

*NWS staffing.*—The recommendation provides not less than \$625,000,000 for salaries and benefits of NWS employees, which fully funds the annualized civilian pay raise from fiscal year 2018. The Committee expects the National Weather Service to continue to hire in fiscal year 2019, and to have additional FTEs on board by the end of the fiscal year. The Committee expects that budget requests from the National Weather Service include all funds necessary to pay for staff, yet the Committee consistently hears of staffing and management challenges within NWS. NOAA and the Department of Commerce are directed to ensure that NWS fulfills its critical mission to protect the lives and property of our nation's citizens. In its fiscal year 2019 spend plan, the NWS shall include a separate accounting of all NWS funded positions. In fiscal year 2019, the Committee directs the NWS to continue the quarterly management, staffing and budget briefings first required in fiscal year 2018.

*Observations.*—The recommendation provides \$236,000,000 for observation activities. The recommendation includes \$22,000,000 for the National Mesonet Program, \$14,500,000 above the request. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed reduction to the TAO array, and funds it at the enacted level. The recommendation assumes that the fiscal year 2018 requested technical adjustment to move the Observation Program Leads and the Port Meteorological Officers from Analyze, Forecast and Support to Observations was executed in fiscal year 2018 and is continued in fiscal year 2019.

*Central Processing.*—The recommendation includes \$90,000,000 for Central Processing. The recommendation fully funds the re- requested increase for Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System cyclical replacement. The recommendation does not adopt the proposal to slow the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Services Expansion.

*Analyze, Forecast, and Support.*—The recommendation includes \$500,000,000 for Analyze, Forecast, and Support activities. The recommendation does not adopt the proposed NWS workforce savings; nor does it adopt the proposed reduction in developing and implementing aviation tools and capabilities. This level includes \$5,000,000 to address the backlog in facilities maintenance requirements. The recommendation assumes that the technical transfers proposed in fiscal year 2018 were both executed in fiscal year 2018 and continue in fiscal year 2019.

*Tsunamis.*—As required in the Tsunami, Warning, Education and Research Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25), this recommendation funds both the National Tsunami Warning Center and the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center. It fully supports the responsibilities for these centers enumerated in Section 504(d)(2) of that Act.

*Dissemination.*—The recommendation provides \$52,000,000 for Dissemination. The recommendation supports the proposed in- crease to fund upgrades and enhancements to the Integrated Dissemination Program systems.

*Science and Technology Integration.*—The recommendation includes \$137,000,000 for Science and Technology Integration activities. The Committee does not adopt the proposed decreases for numerical weather prediction modeling; the national water model; or Operations and Workforce Analysis testing and evaluation. This recommendation assumes that the technical transfer proposed in fiscal year 2018, to move misaligned Space Weather forecasters from Science Technology Integration to Analyze, Forecast and Support, was executed in fiscal year 2018 and continues in fiscal year 2019.

*Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.*—The recommendation continues to provide \$6,000,000 for research activities to improve fine and large-scale measurements of snow depth and soil moisture data that can be used to expand and improve the National Water Model and contribute directly to the mission of NOAA's National Water Center. These funds shall be executed in coordination with OAR to collaborate with external academic partners.

*Storm Surge Modeling Technology.*—The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to pursue collaborations that will improve upon NOAA's current Sea, Lake, and Overland Surge from Hurricanes model; and

encourages NOAA to consider integrating improved technologies into standard modeling operations for storm surge, in- land flooding, and the combination.