

CREATING HELPFUL INCENTIVES TO PRODUCE SEMICONDUCTORS (CHIPS) FOR AMERICA FUND
 Division A of Public Law 117-167 established the CHIPS for America Fund. The agreement allocates the funds according to the amounts listed in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ALLOCATION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY FUNDS: CHIPS ACT FISCAL YEAR 2023

(in thousands of dollars)

Account—Project and Activity	Amount
Section 9902:	
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Fund	\$4,996,400
Administrative Expenses	(96,400)
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	3,600
Total, Section 9902	5,000,000
Section 9906	
Industrial Technology Services	1,860,000
Research Acquisitions and Management	(1,323,000)
Advanced Packaging Manufacturing Program	(490,000)
Manufacturing USA Institute	(47,000)
Scientific and Technology Research & Services	138,600
NIST Metrology Program	(100,000)
Administrative Expenses	(38,600)
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	1,400
Total, Section 9906	2,000,000

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Climate Ready Nation.—The agreement adopts the direction under the heading “Climate Ready Nation” in the House report, but provides alternate funding levels along with supplementary direction. The agreement supports the designation of a new position within Mission Support Executive Leadership as directed in the House report and provides an increase of up to \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. As part of this work, within the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, the agreement provides \$6,500,000 for Climate Change Projections out to 2050 to Inform Risk Management, including \$4,000,000 in support of the Water in the West Initiative.

Fire Weather.—The agreement adopts House direction regarding “Fire Weather” and provides an increase of \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for these initiatives across NOAA. Within these funds, \$4,000,000 is provided in OAR U.S. Weather Research Program to develop a collaborative and integrated fire weather research program, including the establishment of a new NOAA Fire Weather Testbed. Further, within these funds, \$3,000,000 is provided within the National Weather Service (NWS) as follows: \$750,000 in Central Processing; \$500,000 in Analyze, Forecast, and Support; \$500,000 in Dissemination; and \$1,250,000 in Science and Technology Integration.

Water in the West Initiative.—The agreement adopts the House direction under the heading “Water in the West Initiative” and provides no less than \$12,213,000 within OAR for this work, including \$8,213,000 in Climate Competitive Research and \$4,000,000 in Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes. Additionally, up to \$1,500,000 is provided for the National Centers for Environmental Information for data stewardship and other activities related to this initiative. Further, within the increase provided to Research Supercomputing, the Water in the West Initiative shall be prioritized for the allocation of compute resources.

Subseasonal to Seasonal (S2S) Weather Prediction.—The agreement provides \$12,100,000 across NOAA line offices for its efforts to improve S2S Weather Prediction. This includes \$5,000,000 in NWS Science and Technology Integration for the development of the Seasonal Forecast System and \$7,100,000 for the

S2S research program in the OAR U.S. Weather Research Program, including \$1,000,000 to seed innovative research testbeds. As part of these efforts, NOAA is encouraged to pursue a pilot project for S2S precipitation forecasts for water management in the western United States. The pilot project should be carried out in coordination with NWS and should be focused on achieving measurable objectives for operational forecast improvement, including forecasts of seasonal mountain snowpack accumulation and total seasonal precipitation. The S2S work should be integrated, as much as is practicable, with the Water in the West Initiative and Fire Weather.

Healthy Ocean Collaborations.—NOAA is encouraged to pursue collaborations with academic institutions located in close proximity to the agency’s Disaster Response Center and seafood safety labs to advance education, training, recruitment, and research efforts.

National Science Foundation (NSF) Geodetic and Seismic Networks.—NOAA is encouraged to negotiate a memorandum of understanding or another funding agreement with the NSF to support the long-term operation and recapitalization of the Network of the Americas system important to the agency’s geodetic work and the NSF seismic systems relevant to the agency’s tsunami warning mission.

Adjustments to Base (ATB).—The increased funding provided shall be used to cover the requested ATB costs, across all NOAA line offices, among other programmatic increases highlighted herein.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes a total program level of \$4,910,898,000 under this account, including \$42,000,000 provided in division N, for NOAA’s coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs. This total funding level includes \$4,542,997,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of \$344,901,000 from balances in the “Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries” fund, and \$23,000,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The following narrative descriptions and tables identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this act.

National Ocean Service (NOS).—\$679,422,000 is for NOS Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations and Positioning:	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	\$184,702
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,500
IOOS Regional Observations	42,500
Navigation, Observations and Positioning:	259,702
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	96,500
Competitive Research	22,500
Coastal Science and Assessment	119,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	51,220
Coastal Zone Management Grants	81,500
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	34,000
Coral Reef Program	33,500
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	32,500
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	68,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	300,720
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$679,422

Navigation Response Teams.—The agreement provides full operational funding for NOAA’s Navigation Response Teams within Navigation, Observations and Positioning.

Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS) Program.—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for PORTS.

Geospatial Modeling Grants.—The agreement provides \$8,000,000 for the Geospatial Modeling Grants program for which all funding shall be distributed externally.

NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping.—The agreement provides \$10,000,000 for a NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping. Working in unison with and leveraging existing capabilities, including the Joint Hydrographic Center, the Center shall work across NOAA line offices, including NOS, OAR, and the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO), to support and grow the Nation’s deep water, shallow water, and coastal mapping capabilities and data holdings, in partnership with industry. In particular, the Center shall serve as: (1) a focal point for activities transitioning developments in mapping platforms, sensors, and concepts of operations into operations; (2) a focal point for applied training for mapping and surveying operations, to grow and diversify the pool of well-qualified talent in this expanding field; (3) an agency-wide capability to provide technical support for ocean mapping technologies to operators in the field on an increasingly diverse set of platforms; and (4) a mechanism to leverage public-private partnerships in advancing the Nation’s ocean and Great Lakes mapping goals.

Hydrographic Research and Technology Development.—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Joint Hydrographic Center and \$2,000,000 for NOAA to continue supporting joint ocean and coastal mapping centers in other areas of the country.

Ocean Mapping and Coastal Charting.—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NOS to continue coordinating and implementing an inter-agency mapping, exploration, and characterization strategy for the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as the Strategy for Mapping the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Shoreline and Nearshore of Alaska consistent with prior year direction adopted in Public Law 117-103.

Hydrographic Surveys and Contracts.—For fiscal year 2023, NOS shall follow prior year direction adopted in Public Law 117-103, on the following topics: “Hydrographic Surveys and Contracts” and “Hydrographic Charting in the Arctic.”

National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON).—The House funding level for the NWLON is not adopted. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NOS is directed to provide the Committees with a report about the status of the system including the maintenance backlog and future needs to inform climate resilience efforts, including cost estimates.

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).—The agreement provides \$42,500,000 for IOOS to recapitalize and expand observing system infrastructure based upon the highest priority needs of each region to support disaster response, weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, forecasting of freshwater and marine water quality, detection of harmful algal blooms (HABs), and safe maritime operations. This may include buoys, high frequency radar, and underwater profiling gliders. IOOS regional associations are encouraged to consider leveraging existing capabilities of the commercial sector, including uncrewed systems, to meet observational needs through commercial data buys. The agreement provides not less than \$3,000,000 to continue and expand the IOOS HAB pilot programs initiated in fiscal year 2020 and to support the existing HAB monitoring and detection test bed.

Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration.—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for operations and staffing of the Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center. Additionally, the agreement includes \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Disaster Preparedness Program.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The agreement provides \$22,500,000 for Competitive Research, including not less than \$14,000,000 for HABs research, including within the Great Lakes ecosystem, and adopts House direction for these funds. From within this funding, \$2,000,000 is provided to explore innovative methods to increase monitoring and detection of HABs in freshwater systems by partnering with academic institutions with expertise in unmanned aircraft systems. In addition, NOAA is encouraged to fund long-term HAB research in the Gulf of Mexico that further develops ongoing partnerships involving academic institutions, the private sector, and State governments. Further, House language is modified to provide up to \$1,000,000 to expand both existing and new program support for States to assess domoic acid levels of HAB species in the marine environment.

Improving Coastal Resilience.—Within the funding for Competitive Research, NOAA is encouraged to provide information and predictive capabilities to coastal communities, especially those with underserved populations, and to encourage natural-based solutions to address coastal hazards like sea level rise, flooding, and inundation.

Red Tide.—House language regarding “Red Tide” events is modified to encourage NOAA to undertake this research within funds provided.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS).—The agreement provides \$1,000,000 for NCCOS’s continued collaboration on research priorities with NOAA’s Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology (CIROH).

In addition, the agreement provides \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration to support social and ecological science to plan and site offshore wind.

Marine Debris.—The agreement provides an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Marine Debris. NOAA is directed to support competitive extramural funding programs and the programs authorized in the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116-224).

Sea Level Rise and Coastal Resilience.—House language on “Sea Level Rise and Coastal Resilience” is adopted in support of the Climate Ready Nation initiative. For this work, and for Data Development and Products and Services for Coastal Resilience, Coastal Hazards, and Climate Adaptation, the agreement provides an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, including \$1,500,000 in Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration and \$1,000,000 in Coastal Zone Management and Services.

Digital Coast.—The agreement provides \$3,500,000 for the implementation of the Digital Coast Act (Public Law 116-223).

Integrated Water Prediction (IWP).—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NOS to continue to collaborate on the development and operation of the IWP program with NWS.

Coral Reef Program.—The agreement provides \$33,500,000 for the Coral Reef Program, including not less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NOS to work with academic institutions and non-governmental research organizations to carry out innovative restoration projects to restore degraded coral

reefs. NOAA is encouraged to expand its collaborative work with external academic partners that conduct scientific research for the conservation of corals and coral reef ecosystems, including those that are experiencing an increasing prevalence of disease outbreaks. Restoration projects should utilize genetic strains that demonstrate enhanced resiliency to increased water temperatures, decreased pH, and coral disease, and include designs for multiyear monitoring to assess survival and ecosystem health.

In addition, through NOAA Community Project Funding/NOAA Special Projects, the agreement provides \$6,142,000 for coral research and restoration.

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.—The agreement provides \$68,000,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, which is \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. House language on “Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas” is adopted and within the increased funding provided, NOS shall continue to support ongoing sanctuary designation processes and is encouraged to commence designations of new sites, in particular within the Great Lakes ecosystem.

Marine National Monuments.—Within funding provided for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, up to \$1,200,000 may be used for competitive education, research, and management grants for existing marine national monuments administered by NOS.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).—\$1,093,347,000 is for NMFS Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Protected Resources Science and Management:	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species	\$175,255
Species Recovery Grants	7,250
Atlantic Salmon	6,750
Pacific Salmon	72,000
Protected Resources Science and Management	261,255
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services ...	161,500
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	203,851
Observers and Training	58,383
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	137,750
Aquaculture	19,000
Salmon Management Activities	65,250
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	44,297
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,377
Fisheries Science and Management	693,408
Enforcement	82,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	56,684
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research and Facilities	1,093,347

For fiscal year 2023, NMFS shall follow prior year direction and, if applicable, funding levels adopted by Public Law 117-103 on the following topics: “Promote and Develop Fisheries Products and Research Funding Transfer,” “NMFS Staffing,” “Electronic Monitoring and Reporting,” “For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation,” “American Lobster and Jonah Crab Research,” “Plankton Recorder Survey,” “Cooperative Research,” “International Fisheries Management Coordination,” “North Pacific Observer Coverage,” “Bycatch Reduction,” “Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration,” “Chesapeake Bay Oyster Restoration,” and “Cooperative Agreements with States.” Further, the agreement provides no less than \$4,500,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program and also adopts House language on “Foreign Fisheries” and provides \$1,150,000 for this purpose.

Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) Grant Program.—NMFS is directed to follow prior year direction adopted by Public Law 117-103 on “S-K Grant Program.” In addition, the required spending plan should include an accounting of the administration of the regional committees authorized under the American Fisheries Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 117-121).

National Seafood Council.—No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide the Committees with a report detailing how the agency would facilitate a National Seafood Council through the Fisheries Promotion Fund (16 U.S.C. 4008) to support a comprehensive, nationwide seafood marketing and public education campaign. The report should include an estimated cost of such a program and explanation of how it would be different from the S-K Grant Program and other existing NMFS programs.

Offshore Wind Energy.—The agreement provides a total of \$13,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level across NMFS to address consultation and permitting, stock assessment, management, and protected resources needs related to the expansion of offshore wind energy projects. Of this amount, \$1,500,000 is within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species; \$3,000,000 is within Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services; \$5,500,000 is within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments; and \$3,000,000 is within Fisheries Management Programs and Services.

Transition to Climate-Ready Fishery Management.—House language on “Transition to Climate-Ready Fishery Management” is modified to encourage NMFS to adapt its fishery management practices to the reality of the changing climate and to deliver the climate-informed advice needed for effective marine resource management in rapidly changing oceans.

NMFS Project Consultations.—The agreement provides an additional \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NMFS to address the backlog of consultation requests under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (Public Law 93-205) and authorization requests under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) (Public Law 92-522).

NMFS is directed, in collaboration with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to provide timely services to, and proactive communication with, applicants for permits for in-water construction, and to increase outreach to other relevant stakeholders, including in the Pacific Northwest. NMFS shall continue to provide updates to the Committees on a quarterly basis on these issues.

North Atlantic Right Whales (NARW).—The agreement provides \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NARW-related research, monitoring, enforcement, and conservation efforts. The agreement notes the importance of increasing NARW monitoring to better understand species abundance and distribution. Therefore, within the increase provided, not less than \$3,000,000 shall be for monitoring efforts in the Gulf of Maine, including for aerial surveys, vessel surveys, passive acoustic monitoring, habitat and plankton monitoring, habitat modeling, and whale tagging, in conjunction with States and other relevant stakeholders. Such an effort could support development of dynamic management strategies. In addition, no less than \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level shall be to support continued development of innovative gear technology. Research should focus on real world compatibility and commercialization issues such as gear detection and conflict avoidance and lobster fishery gear compliance and enforcement. Further, within additional funding, NOAA is directed to collaborate with States and other stakeholders to improve the Decision Support Tool to merge multiple data

streams into a single model with standardized spatial and temporal domains with a goal of reducing uncertainty. Finally, NOAA shall continue to support disentanglement, stranding response, and necropsy activities, and is encouraged to develop long-term tagging methods.

In addition, the agreement provides \$26,000,000 to States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to cover costs incurred by the fishing industry to comply with the final 2021 rule to modify the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan (ALWTRP) (FR-210827-0171), as well as additional uses outlined below. This amount is \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This assistance may be used by the relevant States to help defray the cost of compliance with new regulations, including for gear modification, configuration, and marking within the Northeast lobster and Jonah crab fisheries, both in Federal and State waters. Additional eligible uses of the funds may include NARW monitoring to inform State dynamic fisheries management, innovative gear development, implementing electronic tracking requirements within the Northeast lobster fishery, and research to inform future management actions, including in preparation for potential subsequent modifications to the ALWTRP related to gillnet and Atlantic mixed species trap/pot fisheries. Funding to the States shall be proportional to the number of active federally permitted lobster trap harvesters in each State, and the allocation details shall be developed by the States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. Not more than five percent shall be used for administrative costs.

The agreement notes that NOAA has been delinquent in responding to an Information Quality Act (Public Law 106-554) request dated June 7, 2021, for correction under section 515 of Public Law 106-554. The petitioner has been seeking the correction of potential flaws in highly influential scientific assessment that does not meet NOAA's Information Quality Guidelines. NOAA is directed to respond to the merits of the petition within 30 days of enactment of this act. Further, NOAA is encouraged to consider revising the Linden and Pace models and Decision Support Tool using "most reasonably certain to occur" rather than "worst case" scenarios and assumptions and to incorporate whale behavior and data from broader (and more representative) time periods to more accurately predict future NARW populations before issuing any new proposed or final regulations.

NOAA shall continue to work with Canada to develop risk reduction measures that are comparable in effectiveness for both vessels and fisheries, and to incorporate Canadian fishery measures, Canadian vessel restrictions, and U.S. vessel restrictions into the evaluations under the Conservation Framework. NOAA is also encouraged to improve regional management efforts by including pertinent States and interstate bodies in bilateral engagements with Canadian officials regarding coordinated efforts to enhance NARW recovery. NOAA is further encouraged to work with Canadian and State fisheries officials to explore the possibility of developing an agreement that provides for cooperative fisheries management of the Gulf of Maine.

Southern Resident Killer Whales.—The agreement adopts House language on "Southern Resident Killer Whales" and provides an increase of \$250,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Rice's Whale.—The House language on "Rice's Whale" is modified to encourage this work within available funds.

Protected Species in the Western Pacific.—The agreement provides not less than

\$750,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Hawaiian monk seals, Hawaiian sea turtles, and false killer whales. Of the additional funding, not less than \$375,000 shall be made available to support State activities related to these protected species, and not less than \$375,000 shall be used for additional research to mitigate interactions between fisheries and false killer whales.

Sea Turtle Stranding Response and Rehabilitation.—The agreement provides \$500,000 for NOAA to provide support to institutions and organizations permitted to provide sea turtle stranding response and/or rehabilitation. In so doing, NOAA shall also seek to leverage and strengthen partnerships with capable university veterinary schools.

Sea Turtle Conservation.—Until a permanent rehabilitation facility can be established in the Galveston area, NOAA shall provide access for designated Houston Zoo employees to the Galveston Sea Turtle Hospital and associated facilities.

Turtle Nesting Grounds in the Western Pacific.—No later than one year after the date of enactment of this act, NOAA, in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall submit a report identifying sea turtle nesting grounds of concern in the central and western Pacific region and recommending actions to restore and conserve critical habitat.

Unusual Mortality Events (UME).—In lieu of House language on the Marine Mammal UME Contingency Fund, NMFS is encouraged to request funding for the Fund as part of the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Atlantic Salmon.—NOAA is encouraged to partner with States and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop fish passage performance standards for sea-run species and prioritize project selection, funding, and staff resources considering the benefits of restoring coevolved sea-run species. NOAA is further directed to ensure that adequate resources continue to be provided for State agencies to implement the recovery strategy effectively, including to ensure stable staffing levels.

Pacific Salmon.—The agreement provides \$72,000,000 for Pacific Salmon, which is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the funding for Pacific Salmon, no less than \$6,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, is to implement Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans (HGMPs) and to continue to address the backlog of HGMPs as directed in previous fiscal years. In addition, no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level is provided for pinniped removals.

Fisheries Surveys.—NMFS is directed to take the necessary steps to ensure that historical levels of survey coverage are achieved in fiscal year 2023, and the agreement provides an additional \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments for this purpose, including to support the Climate-Ready Fisheries initiative. NMFS is directed to contract no fewer than six surveys for Alaskan bottom trawl surveys and cooperative research, including a survey to capture movement of fish populations out of historic survey areas, and no fewer than four vessels for West Coast groundfish surveys. This amount also fully funds both Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (NEAMAP) trawl surveys, including the Maine-New Hampshire Inshore Trawl Survey, as well as the Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program's (SEAMAP) existing surveys and addresses critical data gaps in the bottom longline and fall trawl surveys in the Gulf Coast States and reef fish in the South Atlantic region.

NOAA is encouraged to prioritize redundancy for survey vessels through contracted

vessels or data from autonomous assets through the Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations (AUTO) program. To the extent vessel-based science work is needed for other programs, including bathymetry and coastal mapping, if practicable, NOAA is encouraged to fulfill those needs through private vessel contracts, public-private partnerships, and platforms other than NOAA research vessels to allow ample time for surveys and assessments performed by the NOAA Fleet.

Fishery Data Modernization.—NMFS is encouraged to implement the recommendations identified at the Fisheries Information Management Modernization Workshop in 2019, in particular a Cloud Data Science Platform, a NMFS-wide cloud-based data science, management, and publishing platform.

Northeast Groundfish Research.—Within funding provided for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the agreement provides \$2,500,000 for groundfish research for purposes consistent with prior year direction adopted by Public Law 117-103. Within funding provided, \$500,000 shall be obligated to continue ongoing work on implementing the recommendations set forth in the New England Fishery Management Council's Fishery Data for Stock Assessment Working Group Report, and to continue ongoing work on implementing the recommendations set forth in the 2020 report of the Groundfish Trawl Task Force consistent with prior year direction. This funding is intended to support new and innovative research, including by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, separately by, or in collaboration with, outside partners such as higher education institutions or State agencies, and in cooperation with the fishing industry.

Fisheries Information Networks.—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Fisheries Information Networks. NMFS is encouraged to support the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission to collect samples for additional species that may be the target of future stock assessments.

Data Collection for Recreational Fisheries.—House language on "Data Collection for Recreational Fisheries" is adopted. In addition, NMFS is directed to work with the Gulf States to develop a pilot study on a Gulf-wide recreational fishing effort to determine the best mechanism to collect data of the quality sufficient for management decisions through existing technologies.

Fisheries Effort Survey (FES).—NMFS is encouraged to conduct a thorough analysis of the effect of FES estimates on stock status and allocation before they are used for stock management.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—NMFS shall follow prior year direction adopted by Public Law 117-103 regarding "South Atlantic Reef Fish," and the agreement provides \$1,800,000 for this purpose. NOAA is directed to follow the guidance of the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council in identifying the best research and data collection necessary to better understand discard rates and mortality in the fishery. Further, the agreement supports full integration of the South Atlantic Great Red Snapper Count data into the next stock assessment so that the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council can appropriately use this new abundance data when making management decisions regarding red snapper.

State Management for Recreational Red Snapper.—The agreement reiterates past direction that successful implementation of Reef Fish Amendment 50: State Management for Recreational Red Snapper shall be a top priority for NOAA and that such efforts should occur in coordination with the Gulf States. Within the amount provided for Fisheries

Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, not less than \$5,000,000 is for NMFS to continue to work with the Gulf States to ensure successful implementation of State management for red snapper. The agreement supports full integration of the Great Red Snapper Count data and Gulf States catch data into the upcoming red snapper research track stock assessment to be completed in 2023 and in the operational assessment that will follow in 2024. NOAA shall delay implementation of recalibration between sectors until the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council can appropriately use this new abundance and more targeted catch data when making management decisions regarding red snapper.

Gulf Reef Fish.—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NMFS to support Gulf reef fish surveys, research, and sampling.

Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Research.—NMFS is encouraged, via a partnership with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, to provide grants to academic partners, including consortiums of universities, and other partners to conduct fishery-independent research on trans-boundary, multi-jurisdictional fish species in the Gulf of Mexico for which current data is deficient (e.g., cobia, tripletail, tarpon, and gray triggerfish), including species that are solely managed by the Gulf States.

Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Fishing Effort.—Within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the agreement provides \$850,000 for NMFS, in consultation with the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and shrimp industry stakeholders, to continue the development and implementation of the newly approved Electronic Logbook program (ELB) that archives vessel position and automatically transmits scientific shrimp fishing effort data via cellular service to NMFS.

Northwest Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring System.—Within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the agreement provides \$850,000 to maintain a time-series monitoring system of hydrographic and ecological data to inform fishery management on the Northern California Current.

Chesapeake Bay Atlantic Menhaden Abundance.—NMFS is encouraged to collect Atlantic menhaden abundance data in the Chesapeake Bay in partnership with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and relevant States.

Northeast Multispecies Fishery.—The agreement rejects the proposed cut to Observers and Training and provides not less than \$5,500,000 for grants to the fishing industry to fully cover At-Sea Monitoring industry costs, including sector costs, in the New England groundfish fishery. Any additional At-Sea Monitoring costs, including shore side infrastructure, observer training, observer equipment and gear, electronic monitoring, and NOAA support costs shall be included in the fiscal year 2024 budget request. NOAA shall ensure the costs and benefits of At-Sea Monitoring are commensurate with the gross revenues of vessels in the fishery. Before obligating any of these funds, NOAA shall provide the Committees with a detailed spending plan.

Observer Data Integration.—The agreement provides \$500,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services to expedite efforts to integrate At-Sea Monitoring data into stock assessment models.

Electronic Vessel Trip Reporting (eVTR).—Within Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the agreement provides \$250,000 to support improvement and expansion of the eVTR program.

Fish Stock Movement.—No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NMFS shall report to the Committees about potential options for States to exchange or trade quota through fishery management councils as fish stocks expand and shift due to climate change. The report should detail NMFS's ability to intervene, under existing authority, in allocation disputes, as well as recommendations for improved coordination and transparent decision-making among councils, including in cases where stocks have shifted into waters off States that currently are not party to the relevant regional fishery management council.

Harmful West Coast Large Mesh Drift Gillnets.—NMFS is directed to consult with the Pacific Fishery Management Council on a strategy to phase out the use of large mesh driftnets and permit the use of alternative fishing methods to increase the economic viability of the West Coast-based swordfish fishery while minimizing bycatch to the maximum extent possible.

Marine Aquaculture.—Within NMFS Aquaculture, the agreement provides \$700,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NOAA to upgrade equipment and to increase the amount of staff focused on aquaculture at all NMFS fisheries science centers, including to return staffing levels to those in fiscal year 2010 at the Northeast and Northwest Fisheries Science Centers.

In addition, the agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to continue the multi-year Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture demonstration pilot system in State waters of the Gulf of Mexico that was initiated in calendar year 2021.

Review of Electronic Monitoring Data.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the agreement provides \$600,000 for the video review of the West Coast groundfish electronic monitoring data.

Highly Migratory Species (HMS).—The agreement provides \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for research grants to improve science-based management of domestic and international HMS in the Pacific regions and encourages continued collaboration between Sea Grant and NMFS for Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico HMS.

Salmon Management Activities.—The agreement provides \$41,000,000 for Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) activities. Before funding may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committees with a detailed spending plan consistent with prior year direction adopted in Public Law 117-103. Further, NOAA is encouraged to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of funds withheld for administrative expenses. The agreement also provides not less than \$23,500,000 for Mitchell Act hatchery programs. NMFS is directed to continue genetic stock identification for salmon recovery and management.

Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP).—House language on "Seafood Import Monitoring Program" is adopted, and the agreement provides an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for SIMP, established under section 539 of Public Law 115-141. Effective implementation of SIMP is necessary to enforce the ban on imports of Russian seafood, which may be re-labeled after foreign processing, hiding its Russian origin.

Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) Fishing.—The agreement modifies House language to provide no less than \$750,000 for NMFS to further test and evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. commercial space-based radio frequency data collection capabilities to track foreign vessels engaged in IUU fishing activities in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone and other remote maritime regions of economic, environmental, and national security significance.

Northeast Lobster Enforcement.—The agreement provides not less than \$950,000 for NMFS, in partnership with the relevant States, Joint Enforcement Agreement partner agencies, and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, to continue the cooperative offshore lobster enforcement program.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR).—\$661,297,000 is for OAR Operations, Research, and Facilities.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Climate Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	\$104,102
Regional Climate Data and Information	47,932
Climate Competitive Research	72,116
Climate Research	224,150
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institute	93,156
U.S. Weather Research Program	39,100
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	20,916
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	13,244
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	166,416
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	39,500
National Sea Grant College Program	80,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	14,000
Ocean Exploration and Research	46,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	17,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	52,500
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	2,500
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	251,500
Innovative Research and Technology:	
High Performance Computing Initiatives	18,231
Uncrewed Systems	1,000
Innovative Research and Technology	19,231
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$661,297

Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The agreement provides an increase of \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for global-nested high-resolution models and sustained atmospheric observations, including no less than \$4,000,000 to support the Water in the West Initiative.

Atmospheric Baseline Observatories (ABOs).—The House language regarding ABOs is modified to provide an increase of no less than \$1,250,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes. The recent eruption of Mauna Loa highlights the vulnerability of some ABOs and other Global Monitoring Laboratories as noted in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103. Consistent with that direction, NOAA shall consider how to provide continuity of atmospheric observations in a cost-effective manner, and to submit its findings to the Committees, along with proposals to address the issue.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—In lieu of House language regarding "Earth's Radiation Budget," the agreement provides \$9,500,000 for continued modeling, scientific studies, grant programs, and, as possible, observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth's radiation budget, including the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and the assessment of solar climate interventions. OAR is also directed, in coordination with NASA and the Department of Energy, as appropriate, to continue to improve the understanding of the impact of atmospheric aerosols on radiative forcing, as well as on the formation of clouds, precipitation, and extreme weather and to develop plans for sustained observations of the stratosphere. Further, NOAA is encouraged to coordinate with NASA for long-range manned

and autonomous in-situ atmospheric observational capabilities.

NOAA, in coordination with NASA and other relevant Federal agencies, shall develop a research agenda to manage near-term climate hazard risk and coordinate research in climate intervention. This work shall include establishing a research governance framework to provide guidance on transparency, engagement, risk management, and international research collaboration for publicly funded work in solar geoengineering research. Additionally, the research agenda shall identify the capabilities needed to detect and identify attempts at solar geoengineering by other State and non-State actors. As part of this process, NOAA is encouraged to engage with non-governmental stakeholders.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Detection Technologies.—The agreement provides no less than \$2,000,000 for a pilot program of instrumentation for observing greenhouse gases and other atmospheric factors deployed on commercial aircraft and to support the evaluation of a sustained observing network using such platforms. The pilot program should be in cooperation with other Federal agencies, as relevant, and should leverage the NWS’s Aircraft-Based Observation Program, as appropriate.

In addition, NOAA is encouraged to collaborate with current and new partners to make use of commercial assets to monitor methane emissions from satellites to pinpoint the source of emissions at the individual facility level anywhere in the world. NOAA is further directed to report to the Committees, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on progress made to engage with stakeholders such as members of the Global Methane Initiative and the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate on public-private partnerships to identify and mitigate methane emissions.

Forward-Looking Climate Information and Services.—The agreement reiterates direction from fiscal year 2022 adopted by Public Law 117-103 that NOAA shall, as part of its larger effort to expand the provision of climate information and services, identify and support the utilization by NIST of an authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections to be utilized by NIST in their standard-setting process. These data shall include long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale meteorological information. Further, within funding provided across NOAA, the agency shall build internal capacity to aid both Federal and non-Federal bodies to develop standards, building codes, voluntary standards, and other decision support tools, as necessary, that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges. In coordination with NIST, the Administrator, in their capacity as the Federal Coordinator for Meteorology, shall provide the Committees, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, a written assessment of priority Federal agency needs for these data, including decision support tools for infrastructure planning or to inform other strategic or policy choices.

Resilience and Adaptation Cooperative Institute (CI).—The agreement encourages NOAA to consider the establishment of a CI for Coastal Resilience and Adaptation and to include such a proposal as part of its fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Climate Adaptation Partnerships (CAPs).—The agreement provides no less than \$16,300,000 for CAPs and encourages NOAA to ensure that CAP teams are managed, staffed,

and based at an institution located in the region served.

Tribal Drought Resilience Initiative.—The agreement provides \$500,000 to broaden drought prediction outreach to Tribal communities through the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) as authorized in the NIDIS Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-430).

National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS).—The agreement encourages OAR, through NIHHIS, to study and raise awareness about the many impacts of extreme heat and the factors that may affect the uneven distribution of heat throughout a community. This may include enhancing education and outreach activities with partners working on aspects of reducing health risks of heat or supporting regional pilots.

Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge (PPGC).—The agreement provides no less than \$2,000,000 for the PPGC.

Marine Ecosystem Responses to Climate Change.—Within the funds provided for Climate Competitive Research, OAR is encouraged to fund improvements to ocean modeling systems and to build a high-resolution regional ocean modeling and prediction system that can inform climate-ready resource management.

Tornado Research.—The agreement provides no less than \$11,000,000 for VORTEX-USA, including no less than \$10,500,000 for VORTEX-SE, an increase of \$3,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Advanced Quantitative Precipitation Information (AQPI) System.—The agreement provides \$900,000 within the U.S. Weather Research Program for a regional radar array demonstration project to enable better forecasting of extreme West Coast precipitation events, like atmospheric rivers.

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Technology.—NOAA is encouraged to develop, demonstrate, and commercialize advanced, compact LiDAR systems uniquely tailored to near-surface marine and atmospheric profiling from Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS) and mobile ground-based platforms.

Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program.—The agreement modifies House language regarding the “Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program,” to encourage NOAA to establish the program within available funds.

Coastal Resilience.—House language under the heading “Sea Grant Coastal Resilience Pilot Project” is modified as follows. Within funding provided for the Sea Grant program, NOAA is encouraged to increase coastal resilience activities across all State programs. This may include recruitment of resilience-focused staff and enhancing research, engagement, decision support, and project implementation. NOAA is encouraged to prioritize work to enhance the coastal resilience of remote communities most at-risk for natural disasters and chronic events, with a priority given to challenges faced by Tribal, indigenous, or economically disadvantaged communities.

American Lobster Research.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the agreement provides \$2,000,000 for partnerships among State agencies, academia, and industry to address American lobster applied research priorities in the Gulf of Maine, Georges Bank, and southern New England. Research should focus on informing management actions and explore ecosystem changes that may influence the response of the lobster resource and fishery, particularly in response to recent NARW protection measures or potential fishery response to measures under consideration for inclusion in the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan.

Young Fishermen’s Development Act.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the

agreement provides up to \$1,000,000 for training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen as authorized under the Young Fishermen’s Development Act (Public Law 116-289).

Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The agreement provides \$1,000,000 within the Sea Grant program to partner with State agencies and academic institutions to research and monitor contaminants of emerging concern that may cause ecological or human health impacts, including PFAS, in coastal and estuarine waters.

Ocean Exploration.—The agreement provides \$46,000,000 for Ocean Exploration and Research, an increase of \$2,590,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the funding provided, OAR is directed to accelerate efforts to map and characterize the oceans, including by maximizing the amount of funding provided for the Ocean Exploration CI and supporting competitive awards for deep ocean research combining seismic and acoustic methods. NOAA is also encouraged to work with the Department of Education and other relevant agencies to continue fundamental ocean exploration in which open source data are collected for the oceanographic community and private industries in real-time through telepresence technology.

Integrated Ocean Acidification.—Within funding provided for the Integrated Ocean Acidification program, NOAA shall continue working with State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments on ocean and coastal acidification research that is used to complete the vulnerability assessments mandated by the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act (Public Law 111-11).

National Oceanographic Partnership Program (NOPP).—Within the funds provided for NOPP, NOAA is encouraged to work with other appropriate Federal agencies and industry partners to develop, test, and evaluate ocean-based carbon dioxide removal technologies.

Ocean Noise.—NOAA is encouraged to work through NOPP to expand the deployment of Federal and non-Federal observing and data management systems capable of collecting measurements of underwater sound in high-priority ocean and coastal locations, and to develop and apply standardized forms of measurements to assess sounds.

National Weather Service (NWS).—\$1,247,393,000 is for NWS Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Observations	\$251,462
Central Processing	110,500
Analyze, Forecast and Support	589,500
Dissemination	116,979
Science and Technology Integration	178,952
Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$1,247,393

NWS Staffing.—The agreement provides an increase of \$11,750,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to address staffing requirements at NWS, including \$10,500,000 in Analyze, Forecast, and Support (AFS) for staffing at weather forecast offices to enhance NWS impact-based decision support services (IDSS), to increase the number of trained and qualified Incident Meteorologists (IMETs) for wildfires and other extreme events, and to accelerate hiring at the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP). The remaining \$1,250,000 is for NCEP hiring, with \$750,000 in Central Processing and \$500,000 in Science and Technology Integration (STI). Within all of these increases,

NWS is encouraged to provide IDSS support for products generated by other line offices, as appropriate, such as harmful algal bloom forecasts. For fiscal year 2023, NWS shall follow prior year direction regarding ‘‘NWS Staffing in Alaska’’ adopted in Public Law 117-103.

Observations.—The agreement provides an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Aircraft Based Observation Program and directs NWS to coordinate with and leverage existing capabilities of the National Mesonet Program (NMP) to increase the use and deployment of commercial aviation-based atmospheric data, with an emphasis on water vapor data for numerical weather prediction improvement.

National Mesonet Program.—The agreement provides no less than \$24,700,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the continuation and expansion of the NMP. Investments in the NMP going forward are encouraged to sustain coverage of data types and areas now included within the NMP, expand in situ and remote sensing capabilities to provide weather measurements in high-risk areas, such as vulnerable communities, and enhance coverage by the NMP in non-contiguous States and Territories and other data sparse areas. Prior to acquisition of such data, NOAA shall assess the potential contribution of the data to improve forecast model skill. Of the funds provided, up to \$900,000 may be used for Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System activities, and up to \$600,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office. In addition to the funding provided for operational expenses, NOAA is encouraged to use authorities such as the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (42 U.S.C. 4701, et seq.) in order to ensure adequate staff support for this program.

In addition, through NOAA Community Project Funding/NOAA Special Projects, the agreement provides \$3,350,000 to expand State mesonet programs.

Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS).—NWS is directed to ensure that rural and remote communities who disproportionately rely on ASOS operability for continued reliable air service are provided with additional resources, such as trained human observers, to continue observing capabilities in the event of an ASOS outage.

Space Weather.—Provides \$1,750,000 for Space Weather Research to Operations, including the development of a space weather testbed, as part of NOAA’s implementation of the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow (PROSWIFT) Act (Public Law 116-181). Of this amount, \$500,000 is within Central Processing and \$1,250,000 is within STI.

National Data Buoy Center (NDBC).—The agreement adopts direction included in Public Law 117-103 regarding the NDBC, including the requirement to provide details in NOAA’s fiscal year 2023 spend plan. The agreement provides the requested amount to maintain and service the Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) Array, which provides tsunami prediction capacity. NWS is directed to ensure that as a result of the investment in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58), all DART buoys in Alaska, especially those in Prince William Sound and southeast Alaska, are deployed and fully operational.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The agreement provides an increase of no less than \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Tsunami Warning Program to increase staffing and modernize technology. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide a plan and cost estimates to the Committees to improve oper-

ational capacity at its tsunami warning centers, including, at a minimum: upgrades to ensure the compatibility of all computer systems used by both centers, upgrades to ensure the reliability and compatibility of both centers’ dissemination infrastructure, and plans for continuity of operations in the event that one of the centers goes offline.

Environmental Processes in the Arctic.—Within funding provided for AFS, NWS is encouraged to develop capacity for seasonal to multiannual timescale predictions of environmental processes in the Arctic.

Dissemination.—The agreement provides an increase of \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to optimize and upgrade the integrated dissemination program.

Weather Alerts.—House direction regarding ‘‘Weather Alerts’’ is adopted.

Office of Water Prediction (OWP).—The agreement provides no less than \$38,500,000 for OWP, which receives funding across multiple NWS budget lines, including a \$2,000,000 increase above the enacted level within Dissemination. Direction carried in previous fiscal years for NWS to continue to expedite hiring within the National Water Center (NWC) Water Prediction Operations Division is maintained. NWS is encouraged to initiate Flood Inundation Mapping operations through the NWC.

Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.—The agreement provides \$28,250,000 for NOAA to support CIROH, which is \$8,250,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This amount includes \$24,250,000 from within STI, \$1,000,000 from within NOS Coastal Science Assessment, Response and Restoration, and \$3,000,000 from within OAR Competitive Climate Research to support the broader Water in the West Initiative. NOAA is encouraged to leverage the CI expertise to help NOAA assess the most operationally relevant research.

Hurricane Forecast Improvement Project.—NOAA is directed to continue the Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program authorized by section 104 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-25). No later than 60 days after enactment of this act, NWS shall brief the Committees on the status of the program, including a plan and timeline for completion of any outstanding items.

Consumer Option for an Alternative System To Allocate Losses (COASTAL) Act Implementation.—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the development and implementation of the COASTAL Act (division F, title II of Public Law 112-141). NOAA is directed to continue to leverage existing Federal assets, expertise, and partnerships in carrying out COASTAL Act activities.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS).—\$375,537,000 is for NESDIS Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE	
Operations, Research, and Facilities	
(In thousands of dollars)	
Program	Amount
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	\$245,915
Product Development, Readiness and Application	57,500
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	750
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	304,165
National Centers for Environmental Information	71,372
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$375,537

The agreement accepts the \$56,090,000 in technical transfers to the Office of Satellite

and Product Operations; Product Development, Readiness and Application; and the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) proposed in the administration’s budget request to move operations funded within Polar Weather Satellites and Low Earth Orbit from Procurement, Acquisition and Construction to ORF.

Office of Satellite and Product Operations.—The agreement provides \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Satellite and Product Operations Deferred and Extended Maintenance, including for upgrades to ground systems and antenna systems at facilities such as those in Virginia, West Virginia, and Alaska, as requested.

National Centers for Environmental Information.—The agreement provides no less than \$10,000,000 for Regional Climate Services, including no less than \$6,100,000 for Regional Climate Centers. The agreement provides \$5,500,000 for the Coastal Data Development program, which shall be considered as the central repository to manage data collections from NOAA uncrewed systems as authorized by the Commercial Engagement Through Ocean Technology (CENOTE) Act (Public Law 115-394). NCEI is encouraged to begin to develop a Data Assembly Hub for uncrewed systems, in coordination with the related project supported through a NOAA Community Project Funding/NOAA Special Project.

Mission Support.—\$413,760,000 is for Mission Support Operations, Research, and Facilities.

MISSION SUPPORT	
Operations, Research, and Facilities	
(In thousands of dollars)	
Program	Amount
Mission Support Services:	
Executive Leadership	\$31,743
Mission Services and Management	182,375
IT Security	16,393
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund	71,299
Facilities Maintenance	6,500
Office of Space Commerce	70,000
Mission Support Services	378,310
Office of Education	
BWET Regional Programs	8,700
Jose E. Serrano Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	20,750
NOAA Education Program Base	6,000
Office of Education	35,450
Total, Mission Support, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$413,760

Tribal Liaison.—The agreement provides \$500,000 in Executive Leadership for NOAA to increase staffing to strengthen communications and outreach to Tribal governments, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.

Mission Support Services.—The agreement supports the following requests and encourages their implementation within available funds: Acquisition and Grants Office, Facility Program Capacity, Budget Position Management System, Finance Transaction Processing, Spectrum, NOAA Open Data Dissemination, and NOAA Cloud Program. NOAA shall identify amounts for each of these initiatives as part of the agency’s fiscal year 2023 spending plan. The agreement further provides no less than \$1,500,000 to accelerate NOAA’s Diversity and Inclusion Plan, to expand NOAA’s recruiting program, and for equity assessment and implementation support in compliance with Executive Order 13985.

NOAA is directed to immediately provide the Committees with the business case analysis for a new center of excellence, as required in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103 under the heading ‘‘Facilities Maintenance.’’

Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.—NOAA is directed to continue implementing

NOAA Administrative Order (NAO) 202–1106 on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and is provided an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for these purposes. NOAA shall continue to provide the Committees with a copy of the report required under section 12.02 of NAO 202–1106.

Office of Space Commerce (OSC).—The agreement approves the requested transfer of OSC to Mission Support and provides \$70,000,000, an increase of \$54,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. NOAA shall provide a detailed spending plan for the funds provided to OSC and shall immediately submit the five-year strategic plan for OSC requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Cooperative Science Center for Ocean Education.—NOAA is encouraged to request funding for a cooperative science center for ocean exploration in its fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Providing Opportunities within the Ocean Sciences.—NOAA is encouraged to partner with an established consortium of higher education, industry, and non-profit organizations to offer access to a research vessel and to associated programming dedicated to increasing opportunities for underrepresented groups within the ocean sciences.

National Ocean Sciences Bowl (NOSB).—NOAA is directed to meet its obligations to fully fund the NOSB in fiscal year 2023, in partnership with other agencies and non-Federal entities.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO).—\$328,677,000 is for OMAO Operations, Research, and Facilities.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

Operations, Research, and Facilities
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	\$204,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	40,500
Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations	21,677
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	62,500
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Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$328,677

Office of Health Services.—The agreement provides up to the requested level to support the work of the Office of Health Services.

Marine Operations and Maintenance.—The agreement provides an increase of \$30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to enhance NOAA’s Fleet operations and support additional days at sea. OMAO is directed to continue to implement the progressive maintenance program developed over the last few years.

Charter Vessels.—NOAA is encouraged to enter into charter agreements for the services of not less than two private sector vessels to supplement its charting and survey efforts to address the growing backlog of unfulfilled missions, particularly those in Arctic waters.

Monitoring of Atmospheric Rivers.—The agreement provides up to \$2,500,000 within Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services to observe and predict atmospheric rivers.

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations (AUTO).—The agreement provides an increase of \$7,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for AUTO and notes that OMAO has successfully leveraged commercially available uncrewed maritime systems (UMS) to collect data in support of NOAA’s

core mission areas, demonstrating the utility and cost-effectiveness of purchasing ocean data. Within the funds provided, no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level shall be used to support extramural partnerships with universities and oceanographic institutions for UMS research, development, testing, and training, including research to improve precise marine navigation and coastal resilience through improvements to uncrewed platforms. NOAA shall use the increased funding for agency-wide data acquisition from UMS in support of relevant research and operational missions including hurricane intensity forecasting, fishery surveys, ocean exploration, and hydrographic surveys.

NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.—The agreement provides an increase of \$8,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to increase the size of the NOAA Corps to help meet the increased demands on aviation operations and prepare for the addition of new vessels in the NOAA Fleet.

Aviation Accession Training.—The agreement provides up to \$2,000,000 within NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps to support OMAO’s aviation accession training program, as authorized in section 105 of Public Law 116–259.

NOAA Community Project Funding/NOAA Special Projects.—NOAA is directed to provide the amounts listed in the table below of NOAA Community Project Funding/NOAA Special Projects consistent with NOAA’s existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NOAA shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence regarding these projects as with any other external partners.

NOAA COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING/
NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

Recipient	Project	Amount
Desert Research Institute	Lake Tahoe Basin Instrumentation and Data Sharing	\$2,000,000
Gulf Shellfish Institute	Estuary Habitat Restoration and Resilience	2,500,000
University of South Florida	Surveillance of Pollution from Emerging Chemical Threats in Tampa Bay	3,400,000
Texas State University	Texas State University Meadows Center Climate Change Impact on Water Initiative	2,000,000
Florida Gulf Coast University	Examining the Influence of Discharges on Coastal Ecosystems Health and HAB Dynamics	440,000
Louisiana State University, Office of Research & Economic Development	Coastal High Frequency RADAR System for Coastal Protection and Prediction	5,000,000
The Water Institute of the Gulf	The Resilience Center	2,500,000
Port of Morgan City	Meteorological Stations Operations and Maintenance	200,000
Buffalo Niagara Waterkeeper	Shoreline Monitoring and Assessment in the Eastern Basin of Lake Erie	480,000
University of Iowa	Advanced Hydrologic Monitoring, Assessment, and Flood Forecasting for Eastern Iowa	1,000,000
Noyo Center for Marine Science	Fighting Climate-Driven Collapse in Coastal Habitats	294,000
Regents of the University of Washington	Equity and Ecosystem Health Through Water Column Observation	1,500,000
Nature Conservancy	Building Coastal Resilience Through Community-Based Conservation	1,000,000
University of Louisiana Monroe	State Mesonet Network Project	2,000,000
Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma Center for Hydrological Integrated Monitoring, Modeling, and Mitigation	1,800,000
New England Aquarium Corporation	New England Aquarium Modernization and Educational Programming	2,400,000
Mote Marine Laboratory, Inc.	Mote Marine Laboratory's Florida Seagrass Project	750,000
The Nature Conservancy in Florida	Modernization of Recreational Fishing Catch Data and Support Humane Catch and Release Education in the South Atlantic	750,000
Hudson River Park Trust	Hudson River Habitat Enhancement Project	750,000
Mississippi State University Global Center for Aquatic Health and Food Security	Gulf Coast Aquatic Health Laboratory	1,800,000
The Regents of the University of California; University of California, San Diego	Aerosolized Coastal Water Pollution Impacts Study	1,500,000
Coral World Ocean and Reef Initiative, Inc.	Coral and Aquatic Research and Restoration	900,000
Upper Columbia United Tribes	Upper Columbia United Tribes Salmon Reintroduction Project	5,000,000
University of North Carolina Wilmington	Acquisition of Marine Research Equipment	750,000

NOAA COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING/
NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
University of Miami	University of Miami Marine Aquaculture Pilot-Scale Grow-Out Module	750,000
University of Washington Tacoma	Center for Urban Waters—Protecting Salmon from Toxic Chemicals	1,000,000
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Water Analyzing Equipment for Climate Research and Education	200,000
Florida International University	Coastal Subsurface Water Table and Saltwater Intrusion Monitoring Systems	9,776,000
Nova Southeastern University	Coastal Ecosystems Disease Etiology, Remediation, and Restoration for Community Ecological and Economic Health	3,841,000
Greenwave	Connecticut Kelp Innovation Center	2,390,000
Sea Research Foundation, Inc., DBA Mystic Aquarium	Blue Economy Career Development Center	650,000
Morgan State University	Morgan State University's PEARL Lab Student Research Enhancements	1,000,000
St. Mary's River Watershed Association	Oyster Restoration in the St. Mary's River Shellfish Sanctuary	185,000
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science	Oyster Research to Enhance Resiliency	960,000
Maritime Exchange for the Delaware River and Bay	Delaware River and Estuary Ecosystem Data Gathering Initiative	356,000
Downeast Institute	Support for Shellfish Research and Hatchery Activities	670,000
Healthy Schools Campaign	Space to Grow: Greening Chicago Schoolyards	750,000
Scripps Institution of Oceanography	Southern California Bight Demonstration Project—Ocean and Pollution Mapping, Living Marine Resources Assessment and Modeling	6,000,000
University at Albany, State University of New York	Vertical Sensing Evaluation Initiative	1,350,000
University of Hawai'i at Manoa	Shoreline Equity and Adaptation Hub	2,250,000
University of Southern Mississippi	Data Assembly HUB for Uncrewed Systems	2,500,000
Northern Virginia Regional Commission	Northern Virginia Rainfall and Flood Preparedness	115,000
Leahy Center for Lake Champlain, Inc.	Inspiring Lake Champlain Stewardship	750,000
Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Development Program	Reducing Energy Costs and Reducing Emissions in the Massachusetts Commercial Fishing and Seafood Industries	1,991,000
Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary	Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary Mapping Initiative	1,000,000
Town of Manchester-by-the-Sea	Building Local Capacity for Managing Extreme Weather Events	500,000

NOAA COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING/
NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	Mission-Critical Secure Underwater Research Facility	950,000
Coquille Indian Tribe	Coquille River Salmon Conservation	750,000
Portland State University	Oregon Microplastics Research Center	785,000
Tillamook Estuaries Partnership	Instrumentation for Climate Change Monitoring in Rural Tillamook County Estuaries	625,000
Aleut Community of St. Paul Island	Surveillance Monitoring of Fisheries and Ecosystems	250,000
Bering Sea Fisheries Research Foundation	Bering Sea Fisheries Monitoring	2,750,000
North Slope Borough Department of Wildlife Management	Marine Mammal Co-management Research	2,700,000
University of Alaska	Arctic Seasonal Weather Forecasting	1,000,000
University of Alaska	Baseline Fishery Surveys	1,750,000
Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	Yukon River Research, Surveys, and Community Engagement	825,000
Northwest Straits Commission	Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative	3,000,000
Ferris State University	Ferris State Center for Virtual Learning	1,000,000
Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation	Cooperative Fisheries Research, Gear Development, and Gear Removal	500,000
University of Rhode Island	Aquaculture Resilience	1,300,000
Save the Bay	Habitat Restoration Strategies for Rhode Island Waters	1,660,000
MempheMagog Community Maritime	MempheMagog Maritime Education Center—Newport	150,000
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources	Pouhala Marsh Wetland Restoration	600,000
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources	West Hawai'i Resilient Coral Transplant	900,000
Kaua'i County	Waimea Wetlands Restoration	1,200,000
Maunaloa Fishpond Heritage Center	Maunaloa Coastal Watershed Restoration	400,000
University of Hawai'i Sea Grant College Program	Waikiki Watershed Resilience	500,000
Riverkeeper, Inc.	Publicly Accessible Water Quality Portal	250,000
Great Bay Stewards, Inc.	Eelgrass Education Project at the Great Bay Discovery Center	100,000
Northeastern Regional Association of Coastal Observing Systems	Building a Coastal Resilience Monitoring System for New Hampshire	1,850,000
The University of New Hampshire	Detecting Harmful Algal Blooms and Microplastics in the Great Bay and Beyond	722,000
Great Lakes Commission	Great Lakes Regional Coordination	3,000,000
University of Rhode Island	Blue Tech Initiative	2,250,000

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

The agreement includes a total program level of \$1,775,468,000 in direct obligations for NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC), of which \$1,762,468,000 is appropriated from the general fund, including \$108,838,000 provided in division N, and \$13,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The following narrative and table identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this act.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION	
(In thousands of dollars)	
Program	Amount
National Ocean Service:	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	\$8,500
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	5,500
Total, NOS—PAC	14,000
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	70,000
Research Acquisitions and Management	30,000
Total OAR—PAC	100,000
National Weather Service:	
Observations	16,200
Central Processing	69,649
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	13,500
Total NWS—PAC	109,349
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:	
Geostationary Systems—R	301,000
Polar Weather Satellite	183,500
Space Weather Follow-on	136,200
Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO)	285,000
Low Earth Orbit	96,430
Space Weather Next	151,606
Systems/Services, Architecture, and Engineering	68,500
Common Ground Services	105,433
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS—Discretionary PAC	1,330,119
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	90,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	28,000
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	95,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	9,000
Total OMAO—PAC	132,000
Total, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	\$1,762,468

Judgment Fund Repayment.—The agreement does not provide funding for NOAA to make payments to the Department of the Treasury Judgment Fund.

Research Supercomputing.—Within the funding for Research Supercomputing/CCRI, \$15,000,000 is provided to continue to develop a dedicated high performance computing facility consistent with prior year direction adopted in Public Law 117-103.

Maximizing Value of Environmental Observations.—The agreement notes concern that too little value is being extracted from the plethora of environmental observations collected and/or purchased by NOAA to inform weather, climate, and ecosystem models that then generate forecasts and predictions. Therefore, within the increase provided for Research Supercomputing/CCRI, no less than \$5,000,000 is to develop artificial intelligence systems and optimization of software to support preprocessing of dense observation datasets so extraction of the most useful information will be included in data assimilation for model initialization.

Research Acquisitions and Management.—The agreement provides \$30,000,000 for a demonstration system for a dual polarization Phased Array Radar (PAR) to assess advanced techniques to meet NOAA's future weather radar requirements and replace the current NEXRAD system starting in the 2030s. The agreement also encourages NOAA to engage with the weather industry to develop a charge for the SAB to study options for procuring or leasing assets as well as ac-

quiring commercial data to help satisfy NOAA's next generation radar needs.

Observations.—The agreement provides the requested amount for the ASOS Service Life Extension Program.

Integrated Water Prediction (IWP).—The agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Central Processing under NWS PAC, which includes not less than \$5,739,000 to procure operational high performance computing resources to enable modeling improvements associated with the IWP initiative, consistent with direction adopted in Public Law 117-103.

NWS Facilities.—Within 270 days of enactment of this act, NOAA is directed to provide the Committees with an updated NWS Facilities Strategic Plan, including an ordered list of the highest priority facilities and associated upgrade or lease improvement costs.

NESDIS Budget Reorganization.—The agreement approves the technical transfers from Projects, Planning, and Analysis to Space Weather Next and Common Ground Services. In addition, as satellites are launched and move from the construction phase into operations, NOAA is encouraged to continue to propose technical transfers of funding from PAC to ORF as part of subsequent budget requests.

Geostationary Extended Observations (GeoXO).—The agreement provides \$285,000,000 for GeoXO, which is the amount required to maintain the current program schedule in fiscal year 2023, including to complete Phase A formulation studies, to complete the Department of Commerce Acquisition Milestone 2, and to award the imager development contract. NOAA is encouraged to partner with NASA on the Geostationary Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer (GLIMR) mission to de-risk the ocean color instrument, as appropriate, for the GeoXO program. Before initiating procurement activities for other instruments and the spacecraft, NOAA shall provide the Committees with the report about the user needs and requirements and estimated lifecycle costs of the next generation of NOAA flagship weather satellites requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103. The requested report shall include how the proposed suite of GeoXO instruments will improve NOAA's weather mission.

Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering.—The agreement provides an increase of \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Commercial Data Purchase and Commercial Weather Data Pilot programs, which is to be divided between the two programs as deemed appropriate. Within these funds and consistent with direction from the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow (PROSWIFT) Act (Public Law 116-181), the agreement provides up to \$5,000,000 for a Commercial Space Weather Data Pilot.

The agreement notes that NOAA's current schedule of conducting commercial weather data solicitations every 2 years may have the unintended consequence of limiting new partnerships with the quickly evolving commercial sector. NOAA shall ensure that funds provided for commercial data purchases are used in a manner that maximizes competition by conducting solicitations for new qualified commercial data market entrants on an annual or more frequent basis.

NOAA Construction.—The agreement provides \$90,000,000 for NOAA's highest priority facilities construction, repair, and deferred maintenance requirements, which is an increase of \$31,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. NOAA shall immediately inform the Committees if there are any signifi-

cant schedule delays or project cost increases. Further, 30 days before obligating any funds, NOAA shall submit a report detailing how the funds will be expended and an explanation of why these projects were prioritized.

The agreement reiterates direction adopted by Public Law 117-103 for NOAA to establish a five-year budget framework to address regional facility modernization planning and redevelopment of priority sites, particularly those in the Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast regions.

Vessel Recapitalization and Construction.—The agreement reaffirms its support for NOAA's Fleet Recapitalization Plan by providing \$20,000,000 for Vessel Recapitalization and Construction above the requested level. The agreement expects that NOAA will execute a contract on two new Class B vessels in fiscal year 2023 and that NOAA's new vessels will facilitate the reduction of gaps in mission coverage as current ships are decommissioned. The agreement notes that the current procurement plan for Class C vessels would result in a mission gap for fisheries surveys starting in 2027. Therefore, NOAA is encouraged to begin design and acquisition of the Class C vessels.

Mission Requirement Costs.—NOAA shall, in all future budget submissions to Congress, detail any unfunded mission requirement costs, particularly those that are necessary to maintain the optimal operational tempo of NOAA's assets and posture of NOAA facilities.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The agreement includes \$65,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) and directs that funds will be available to Tribes without a matching requirement. NOAA is directed to report on how its current priorities meet the intent of the PCSRF to support the recovery and protection of all declining salmon stocks.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The agreement accepts the proposal to provide a new annual appropriation for Fisheries Disaster Assistance and provides \$300,000, which is equal to the budget request.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The agreement includes \$349,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement includes language under this heading limiting obligations of direct loans to \$24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and \$100,000,000 for traditional direct loans. NOAA is encouraged to facilitate new vessel construction, vessel replacement, and upgrades within the Fisheries Finance Program using fuel-efficient technology to the greatest extent practicable.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$95,000,000 for Departmental Management (DM) salaries and expenses.

For fiscal year 2023, the Department is directed to follow prior year directives, adopted in Public Law 116-260, under the headings "Staffing Report," "Salary Lapse," "Department of Commerce Working Capital Fund," and "Improving Trade Data Reporting." Additionally, for fiscal year 2023 the Department is directed to follow prior year directives included in Senate Report 116-127 and adopted by Public Law 116-93, on "Working Capital Funds."

Enhancing Microelectronics Fabrication with Advanced Materials and Techniques.—As the Department assesses and makes investments in advanced semiconductors and microelectronics using funds provided in regular and emergency appropriations bills, such assessments shall include the value of investing in

researching advanced techniques and upgrading existing fabrication facilities to use advanced materials that can increase those facilities' capability to produce more effective microelectronics for existing and evolving demand.

Wildfire Mitigation.—The Department is directed to assess what measures and improvements can be taken to reduce the likelihood of wildfire impacts to Department facilities in Boulder, Colorado (NIST, NOAA, and NTIA facilities) and to the Department's other potentially at-risk facilities around the country. The Department is directed to report to the Committees on its wildfire mitigation assessment findings within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Anomalous Health Incidents (AHI).—The Department is directed to continue working with other Federal agencies to create AHI policies and procedures, including a system for handling requests for reimbursement. The agreement directs the AHI system be in place by March 15, 2023. The Department is directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committees on the number of requests for assistance, the unobligated balances of the original funding provided, and any additional resource needs to properly respond to the Department's AHI claimants.

Outbound Investment Initiative.—The Department is encouraged, in coordination with the Department of the Treasury, to consider its role in the establishment of a program to address the national security threats emanating from outbound investments from the United States in certain sectors that are critical for U.S. national security. Not later than 60 days after enactment of this act, the Department shall submit a report describing its efforts and identifying the resources that would be required to establish and implement it.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

The agreement includes a total of \$1,142,000 for the Renovation and Modernization account.

NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

The agreement includes \$35,000,000 for the Department of Commerce Nonrecurring Expenses Fund to support cybersecurity risk mitigation efforts at the Department.

The Department is directed to provide an updated out-year budget profile for its cybersecurity initiatives as part of the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement includes a total of \$50,450,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG). This amount includes \$48,000,000 in direct appropriations and a \$2,450,000 transfer from USPTO.

The agreement directs the OIG to continue its oversight work on cybersecurity, NOAA satellite and vessel procurements, telework, patent quality, the decennial census, and the business application system modernization. The OIG is directed to follow the directives as described in Senate Report 116-127 and adopted by Public Law 116-93 under the heading "Working Capital Fund Audits."

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce:

Section 101 makes funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials, designated by the Secretary, that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

Section 102 makes appropriations for Department of Commerce salaries and expenses available for hire of passenger motor vehi-

cles, for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriation accounts and requires 15 days advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations for certain actions.

Section 104 provides congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs and includes life cycle cost estimates for certain weather satellite programs.

Section 105 provides for reimbursement for services within Department of Commerce buildings.

Section 106 clarifies that grant recipients under the Department of Commerce may deter child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over their networks.

Section 107 provides the NOAA Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of resources, with the consent of those supplying the resources, to carry out responsibilities of any statute administered by NOAA.

Section 108 prohibits the National Technical Information Service from charging for certain services.

Section 109 allows NOAA to be reimbursed by Federal and non-Federal entities for performing certain activities.

Section 110 provides the Economics and Statistics Administration certain authority to enter into cooperative agreements.

Section 111 removes the requirement for matching funds for amounts provided in this act through the Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

Section 112 allows the Secretary of Commerce to waive the cost sharing requirements for funds provided in this act under sections 306, 306A, and 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$145,000,000 for General Administration, Salaries and Expenses.

For fiscal year 2023, the Department is directed to continue following the directives in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103 on the following topics: "Trafficking in Persons," "Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund Special Assessments," "Human Trafficking Justice Coordinators," "Enforcement of Federal Hate Crimes Law," "Combating Domestic Terrorism," "Human Rights Crimes," "Wildlife Trafficking," "Combatting Violent Crime in Indian Country," "Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) Opinions," and "Voting Rights." The Department shall submit updated reports consistent with the directives. House report language under "Voting Rights Enforcement" is not adopted.

Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016.—The agreement includes not less than \$15,000,000 for DOJ component agencies to implement the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016, to include \$3,500,000 in grant funding.

Strengthening Police-Community Relations.—The agreement provides \$231,000,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office grant programs related to police-community relations. This is an increase of \$30,000,000, or 15 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Department shall include as part of its fiscal year 2023 spending plan details on its use of these resources and provide the Committees quarterly updates thereafter.

Responding to Opioids, Methamphetamine, Synthetic Drugs, and Substance Abuse in Our Communities.—The agreement includes a total of \$608,500,000 in grant program funding, an increase of \$36,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to help communities and State and local law enforcement respond to substance abuse, including opioids, stimulants, and synthetic drugs. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is funded at \$2,563,116,000, an increase of \$141,594,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to strengthen drug trafficking investigations, including those related to heroin, fentanyl, and methamphetamines. The agreement supports the continuation of heroin enforcement teams, methamphetamine and fentanyl cleanup and container programs, and other interdiction and intervention efforts, including expansion of DEA's 360 Strategy and Operation Engage.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The agreement appropriately funds the U.S. Attorneys' offices, United States Marshals Service, DEA, and FBI workload increases resulting from the McGirt v. Oklahoma decision for fiscal year 2023. These resources will allow Federal, Tribal, State, and local stakeholders to further enable cooperation, collaboration, and sharing of pertinent information to protect all victims and bring all those who commit a crime to justice. DOJ is directed to report, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the breakdown of cases per attorney in Oklahoma, estimated caseloads for the fiscal year 2024, and how such numbers compare with other districts around the country. The report shall also include the number and type of cases indicted compared to all referrals received, from which jurisdictions the cases were referred, and the general reasons why cases were not accepted.

Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation Interagency Coordination.—The Department, in coordination with relevant Federal agency partners, shall establish an interagency working group to improve human trafficking and child exploitation case coordination, deconfliction, and survivor support, and submit a report not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act on its plans for such working group. DOJ shall submit a follow-up report on the performance of the Working Group not later than one year after the date of enactment of this act.

Departmental Efforts to Combat Crimes Against Children.—The Department is directed to immediately submit the long-awaited National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction pursuant to 34 U.S.C. 2111(b) and publish it on the Department website. The report, which is required to be submitted to Congress every two years, has not been submitted since April 2016 and the Department has been directed to submit this report since fiscal year 2020. In addition, the Department shall comply with directions in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Laws 116-260 and 117-103 and immediately submit a detailed staffing and funding report on the office of the National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, including staffing, travel, and temporary duty travel expenses, as this information is long-overdue. The Department shall submit a crosscut budget presentation for Crimes Against Children as part of its fiscal year 2024 budget submission and in subsequent budgets and continue following directives and reporting requirements in fiscal year 2023 as specified in the aforesaid joint explanatory statements.

Policies on Investigating Crimes Against Children.—The Department shall report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on steps to address recommendations made in Office of Inspector General

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1 Team Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7301), \$40,000,000, to re-
2 main available until expended.

3 INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

4 For an additional amount for “Industrial Technology
5 Services”, \$27,000,000, to remain available until ex-
6 pended, to implement the Research and Development,
7 Competition, and Innovation Act (division B of Public
8 Law 117–167), of which \$13,000,000 shall be for the Hol-
9 lings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and of which
10 \$14,000,000 shall be for the Manufacturing USA Pro-
11 gram.

12 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC

13 ADMINISTRATION

14 OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

15 For an additional amount for “Operations, Research,
16 and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the con-
17 sequences of hurricanes, typhoons, flooding, and wildfires
18 in calendar year 2022, \$29,000,000, to remain available
19 until September 30, 2024, for repair and replacement of
20 observing assets, real property, and equipment; for marine
21 debris assessment and removal; and for mapping, chart-
22 ing, and geodesy services.

23 For an additional amount for “Operations, Research,
24 and Facilities”, \$62,000,000, to remain available until
25 September 30, 2024, of which \$20,000,000, to remain

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1 available until expended, shall be to carry out activities
2 described in title II of division JJ of the Consolidated Ap-
3 propriations Act, 2023 to support the adoption of innova-
4 tive fishing gear deployment and fishing techniques to re-
5 duce entanglement risk to North Atlantic right whales, in-
6 cluding through cooperative agreements pursuant to the
7 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act
8 (16 U.S.C. 3701).

9 PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

10 For an additional amount for “Procurement, Acquisi-
11 tion and Construction” for the acquisition of hurricane
12 hunter aircraft and related expenses as authorized under
13 section 413(a) of the Weather Research and Forecasting
14 Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25),
15 \$327,701,000, to remain available until expended.

16 For an additional amount for “Procurement, Acquisi-
17 tion and Construction”, \$108,838,000, to remain available
18 until September 30, 2025.

19 FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

20 For an additional amount for “Fisheries Disaster As-
21 sistance” for necessary expenses associated with the miti-
22 gation of fishery disasters, \$300,000,000, to remain avail-
23 able until expended: *Provided*, That such funds shall be
24 used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery fail-

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1 ures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Sec-
2 retary of Commerce.

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

6 For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facili-
7 ties”, \$182,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 SCIENCE

9 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

10 CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND

11 RESTORATION

12 For an additional amount for “Construction and En-
13 vironmental Compliance and Restoration” for repair and
14 replacement of National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-
15 tration facilities damaged by Hurricanes Ian and Nicole
16 or scheduled for derating due to deterioration,
17 \$189,400,000, to remain available until expended.

18 For an additional amount for “Construction and En-
19 vironmental Compliance and Restoration”, \$367,000,000,
20 to remain available until September 30, 2028.

21 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

22 RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

23 For an additional amount for “Research and Related
24 Activities” for necessary expenses related to damage to re-
25 search facilities and scientific equipment in calendar year