 million

The total request of \$2.0 million for Estuary Restoration Act represents an increase of \$2.0 million above the FY 2001 Enacted level. This investment will support agency-wide activities mandated by the Estuary Restoration Act of 2000. NOAA will work with other partners to implement a national estuary habitat restoration strategy designed to ensure a comprehensive approach towards habitat restoration projects. NOAA's activities include the development of scientifically sound monitoring protocols and standards for coastal habitat restoration projects. In addition, NOAA will develop restoration databases that provide quick and easy access to accurate and up to date information regarding all projects funded under the Estuary Restoration Act of 2000, as well as information on projects throughout the country that meet the standards established as a part of the Act for monitoring and data collection. This work will provide scientists and resource managers with information critical to successful estuary habitat restoration efforts.

Ocean and Coastal Management**\$140.7 million**

The total request of \$140.7 million for Ocean and Coastal Management represents a net decrease of \$9.5 million from the FY 2001 Enacted level. This investment supports the coastal states and territories in implementing Federal partnership programs that promote sustainable use of the Nation's coastal zone, and designating and managing unique and nationally significant marine and estuarine areas. Funding for the Nonpoint Pollution Control Implementation Grant program is continued at the FY 2001 Enacted level of \$10.0 million. Funding of \$29.9 million for the Great Lakes Community Restoration Grants program is not included, nor is funding of \$0.5 million for the Northwest Straits Citizens Advisory Committee.

The Ocean and Coastal Management base shows a net decrease of \$27.1 million below the FY 2001 Enacted level after program terminations, restoration of the FY 2001 rescission and receipt of ATBs for non-avoidable cost increases.

CZM Administration: \$6.4 million

The total request of \$6.4 million for Coastal Zone Management Administration represents an increase of \$0.4 million from FY 2001 Enacted levels. In addition, in order to streamline administrative processes, NOAA proposes to consolidate all funding for Program Administration under ORF, requiring replacement of the \$3.2 million that had been transferred from the CZM Fund in prior years. In FY 2002, the CZM Fund is proposed as a general offset to CZM Act activities. The CZM Administration funds are requested to support NOAA's National program administration responsibilities under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), which continue to grow. The increase will assist NOAA's ability to bring together representatives from state, Federal, and tribal governments and the private sector, and to conduct outreach to coastal decision-makers and the public to address issues such as coastal hazards, habitat and polluted runoff. It will enable NOAA to meet the increasing requests of the states (33 in the program, one state program in development) for support and technical assistance. The increase will also enable NOAA to address National support for the 25 existing and 2 proposed National Estuarine Research Reserves.

Coastal Zone Management Grants: \$69.0 million

The total request of \$69.0 million for Coastal Zone Management Grants represents an increase of \$8.6 million from FY 2001 Enacted levels. This continued investment will provide direct support to coastal states for implementing and improving their approved coastal management programs. Currently 33 of the 35 eligible coastal states have an approved coastal management program, with approval of the 34th state program, Indiana, expected in FY 2002. Combined, these programs serve to manage and protect 99.9% of the Nation's shoreline to the benefit of the environment and the economy. This increase would provide resources for coastal states to more fully implement their coastal management plans and assist states in enhancing their management programs through implementation of Enhancement Strategies under Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA).

The Coastal Zone Management Program is a Federal-state partnership which works to ensure the wise use of coastal resources for the benefit of the entire nation and which allows coastal states and communities to address issues of coastal resources and development. The CZMA provides grants to coastal states and territories to address issues of national importance such as the impact of coastal storms and flooding, declining water quality, shortage of public access to the shoreline, loss of wetlands, deteriorating waterfronts and harbors, and the challenge of balancing economic and environmental demands in increasingly competitive ports.

National Estuarine Research Reserves: \$16.4 million

The total request of \$16.4 million for National Estuarine Research Reserves operations represents an increase of \$1.7 million from FY 2001 Enacted levels. This continued investment will improve the ability of NOAA and its state partners to understand, manage, and protect coastal habitats and biodiversity. The NERRS is a network of protected areas established to improve the health of the Nation's estuaries and coastal habitats through long-term research and protection, and to address such issues as water quality, loss and degradation of habitat, and loss of species biodiversity. The increase will significantly enhance the monitoring and training programs at the 25 designated reserves, and ultimately lead to healthier estuaries, coastal water quality, and fisheries. Funding will also support the two new sites in development in California and New York.

NOAA and state reserve staff will continue to expand the System-Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) by increasing spatial coverage of water quality stations, and by monitoring additional biological indicators. The SWMP is a national monitoring system that will integrate water quality, biological, and land-cover change elements, making the information available to scientists managers. Reserve staff will also improve estuarine resource management by providing enhanced technical training for planners, policy-makers, and other state and local coastal decision-makers by focusing on water quality, habitat, invasive species, and sustainable ecosystem issues. Funding of \$9.9 million is requested in the PAC account to complement these activities by providing resources for research, education, and visitor facilities at the various reserve sites.

Marine Sanctuary Program: \$36.0 million

The total request of \$36.0 million for the National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMSP) operations represents an increase of \$3.6 million from FY 2001 Enacted levels. This continued investment will allow for upgrading the operating and technical capacity in the thirteen national marine sanctuaries. Congress has required NOAA to invest in providing adequate resources for the management and protection of existing sanctuaries prior to designating new sanctuary sites. The Congress has called for sufficient resources for operational staff, facilities and equipment, effective implementation of management plans, enforcement, and particularly for site characterization including cultural resources and inventory of existing natural resources. The FY 2002 increase will those efforts, which will improve protection of important sanctuary resources, including coral reefs, endangered marine mammal, sensitive habitats, and significant cultural resources.

Specifically, funds will be used to hire personnel at the Channel Islands and Thunder Bay Sanctuaries, provide vessel time to conduct deep water ocean research, implement management changes and new regulations. NOAA will use vessels and aircrafts to inventory natural and cultural resources at all thirteen sanctuaries, and the Northwest Hawaiian Islands coral reserve including activities conducted under the Sustainable Seas Expeditions.

Marine Protected Areas Program: \$3.0 million

NOAA requests a total of \$3.0 million for Marine Protected Areas. This investment will strengthen and improve agency-wide Marine Protected Area (MPA) programs and their conservation goals. This effort supports NOAA's responsibilities for fulfilling the National Marine Sanctuaries Program, National Estuarine Research Reserve Program, Coastal Zone Management Program, and coral reefs. This funding will foster collaboration with the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies, state, local, tribal and territorial governments as well as non-governmental partners. Efforts will focus on developing a supporting framework for effective communication and collaboration among MPA programs by creating a national system of marine protected areas including NMS, NERRS, and other Federal, state, and tribal marine protected areas. These funds will also support preparation of the first comprehensive inventory and assessment of the existing system of U.S. MPAs. The NOAA MPA Program will consist of a Marine Protected Areas Center, comprised of a small core staff in Washington, DC and two regional Institutes of Excellence.

Acquisition of Data

All funding for this program has been transferred to the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations

(OMAO) under the Marine Operations subactivity. The transfer of these activities to OMAO will allow for the management of the fleet operations as a NOAA-wide asset. The NOAA fleet and charter vessels provide NOS with collection of hydrographic and coastal assessment data through days-at-sea for programs of significant National interest.

Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC)

National Ocean Service

\$27.9 million

NOAA requests a total of \$27.9 million in the PAC account for NOS, a decrease of \$37.9 million from FY 2001 Enacted levels.

Beaufort Lab Repairs: \$1.0 million

NOAA requests \$1.0 million for critically needed renovations at the Center for Coastal Fisheries Habitat Research in Beaufort, North Carolina to address sewage waste problems and major electrical repairs.

Coastal Services Center: \$1.0 million

NOAA requests \$1.0 million for the Coastal Services Center in Charleston, South Carolina to partially demolish some of the obsolete and deteriorating structures that pose safety hazards and to begin an expansion of the facility to provide additional office spaces, a storage area and loading dock.

National Marine Sanctuary Program: \$16.0 million

NOAA requests total funding of \$16.0 million for the National Marine Sanctuary Program, \$13.0 million above FY 2001 Enacted levels, that will begin the implementation of a facilities plan that prioritizes needs and opportunities at individual sites in order to construct visitor centers and conduct collaborative education projects. This linked network of interpretive facilities will actively engage the public in the spirit of ocean exploration and discovery and includes sites in the Florida Keys, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Georgia, and California.

National Estuarine Research Reserve: \$9.9 million

NOAA request \$9.9 million total requested for the NERRS, a decrease of \$28.0 million below FY 2001 Enacted levels, will provide protection of key estuarine habitats (i.e., wetlands and other habitat slated for development; threatened and endangered species habitat; areas for habitat restoration; etc.) through state land acquisition and construction of facilities for existing and new reserves. Improved or expanded NERRS facilities will provide needed visitor, research and education centers and interpretive exhibits for visitor access and resource protection.

Other Accounts

Coastal Impact Assistance Fund (CIAF)

NOAA does not request funding to continue the Coastal Impact Assistance Fund. NOAA had to make hard choices to meet efforts to slow government growth. NOAA already has Coastal Zone Management grants (for which NOAA is requesting an increase in FY 2002) for all 33 eligible states which address many of the same issues. The CIAF was targeted at only seven states.

Coastal Zone Management Fund (CZMF) [Offset to ORF]

The Coastal Zone Management Fund was established by the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Amendments of 1990. The fund consists of loan repayments from the former Coastal Energy Impact Program. The proceeds are to be used to offset the ORF account for the costs implementing the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. As part of this transfer, 49 FTE will be moved to the CZM Administration line in ORF. Due to declining loan repayments into the fund, this amount will be only \$3.0 million, \$0.2 million less than in FY 2001.

Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund (EIRF): \$5.2 million

NOS requests a total of \$5.2 million of a total NOAA request of \$10.4 million for the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund (EIRF). The other half of the EIRF is described under the National Marine Fisheries Service. The EIRF was created by the Department of Interior and the Related Agencies Act of 1998 for the purpose of carrying out marine research activities in the North Pacific. The EIRF provides funds for the purpose of carrying out marine research activities in the North Pacific. These funds will provide grants to Federal, State, private or foreign organizations or individuals to conduct research activities on or relating to the fisheries or marine ecosystems in the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean.