

CITATION	ENTITY	STATUTORY LANGUAGE
<b>TITLE 10: ARMED FORCES</b>		
<b>10 USCS § 7901</b>	NOAA	<p>§ 7901. National Oceanographic Partnership Program</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) <u>Purposes</u>. The purposes of the program are as follows:</p> <p>(1) To promote the national goals of assuring national security, advancing economic development, protecting quality of life, and strengthening science education and communication through improved knowledge of the ocean.</p> <p>(2) To coordinate and strengthen oceanographic efforts in support of those goals by--</p> <p>(A) identifying and carrying out partnerships among Federal agencies, academia, industry, and other members of the oceanographic scientific community in the areas of data, resources, education, and communication; and</p> <p>(B) reporting annually to Congress on the program.</p>
<b>10 USCS § 7902</b>	NOAA	<p>§ 7902. National Ocean Research Leadership Council</p> <p>(a) <u>Council</u>. There is a National Ocean Research Leadership Council (hereinafter in this chapter [<a href="#">10 USCS §§ 7901</a> et seq.] referred to as the "Council").</p> <p>(b) <u>Membership</u>. The Council is composed of the following members:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) <u>Chairman and vice chairman</u>.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) The first chairman of the Council shall be the Secretary of the Navy. The first vice chairman of the Council shall be the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.</p> <p>(d) <u>Responsibilities</u>. The Council shall have the following responsibilities:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) To <i>review, select, and identify and allocate funds</i> for partnership projects for implementation under the program, based on the following criteria:</p> <p>(A) Whether the project addresses critical research objectives or operational goals, such as data accessibility and quality assurance, sharing of resources, education, or communication.</p> <p>(B) Whether the project has, or is designed to have, broad participation within the oceanographic community.</p> <p>(C) Whether the partners have a long-term commitment to the objectives of the project.</p> <p>(D) Whether the resources supporting the project are shared among the partners.</p> <p>(E) Whether the project has been subjected to adequate peer review.</p> <p>(3) To assess whether there is a need for a facility (or facilities) to provide national centralization of oceanographic data, and to establish such a facility or facilities if determined necessary. In conducting the assessment, the Council shall review, at a minimum, the following:</p> <p>(A) The need for a national oceanographic data center.</p> <p>(B) The need for a national coastal data center.</p> <p>(C) Accessibility by potential users of such centers.</p> <p>(D) Preexisting facilities and expertise.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) <u>Contract and grant authority</u>. The Council may authorize one or more of the departments or agencies represented on the Council to enter into contracts and make grants, using funds appropriated pursuant to an authorization of appropriations for the National Oceanographic Partnership Program, for the purpose of implementing the program and carrying out the responsibilities of the Council.</p>

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<b>TITLE 16: CONSERVATION</b>		
Chapter 1: National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments, and Seashores		
<b>16 USCS § 450rr</b>		<p><u>NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS</u>                      § 450rr. R.M.S. Titanic; international maritime memorial; findings and purposes</p> <p>(a) <u>Findings</u>. The Congress finds that—                      . . .                      (4) the R.M.S. Titanic represents a special opportunity for deep ocean scientific research and exploration.</p> <p>(b) Purpose. The Congress declares that the purposes of this Act [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 450rr</a> et seq.] are--                      (1) to encourage international efforts to designate the R.M.S. Titanic as an international maritime memorial to those who lost their lives aboard her in 1912;                      (2) to direct the United States to enter into negotiations with other interested nations to establish an international agreement which will provide for the designation of the R.M.S. Titanic as an international maritime memorial, and protect the scientific, cultural, and historical significance of the R.M.S. Titanic;                      (3) to encourage, in those negotiations or in other fora, the development and implementation of international guidelines for conducting research on, exploration of, and if appropriate, salvage of the R.M.S. Titanic; and                      (4) to express the sense of the United States Congress that, pending such international agreement or guidelines, no person should physically alter, disturb, or salvage the R.M.S. Titanic in any research or exploratory activities which are conducted.</p>
Chapter 9A: Preservation of Fishery Resources		
<b>16 USCS § 758a</b>	Commerce (through NOAA)	<p>§ 758a. Conduct of explorations and related work in Pacific Ocean</p> <p>The Secretary of the Interior [<i>Secretary of Commerce</i>],<sup>1</sup> through the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior [<i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce</i>], is authorized and hereby directed to <i>conduct such fishing explorations and such necessary related work as oceanographical, biological, technological, statistical, and economic studies</i> to insure maximum development and utilization of the high seas fishery resources of the United States and its island possessions in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean and intervening areas as may be consistent with developing and sustaining such fishery resources at maximum levels of production in perpetuity and to provide for the best possible utilization thereof.</p>
Chapter 14: Regulation of Whaling		
<b>16 USCS § 916h</b>	NOAA	<p><u>WHALING CONVENTION ACT</u>                      § 916h. Cooperation between Federal and State and private agencies and organizations in scientific and other programs</p> <p>(a) <u>Agency cooperation</u>. In order to avoid duplication in scientific and other programs, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the agency, institution, or organization concerned, may direct the United States Commissioner to arrange for the cooperation of agencies of the United States Government, and of State and private institutions and organizations in carrying out the provisions of article IV of the convention.</p> <p>(b) <u>Authorization for Federal agency cooperation</u>. All agencies of the Federal Government are authorized, on request of the Commission, to cooperate in the conduct of scientific and other programs, or to furnish facilities and personnel for the purpose of assisting the Commission in the performance of its duties as prescribed by the convention.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Bracketed designations to “Secretary of Commerce” or “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration . . .” were inserted on authority of Reorganization Plans. See Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1970, [5 USCS § 903](#) note; see also Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1950, [5 USCS § 903](#) note.

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<b>Chapter 14A: Whale Conservation and Protection</b>		
16 USCS § 917a  <i>Time Limited</i>	Commerce	<p>§ 917a. Study by Secretary of Commerce; report to Congress</p> <p>The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Marine Mammal Commission and the coastal States, shall undertake comprehensive studies of all whales found in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including the fishery conservation zone as defined in section 3(8) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (<a href="#">16 U.S.C. 1802(8)</a>). Such studies shall take into consideration all relevant factors regarding (1) the conservation and protection of all such whales, (2) the distribution, migration patterns, and population dynamics of these mammals, and (3) the effects on all such whales of habitat destruction, disease, pesticides and other chemicals, disruption of migration patterns, and food shortages for the purpose of developing adequate and effective measures, including appropriate laws and regulations, to conserve and protect such mammals. <i>The Secretary of Commerce shall report on such studies, together with such recommendations as he deems appropriate, including suggested legislation, to the Congress no later than January 1, 1980.</i></p>
<b>Chapter 15A: Great Lakes Fisheries</b>		
16 USCS § 939a	NOAA	<p>§ 939a. Cooperation with other agencies</p> <p>Any agency of the United States Government is authorized to cooperate with the United States Section<sup>2</sup> in the conduct of research programs and related activities and, on a reimbursable or other basis, to enter into agreements with the United States Section for the purpose of assisting it in carrying out the program for the control of lamprey populations.</p>
<b>Chapter 16A: Atlantic Tunas Convention</b>		
16 USCS § 971i  <i>Time Limited</i>	Commerce	<p>§ 971i. Biennial report on bluefin tuna; highly migratory species research and monitoring</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) <b>Highly migratory species research and monitoring.</b></p> <p>(1) <i>Within 6 months after the date of enactment of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Authorization Act of 1995 [enacted Nov. 3, 1995],</i> the Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with the advisory committee established under section 4 of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (<a href="#">16 U.S.C. 971b</a>) and in consultation with the United States Commissioners on the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (referred to elsewhere in this section as the "Commission") and the Secretary of State, shall develop and implement a comprehensive research and monitoring program to support the conservation and management of Atlantic bluefin tuna and other highly migratory species that shall--</p> <p>(A) identify and define the range of stocks of highly migratory species in the Atlantic Ocean, including Atlantic bluefin tuna; and</p> <p>(B) provide for appropriate participation by nations which are members of the Commission.</p> <p>(2) The program shall provide for, but not be limited to--</p> <p>(A) statistically designed cooperative tagging studies;</p> <p>(B) genetic and biochemical stock analyses;</p> <p>(C) population censuses carried out through aerial surveys of fishing grounds and known migration areas;</p> <p>(D) adequate observer coverage and port sampling of commercial and recreational fishing activity;</p> <p>(E) collection of comparable real-time data on commercial and recreational catches and landings through the use of permits, logbooks, landing reports for charter operations and fishing tournaments, and programs to provide reliable reporting of the catch by private anglers;</p> <p>(F) studies of the life history parameters of Atlantic bluefin tuna and other highly migratory species;</p> <p>(G) integration of data from all sources and the preparation of data bases to support management decisions;</p> <p>(H) include a cooperative research program on Atlantic billfish based on the Southeast Fisheries Science Center Atlantic Billfish Research Plan of 2002; and</p> <p>(I) other research as necessary.</p> <p>(3) In developing a program under this section, the Secretary shall--</p>

<sup>2</sup> "United States Section" in the context of 16 USCS § 939a means the 4 Commissioners representing the United States on the Great Lakes Fishery Commission. See 16 USCS §§ 931, 932.

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		<p>(A) ensure that personnel and resources of each regional research center shall have substantial participation in the stock assessments and monitoring of highly migratory species that occur in the region;</p> <p>(B) provide for comparable monitoring of all United States fishermen to which the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 971</a> et seq.] applies with respect to effort and species composition of catch and discards;</p> <p>(C) consult with relevant Federal and State agencies, scientific and technical experts, commercial and recreational fishermen, and other interested persons, public and private, and shall publish a proposed plan in the Federal Register for the purpose of receiving public comment on the plan; and</p> <p>(D) through the Secretary of State, encourage other member nations to adopt a similar program.</p>
<b>Chapter 24: Conservation and Protection of North Pacific Fur Seals</b>		
<b>16 USCS § 1154</b>	Commerce	<p><u>FUR SEAL MANAGEMENT</u></p> <p>§ 1154. Scientific research on fur seal resources; use of fur seals for educational, scientific, or exhibition purposes</p> <p>The Secretary shall (1) conduct such scientific research and investigations on the fur seal resources of the North Pacific Ocean as he deems necessary to carry out the obligations of the United States under the Convention, and (2) permit, subject to such terms and conditions as he deems desirable, the taking, transportation, importation, exportation, or possession of fur seals or their parts for educational, scientific, or exhibition purposes.</p>
<b>Chapter 25: Jellyfish or Sea Nettles, Other Such Pests, and Seaweed in Coastal Waters: Control or Elimination</b>		
<b>16 USCS § 1201</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 1201. Declaration of purposes; Secretary's cooperation with and assistance to States</p> <p>For the purposes of conserving and protecting the fish and shellfish resources in the coastal waters of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and promoting and safeguarding water-based recreation for present and future generations in these waters, the Secretary of the Interior [<i>Secretary of Commerce</i>] is authorized to cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the States in controlling and eliminating jellyfish, commonly referred to as "sea nettles", and other such pests and in conducting research for the purposes of controlling floating seaweed in such waters.</p>
<b>16 USCS § 1202</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 1202. Authority of Secretary; studies, research, and investigations; control measures; execution of program; other actions; costs</p> <p>In carrying out the purposes of this Act [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 1201</a> et seq.], the Secretary, in cooperation with the States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, is authorized (1) to conduct, directly or by contract, such studies, research, and investigations, as he deems desirable, to determine the abundance and distribution of jellyfish and other such pests and their effects on fish and shellfish and water-based recreation, (2) to conduct studies of control measures of such pests and of floating seaweed, (3) to carry out, based on studies made pursuant to this Act [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 1201</a> et seq.], a program of controlling or eliminating such pests and such seaweed, and (4) to take such other actions as the Secretary deems desirable: <i>Provided</i>, That the costs of such actions shall be borne equally by the Federal Government and by the States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, acting jointly or severally.</p>
<b>Chapter 25A: Crown of Thorns Starfish</b>		
<b>16 USCS § 1211</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 1211. Congressional statement of purpose</p> <p>For the purpose of conserving and protecting coral reef resources of the tropical islands of interest and concern to the United States in the Pacific and safeguarding critical island areas from possible erosion and to safeguard future recreational and esthetic uses of Pacific coral reefs, the Secretary of the Interior [<i>Secretary of Commerce</i>] and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to cooperate with and provide assistance to the governments of the State of Hawaii, the territories and possessions of the United States, including Guam and American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and other island possessions of the United States, in the study and control of the seastar "Crown of Thorns" (<i>Acanthaster planci</i>).</p>

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<b>16 USCS § 1212</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 1212. Investigation and control of crown of thorns starfish</p> <p>In carrying out the purposes of this Act [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 1211</a> et seq.], the Secretary of the Interior [<i>Secretary of Commerce</i>] and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to--</p> <p>(1) conduct such studies, research, and investigations, as they deem desirable to determine the causes of the population increase of the "Crown of Thorns", their effects on corals and coral reefs, and the stability and regeneration of reefs following predation;</p> <p>(2) to monitor areas where the "Crown of Thorns" may be increasing in numbers and to determine future needs for control;</p> <p>(3) to develop improved methods of control and to carry out programs of control in areas where these are deemed necessary; and</p> <p>(4) to take such other actions as deemed desirable to gain an understanding of the ecology and control of the seastar "Crown of Thorns".</p>
Chapter 31: Marine Mammal Protection		
<b>16 USCS § 1362</b>	Commerce/ NOAA	<p><u>GENERALLY</u></p> <p>§ 1362. Definitions</p> <p>....</p> <p>(12)</p> <p>(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term "Secretary" means--</p> <p>(i) the Secretary of the department in which the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is operating, as to all responsibility, authority, funding, and duties under this Act with respect to members of the order Cetacea and members, other than walruses, of the order Pinnipedia, and</p> <p>(ii) the Secretary of the Interior as to all responsibility, authority, funding, and duties under this Act with respect to all other marine mammals covered by this Act.</p> <p>(B) [In] in section 118 [<a href="#">16 USCS § 1387</a>] and title IV [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 1421</a> et seq.] (other than section 408 [<a href="#">16 USCS § 1421f-1</a>]) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.</p>
<b>16 USCS § 1374</b>	Commerce	<p><u>CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF MARINE MAMMALS</u></p> <p>§ 1374. Permits</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c)(3)(A) The Secretary may issue a permit under this paragraph for scientific research purposes to an applicant which submits with its permit application information indicating that the taking is required to further a bona fide scientific purpose.</p>
<b>16 USCS § 1380</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 1380. Marine mammal research grants</p> <p><b>(a) <u>Authorization: research concerning yellowfin tuna; annual report.</u></b> The Secretary is authorized to make grants, or to provide financial assistance in such other form as he deems appropriate, to any Federal or State agency, public or private institution, or other person for the purpose of assisting such agency, institution, or person to undertake research in subjects which are relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals. In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall undertake a program of, and shall provide financial assistance for, research into new methods of locating and catching yellow fin tuna without the incidental taking of marine mammals. The Secretary shall include a description of the annual results of research carried out under this section in the report required under section 103(f) [<a href="#">16 USCS § 1373(f)</a>].</p> <p>...</p> <p><b>(c) <u>Gulf of Maine marine ecosystem protection.</u></b></p> <p>(1) <i>No later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994 [enacted April 30, 1994]</i>, the Secretary of Commerce shall convene a regional workshop for the Gulf of Maine to assess human-caused factors affecting the health and stability of that marine ecosystem, of which marine mammals are a part. The workshop shall be conducted in consultation with the Marine Mammal Commission, the adjacent coastal States, individuals with expertise in marine mammal biology and ecology, representatives from environmental organizations, the fishing industry, and other appropriate persons. The goal of the workshop shall be to identify such factors, and to recommend a program of research and management to restore or maintain that marine ecosystem and its key components that--</p> <p>(A) protects and encourages marine mammals to develop to the greatest extent feasible commensurate with sound policies of resource management;</p>

**Time Limited**

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<p><i><u>Time Limited</u></i></p> <p><i><u>Time Limited</u></i></p>		<p>(B) has as the primary management objective the maintenance of the health and stability of the marine ecosystems;</p> <p>(C) ensures the fullest possible range of management options for future generations; and</p> <p>(D) permits nonwasteful, environmentally sound development of renewable and nonrenewable resources.</p> <p>(2) <i>On or before December 31, 1995</i>, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the results of the workshop under this subsection, proposed regulatory or research actions, and recommended legislative action.</p> <p><b>(d) Bering Sea marine ecosystem protection program.</b></p> <p>(1) The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Marine Mammal Commission, the State of Alaska, and Alaska Native organizations, shall, <i>not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994 [enacted April 30, 1994]</i>, undertake a scientific research program to monitor the health and stability of the Bering Sea marine ecosystem and to resolve uncertainties concerning the causes of population declines of marine mammals, sea birds, and other living resources of that marine ecosystem. The program shall address the research recommendations developed by previous workshops on Bering Sea living marine resources, and shall include research on subsistence uses of such resources and ways to provide for the continued opportunity for such uses.</p> <p>(2) To the maximum extent practicable, the research program undertaken pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be conducted in Alaska. The Secretary of Commerce shall utilize, where appropriate, traditional local knowledge and may contract with a qualified Alaska Native organization to conduct such research.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commission shall address the status and findings of the research program in their annual reports to Congress required by sections 103(f) and 204 of this Act [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 1373(f), 1404</a>].</p>
<p><b>16 USCS § 1381</b></p> <p><i><u>Time Limited</u></i></p>		<p><u>CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF MARINE MAMMALS</u></p> <p>§ 1381. Commercial fisheries gear development</p> <p>(a) <u>Research and development program; report to Congress; authorization of appropriations.</u> The Secretary of the department in which the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is operating (hereafter referred to in this section as the "Secretary") is hereby authorized and directed to immediately undertake a program of research and development for the purpose of devising improved fishing methods and gear so as to reduce to the maximum extent practicable the incidental taking of marine mammals in connection with commercial fishing. <i>At the end of the full twenty-four calendar month period following the date of the enactment of this Act [enacted Oct. 21, 1972]</i>, the Secretary shall deliver his report in writing to the Congress with respect to the results of such research and development. <i>For the purposes of this section, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$ 1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and the same amount for the next fiscal year.</i> Funds appropriated for this section shall remain available until expended.</p> <p>....</p> <p>(d) <u>Research and observation.</u> Furthermore, <i>after timely notice and during the period of research provided in this section</i>, duly authorized agents of the Secretary are hereby empowered to board and to accompany any commercial fishing vessel documented under the laws of the United States, there being space available, on a regular fishing trip for the purpose of conducting research or observing operations in regard to the development of improved fishing methods and gear as authorized by this section. Such research and observation shall be carried out in such manner as to minimize interference with fishing operations. The Secretary shall provide for the cost of quartering and maintaining such agents. No master, operator, or owner of such a vessel shall impair or in any way interfere with the research or observation being carried out by agents of the Secretary pursuant to this section.</p>
<p><b>16 USCS § 1421</b></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p><u>MARINE MAMMAL HEALTH AND STRANDING RESPONSE</u></p> <p>§ 1421. Establishment of program</p> <p>(a) <u>Establishment.</u> The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Marine Mammal Commission, and individuals with knowledge and experience in marine science, marine mammal science, marine mammal veterinary and husbandry practices, and marine conservation, including stranding network participants, establish a program to be known as the "Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program".</p> <p>(b) <u>Purposes.</u> The purposes of the Program shall be to--</p> <p>(1) facilitate the collection and dissemination of reference data on the health of marine mammals and health trends of marine mammal populations in the wild;</p>

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		<p>(2) correlate the health of marine mammals and marine mammal populations, in the wild, with available data on physical, chemical, and biological environmental parameters; and</p> <p>(3) coordinate effective responses to unusual mortality events by establishing a process in the Department of Commerce in accordance with section 404 [<a href="#">16 USCS § 1421c</a>].</p>
<b>16 USCS § 1421a</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 1421a. Determination; data collection and dissemination</p> <p>(a) <u>Determination for release</u>. The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Marine Mammal Commission, and individuals with knowledge and experience in marine science, marine mammal science, marine mammal veterinary and husbandry practices, and marine conservation, including stranding network participants, develop objective criteria, after an opportunity for public review and comment, to provide guidance for determining at what point a rehabilitated marine mammal is releasable to the wild.</p> <p>(b) <u>Collection</u>. The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, collect and update, periodically, existing information on--</p> <p>(1) procedures and practices for--</p> <p>(A) rescuing and rehabilitating stranded marine mammals, including criteria used by stranding network participants, on a species-by-species basis, for determining at what point a marine mammal undergoing rescue and rehabilitation is returnable to the wild; and</p> <p>(B) collecting, preserving, labeling, and transporting marine mammal tissues for physical, chemical, and biological analyses;</p> <p>(2) appropriate scientific literature on marine mammal health, disease, and rehabilitation;</p> <p>(3) strandings, which the Secretary shall compile and analyze, by region, to monitor species, numbers, conditions, and causes of illnesses and deaths of stranded marine mammals; and</p> <p>(4) other life history and reference level data, including marine mammal tissue analyses, that would allow comparison of the causes of illness and deaths in stranded marine mammals with physical, chemical, and biological environmental parameters.</p>
<b>Chapter 32: Marine Sanctuaries</b>		
<b>16 USCS § 1440</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 1440. Research, monitoring, and education</p> <p>(a) <u>In general</u>. The Secretary shall conduct, support, or coordinate research, monitoring, evaluation, and education programs consistent with subsections (b) and (c) and the purposes and policies of this <a href="#">title [16 USCS §§ 1431 et seq.]</a>.</p> <p>(b) <u>Research and monitoring</u>.</p> <p>(1) In general. The Secretary may--</p> <p>(A) support, promote, and coordinate research on, and long-term monitoring of, sanctuary resources and natural processes that occur in national marine sanctuaries, including exploration, mapping, and environmental and socioeconomic assessment;</p> <p>(B) develop and test methods to enhance degraded habitats or restore damaged, injured, or lost sanctuary resources; and</p> <p>(C) support, promote, and coordinate research on, and the conservation, curation, and public display of, the cultural, archeological, and historical resources of national marine sanctuaries.</p> <p>(2) Availability of results. The results of research and monitoring conducted, supported, or permitted by the Secretary under this subsection shall be made available to the public.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(e) <u>Consultation and coordination</u>. In conducting, supporting, and coordinating research, monitoring, evaluation, and education programs under subsection (a) and developing interpretive facilities under subsection (d), the Secretary may consult or coordinate with Federal, interstate, or regional agencies, States or local governments.</p>
<b>Chapter 32A: Regional Marine Research Programs</b>		
<b>16 USCS § 1447b</b>	NOAA	§ 1447b. Regional Marine Research boards

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		<p>(a) <u>Establishment</u>. A Regional Marine Research board [Board] shall be established for each of the following regions . . .</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) <u>Membership</u>.</p> <p>(1) Composition. Each Board shall be comprised of 11 members of which--</p> <p>(A) 3 members shall be appointed by the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including 1 member who shall be a Sea Grant Program Director from a State within such region, who shall serve as chairman of the board [Board];</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) <u>Functions</u>. Each Board shall, in accordance with the provisions of this <a href="#">title [16 USCS §§ 1447 et seq.]</a>--</p> <p>(1) develop and submit to the Administrators of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency a marine research plan, including periodic amendments thereto, that meets the requirements of section 404 <a href="#">[16 USCS § 1447c]</a>;</p> <p>(2) provide a forum for coordinating research among research institutions and agencies;</p> <p>(3) provide for review and comment on research plans by affected users and interests, such as the commercial and recreational fishing industries, other marine industries, State and local government entities, and environmental organizations;</p> <p>(4) ensure that the highest quality of research projects will be conducted to carry out the comprehensive plan; and</p> <p>(5) prepare, for submission to Congress, a periodic report on the marine environmental research issues and activities within the region in accordance with section 406 of this <a href="#">title [16 USCS § 1447c]</a>.</p> <p>(d) <u>Powers</u>. Each Board shall be authorized to--</p> <p>(1) cooperate with Federal agencies, with States and with local government entities, interstate and regional agencies, other public agencies and authorities, nonprofit institutions, laboratories, and organizations, or other appropriate persons, In the preparation and support of marine research in the region;</p> <p>(2) enter into contracts, cooperative agreements or grants to State and local governmental entities, other public agencies or institutions, and non-profit institutions and organizations for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this <a href="#">title [16 USCS §§ 1447 et seq.]</a>;</p> <p>(3) collect and make available through publications and other appropriate means, the results of, and other information pertaining to, the research conducted in the region;</p> <p>(4) call conferences on regional marine research and assessment issues, giving opportunity for interested persons to be heard and present papers at such conferences;</p> <p>(5) develop and stimulate, in consultation with the Department of State, joint marine research projects with foreign nations;</p> <p>(6) utilize facilities and personnel of existing Federal agencies, including scientific laboratories and research facilities;</p> <p>(7) accept, and for all general purposes of this Act, utilize funds from other sources, including but not limited to State and local funds, university funds, and donations; and</p> <p>(8) acquire secret processes, inventions, patent applications, patents, licenses, and property rights, by purchase, license, lease, or donation.</p>
16 USCS § 1447c	NOAA	<p>§ 1447c. Regional research plans</p> <p>(a) <u>Development and amendment of regional plans</u>.</p> <p>(1) In general. Each Board shall develop a comprehensive 4-year marine research plan for the region for which the Board is responsible, and shall amend the plan at such times as the Board considers necessary to reflect changing conditions, but no less frequently than once every 4 years.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) <u>Plan review and approval</u>.</p> <p>(1) In general. When a Board has developed a marine research plan, including amendments thereto, the Board shall submit the plan to the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Administration [Administrator] of the Environmental Protection Agency, who shall jointly determine whether the plan meets the [Contents of the Plan] requirements of subsection (b).</p>
Chapter 33: Coastal Zone Management		
16 USCS § 1461		§ 1461. National Estuarine Research Reserve System



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		<p>...</p> <p>(c) <u>Estuarine research guidelines</u>. The Secretary shall develop guidelines for the conduct of research within the System that shall include--</p> <p>(1) a mechanism for identifying, and establishing priorities among, the coastal management issues that should be addressed through coordinated research within the System;</p> <p>(2) the establishment of common research principles and objectives to guide the development of research programs within the System;</p> <p>(3) the identification of uniform research methodologies which will ensure comparability of data, the broadest application of research results, and the maximum use of the System for research purposes;</p> <p>(4) the establishment of performance standards upon which the effectiveness of the research efforts and the value of reserves within the System in addressing the coastal management issues identified in paragraph (1) may be measured; and</p> <p>(5) the consideration of additional sources of funds for estuarine research than the funds authorized under this Act, and strategies for encouraging the use of such funds within the System, with particular emphasis on mechanisms established under subsection (d).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) <u>Promotion and coordination of estuarine research</u>. The Secretary shall take such action as is necessary to promote and coordinate the use of the System for research purposes including--</p> <p>(1) requiring that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in conducting or supporting estuarine research, give priority consideration to research that uses the System; and</p> <p>(2) consulting with other Federal and State agencies to promote use of one or more reserves within the System by such agencies when conducting estuarine research.</p>
16 USCS § 1463b	Commerce	<p>§ 1463b. National Coastal Resources Research and Development Institute</p> <p>(a) <u>Establishment by Secretary; administration</u>. The Secretary of Commerce shall provide for the establishment of a National Coastal Resources Research and Development Institute (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Institute") to be administered by the Oregon State Marine Science Center.</p> <p>(b) <u>Purposes of Institute</u>. The Institute shall conduct research and carry out educational and demonstration projects designed to promote the efficient and responsible development of ocean and coastal resources, including arctic resources. Such projects shall be based on biological, geological, genetic, economic and other scientific research applicable to the purposes of this title and shall include studies on the economic diversification and environmental protection of the Nation's coastal areas.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) <u>Evaluation of Institute by Secretary</u>. The Secretary of Commerce shall conduct an ongoing evaluation of the activities of the Institute to ensure that funds received by the Institute under this title are used in a manner consistent with the provisions of this title.</p>
<b>Chapter 35: Endangered Species</b>		
16 USCS § 1539	Commerce	<p>§ 1539. Exceptions</p> <p>(a) <u>Permits</u>.</p> <p>(1) The Secretary may permit, under such terms and conditions as he shall prescribe--</p> <p>(A) any act otherwise prohibited by section 9 [16 U.S.C. 1538] for scientific purposes.</p>
<b>Chapter 38: Fishery Conservation and Management</b>		
16 USCS § 1826k	Commerce	<p><u>FOREIGN FISHING AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS</u></p> <p>§ 1826k. Equivalent conservation measures</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) <u>International cooperation and assistance</u>. To the greatest extent possible consistent with existing authority and the availability of funds, the Secretary shall--</p> <p>...</p>

CITATION	ENTITY	STATUTORY LANGUAGE
<p><b>16 USCS § 1867</b></p> <p><i>Time Limited</i></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p>(2) undertake, where appropriate, cooperative research activities on species statistics and improved harvesting techniques, with those nations or organizations;</p> <p><b><u>NATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM</u></b>                      § 1867. Cooperative research and management program</p> <p>(a) <u>In general</u>. The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Councils, shall establish a cooperative research and management program to address needs identified under this Act and under any other marine resource laws enforced by the Secretary. The program shall be implemented on a regional basis and shall be developed and conducted through partnerships among Federal, State, and Tribal managers and scientists (including interstate fishery commissions), fishing industry participants (including use of commercial charter or recreational vessels for gathering data), and educational institutions.</p> <p>(b) <u>Eligible projects</u>. The Secretary shall make funds available under the program for the support of projects to address critical needs identified by the Councils in consultation with the Secretary. The program shall promote and encourage efforts to utilize sources of data maintained by other Federal agencies, State agencies, or academia for use in such projects.</p> <p>(c) <u>Funding</u>. In making funds available the Secretary shall award funding on a competitive basis and based on regional fishery management needs, select programs that form part of a coherent program of research focused on solving priority issues identified by the Councils, and shall give priority to the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Projects to collect data to improve, supplement, or enhance stock assessments, including the use of fishing vessels or acoustic or other marine technology.</li> <li>(2) Projects to assess the amount and type of bycatch or post-release mortality occurring in a fishery.</li> <li>(3) Conservation engineering projects designed to reduce bycatch, including avoidance of post-release mortality, reduction of bycatch in high seas fisheries, and transfer of such fishing technologies to other nations.</li> <li>(4) Projects for the identification of habitat areas of particular concern and for habitat conservation.</li> <li>(5) Projects designed to collect and compile economic and social data.</li> </ol> <p>(d) <u>Experimental permitting process</u>. <i>Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 [enacted Jan. 12, 2007]</i>, the Secretary, in consultation with the Councils, shall promulgate regulations that create an expedited, uniform, and regionally-based process to promote issuance, where practicable, of experimental fishing permits.</p> <p>(e) <u>Guidelines</u>. The Secretary, in consultation with the Councils, shall establish guidelines to ensure that participation in a research project funded under this section does not result in loss of a participant's catch history or unexpended days-at-sea as part of a limited entry system.</p> <p>(f) <u>Exempted projects</u>. The procedures of this section shall not apply to research funded by quota set-asides in a fishery.</p>
<p><b>16 USCS § 1881a</b></p> <p><i>Time Limited</i></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p><b><u>FISHERY MONITORING AND RESEARCH</u></b>                      § 1881a. Information collection</p> <p>(a) <u>Collection programs</u>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Council requests. If a Council determines that additional information would be beneficial for developing, implementing, or revising a fishery management plan or for determining whether a fishery is in need of management, the Council may request that the Secretary implement an information collection program for the fishery which would provide the types of information specified by the Council. <i>The Secretary shall undertake such an information collection program if he determines that the need is justified, and shall promulgate regulations to implement the program within 60 days after such determination is made.</i></li> <li>...</li> <li>(2) Secretarial initiation. If the Secretary determines that additional information is necessary for developing, implementing, revising, or monitoring a fishery management plan, or for determining whether a fishery is in need of management, the Secretary may, by regulation, implement an information collection or observer program requiring submission of such additional information for the fishery.</li> </ol>
<p><b>16 USCS § 1881c</b></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p>§ 1881c. Fisheries research</p>

CITATION	ENTITY	STATUTORY LANGUAGE
<i>Time Limited</i>		<p>(a) <u>In general</u>. The Secretary shall initiate and maintain, in cooperation with the Councils, a comprehensive program of fishery research to carry out and further the purposes, policy, and provisions of this Act. Such program shall be designed to acquire knowledge and information, including statistics, on fishery conservation and management and on the economics and social characteristics of the fisheries.</p> <p>(b) <u>Strategic plan</u>. <i>Within one year after the date of enactment of the Sustainable Fisheries Act [enacted Oct. 11, 1996] and at least every 3 years thereafter</i>, the Secretary shall develop and publish in the Federal Register a strategic plan for fisheries research for the 5 years immediately following such publication. . . .</p> <p>(c) <u>Areas of research</u>. Areas of research are as follows:</p> <p>(1) Research to support fishery conservation and management, including but not limited to, biological research concerning the abundance and life history parameters of stocks of fish, the interdependence of fisheries or stocks of fish, the identification of essential fish habitat, the impact of pollution on fish populations, the impact of wetland and estuarine degradation, and other factors affecting the abundance and availability of fish.</p> <p>(2) Conservation engineering research, including the study of fish behavior and the development and testing of new gear technology and fishing techniques to minimize bycatch and any adverse effects on essential fish habitat and promote efficient harvest of target species.</p> <p>(3) Research on the fisheries, including the social, cultural, and economic relationships among fishing vessel owners, crew, United States fish processors, associated shoreside labor, seafood markets and fishing communities.</p> <p>(4) Information management research, including the development of a fishery information base and an information management system that will permit the full use of information in the support of effective fishery conservation and management.</p>
<p>16 USCS § 1881d</p> <p><i>Time Limited</i></p> <p><i>Time Limited</i></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p>§ 1881d. Incidental harvest research</p> <p>(a) <u>Collection of information</u>. <i>Within nine months after the date of enactment of the Sustainable Fisheries Act [enacted Oct. 11, 1996]</i>, the Secretary shall, after consultation with the Gulf Council and South Atlantic Council, conclude the collection of information in the program to assess the impact on fishery resources of incidental harvest by the shrimp trawl fishery within the authority of such Councils. <i>Within the same time period, the Secretary shall make available to the public aggregated summaries of information collected prior to June 30, 1994 under such program.</i></p> <p>(b) <u>Identification of stock</u>. The program concluded pursuant to subsection (a) shall provide for the identification of stocks of fish which are subject to significant incidental harvest in the course of normal shrimp trawl fishing activity.</p> <p>(c) <u>Collection and assessment of specific stock information</u>. For stocks of fish identified pursuant to subsection (b), with priority given to stocks which (based upon the best available scientific information) are considered to be overfished, the Secretary shall conduct--</p> <p>(1) a program to collect and evaluate information on the nature and extent (including the spatial and temporal distribution) of incidental mortality of such stocks as a direct result of shrimp trawl fishing activities;</p> <p>(2) an assessment of the status and condition of such stocks, including collection of information which would allow the estimation of life history parameters with sufficient accuracy and precision to support sound scientific evaluation of the effects of various management alternatives on the status of such stocks; and</p> <p>(3) a program of information collection and evaluation for such stocks on the magnitude and distribution of fishing mortality and fishing effort by sources of fishing mortality other than shrimp trawl fishing activity.</p> <p>(d) <u>Bycatch reduction program</u>. <i>Not later than 12 months after the enactment of the Sustainable Fisheries Act [enacted Oct. 11, 1996]</i>, the Secretary shall, in cooperation with affected interests, and based upon the best scientific information available, complete a program to--</p> <p>(1) develop technological devices and other changes in fishing operations necessary and appropriate to minimize the incidental mortality of bycatch in the course of shrimp trawl activity to the extent practicable, taking into account the level of bycatch mortality in the fishery on November 28, 1990;</p> <p>(2) evaluate the ecological impacts and the benefits and costs of such devices and changes in fishing operations; and</p> <p>(3) assess whether it is practicable to utilize bycatch which is not avoidable.</p>

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<p><b>16 USCS § 1882</b></p> <p><i><u>Time Limited</u></i></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p>§ 1882. Fisheries systems research</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) <u>Regional ecosystem research.</u></p> <p>(1) Study. <i>Within 180 days after the date of enactment of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 [enacted Jan. 12, 2007]</i>, the Secretary, in consultation with the Councils, shall undertake and complete a study on the state of the science for advancing the concepts and integration of ecosystem considerations in regional fishery management. The study should build upon the recommendations of the advisory panel and include--</p> <p>(A) recommendations for scientific data, information and technology requirements for understanding ecosystem processes, and methods for integrating such information from a variety of federal [Federal], state [State], and regional sources;</p> <p>(B) recommendations for processes for incorporating broad stake holder participation;</p> <p>(C) recommendations for processes to account for effects of environmental variation on fish stocks and fisheries; and</p> <p>(D) a description of existing and developing council efforts to implement ecosystem approaches, including lessons learned by the councils.</p> <p>(2) Agency technical advice and assistance, regional pilot programs. The Secretary is authorized to provide necessary technical advice and assistance, including grants, to the Councils for the development and design of regional pilot programs that build upon the recommendations of the advisory panel and, when completed, the study.</p>
<p><b>16 USCS § 1884</b></p> <p><i><u>Time Limited</u></i></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p>§ 1884. Deep sea coral research and technology program</p> <p>(a) <u>In general.</u> The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate regional fishery management councils and in coordination with other federal [Federal] agencies and educational institutions, shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, establish a program--</p> <p>(1) to identify existing research on, and known locations of, deep sea corals and submit such information to the appropriate Councils;</p> <p>(2) to locate and map locations of deep sea corals and submit such information to the Councils;</p> <p>(3) to monitor activity in locations where deep sea corals are known or likely to occur, based on best scientific information available, including through underwater or remote sensing technologies and submit such information to the appropriate Councils;</p> <p>(4) to conduct research, including cooperative research with fishing industry participants, on deep sea corals and related species, and on survey methods;</p> <p>(5) to develop technologies or methods designed to assist fishing industry participants in reducing interactions between fishing gear and deep sea corals; and</p> <p>(6) to prioritize program activities in areas where deep sea corals are known to occur, and in areas where scientific modeling or other methods predict deep sea corals are likely to be present.</p> <p>(b) Reporting. <i>Beginning 1 year after the date of enactment of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 [enacted Jan. 12, 2007]</i>, the Secretary, in consultation with the Councils, shall submit biennial reports to Congress and the public on steps taken by the Secretary to identify, monitor, and protect deep sea coral areas, including summaries of the results of mapping, research, and data collection performed under the program.</p>
<p>Chapter 83: Coral Reef Conservation</p>		
<p><b>16 USCS § 6402</b></p> <p><i><u>Time Limited</u></i></p>	<p>NOAA</p>	<p>§ 6402. National coral reef action strategy</p> <p>(a) <u>In general.</u> <i>Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [enacted Dec. 23, 2000]</i>, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and publish in the Federal Register a national coral reef action strategy, consistent with the purposes of this <a href="#">title [16 USCS §§ 6401 et seq.]</a>. The Administrator shall periodically review and revise the strategy as necessary. In developing this national strategy, the Secretary may consult with the Coral Reef Task Force established under Executive Order 13089 (June 11, 1998) [<a href="#">16 USCS § 6401</a> note].</p> <p>(b) <u>Goals and objectives.</u> The action strategy shall include a statement of goals and objectives as well as an implementation plan, including a description of the funds obligated each fiscal year to advance coral reef conservation. The action strategy and implementation plan shall include discussion of--</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) coastal uses and management;</li> <li>(2) water and air quality;</li> <li>(3) mapping and information management;</li> <li>(4) research, monitoring, and assessment;</li> <li>(5) international and regional issues;</li> <li>(6) outreach and education;</li> <li>(7) local strategies developed by the States or Federal agencies, including regional fishery management councils; and</li> <li>(8) conservation, including how the use of marine protected areas to serve as replenishment zones will be developed consistent with local practices and traditions.</li> </ul>
<b>16 USCS § 6406</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 6406. National program</p> <p>(a) <u>In general.</u> Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may conduct activities to conserve coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems, that are consistent with this <a href="#">title [16 USCS §§ 6401 et seq.]</a>, the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 1451 et seq.</a>], the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 1361 et seq.</a>].</p> <p>(b) <u>Authorized activities.</u> Activities authorized under subsection (a) include--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) mapping, monitoring, assessment, restoration, and scientific research that benefit the understanding, sustainable use, and long-term conservation of coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems;</li> <li>(2) enhancing public awareness, education, understanding, and appreciation of coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems;</li> <li>(3) providing assistance to States in removing abandoned fishing gear, marine debris, and abandoned vessels from coral reefs to conserve living marine resources; and</li> <li>(4) cooperative conservation and management of coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems with local, regional, or international programs and partners.</li> </ul>
<b>TITLE 33: NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS</b>		
Chapter 17: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		
<b>33 USCS § 892a</b>	NOAA	<p><u>NOAA HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES</u></p> <p>§ 892a. Functions of the Administrator</p> <p>(a) <u>Responsibilities.</u> To fulfill the data gathering and dissemination duties of the Administration under the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act [<a href="#">33 USCS §§ 883a et seq.</a>], promote safe, efficient and environmentally sound marine transportation, and otherwise fulfill the purposes of this Act, the Administrator shall--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) acquire and disseminate hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services;</li> <li>(2) promulgate standards for hydrographic data used by the Administration in providing hydrographic services;</li> <li>(3) promulgate standards for hydrographic services provided by the Administration;</li> <li>(4) ensure comprehensive geographic coverage of hydrographic services, in cooperation with other appropriate Federal agencies;</li> <li>(5) maintain a national database of hydrographic data, in cooperation with other appropriate Federal agencies;</li> <li>(6) provide hydrographic services in uniform, easily accessible formats;</li> <li>(7) participate in the development of, and implement for the United States in cooperation with other appropriate Federal agencies, international standards for hydrographic data and hydrographic services; and</li> </ul>

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		<p>(8) to the greatest extent practicable and cost-effective, fulfill the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (6) through contracts or other agreements with private sector entities.</p> <p>(b) <u>Authorities</u>. To fulfill the data gathering and dissemination duties of the Administration under the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act [<a href="#">33 USCS §§ 883a</a> et seq.], promote safe, efficient, and environmentally sound marine transportation, and otherwise fulfill the purposes of this Act, subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator--</p> <p>(1) may procure, lease, evaluate, test, develop, and operate vessels, equipment, and technologies necessary to ensure safe navigation and maintain operational expertise in hydrographic data acquisition and hydrographic services;</p> <p>(2) shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, design, install, maintain, and operate real-time hydrographic monitoring systems to enhance navigation safety and efficiency; and</p> <p>(3) where appropriate and to the extent that it does not detract from the promotion of safe and efficient navigation, may acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services to support the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources;</p> <p>(4) where appropriate, may acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services to save and protect life and property and support the resumption of commerce in response to emergencies, natural and man-made disasters, and homeland security and maritime domain awareness needs, including obtaining mission assignments (as defined in section 641 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (<a href="#">6 U.S.C. 741</a>));</p> <p>(5) may create, support, and maintain such joint centers with other Federal agencies and other entities as the Administrator deems appropriate or necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act; and</p> <p>(6) notwithstanding the existence of such joint centers, shall award contracts for the acquisition of hydrographic data in accordance with subchapter VI of chapter 10 of title 40, United States Code.</p> <p>(c) <u>Conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources</u>. Where appropriate and to the extent that it does not detract from the promotion of safe and efficient navigation, the Secretary may use hydrographic data and services to support the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources.</p>
33 USCS § 883a	Commerce	<p><u>SURVEYS</u></p> <p>§ 883a. Surveys and other activities</p> <p>To provide charts and related information for the safe navigation of marine and air commerce, and to provide basic data for engineering and scientific purposes and for other commercial and industrial needs, the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey [Secretary of Commerce] hereinafter referred to as the Director, under direction of the Secretary of Commerce, is authorized to conduct the following activities.</p> <p>(1) Hydrographic and topographic surveys;</p> <p>(2) Tide and current observations;</p> <p>(3) Geodetic-control surveys;</p> <p>(4) Field surveys for aeronautical charts;</p> <p>(5) Geomagnetic, seismological, gravity, and related geophysical measurements and investigations, and observations for the determination of variation in latitude and longitude.</p>
33 USCS § 883b	Commerce	<p>§ 883b. Dissemination of data; further activities</p> <p>In order that full public benefit may be derived from the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey [National Ocean Survey] by the dissemination of data resulting from the activities herein authorized and of related data from other sources, the Director [Secretary of Commerce] is authorized to conduct the following activities:</p> <p>(1) Analysis and prediction of tide and current data;</p> <p>(2) Processing and publication of data, information, compilations, and reports;</p> <p>(3) Compilation and printing of nautical charts;</p> <p>(4) Distribution of nautical charts and related navigational publications.</p>

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<b>33 USCS § 883d</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 883d. Improvement of methods, instruments, and equipments; investigations and research</p> <p>To improve the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey [National Ocean Survey] and to increase engineering and scientific knowledge, the Director [Secretary of Commerce] is authorized to conduct developmental work for the improvement of surveying and cartographic methods, instruments, and equipments; and to conduct investigations and research in geophysical sciences (including geodesy, oceanography, seismology, and geomagnetism).</p>
<b>33 USCS § 883f</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 883f. Contracts with qualified organizations</p> <p>The Director [Secretary of Commerce] is authorized to contract with qualified organizations for the performance of any part of the authorized functions of the Coast and Geodetic Survey [National Ocean Survey] when he deems such procedure to be in the public interests.</p>
<b>33 USCS § 883j</b>	NOAA	<p>§ 883j. Ocean satellite data</p> <p>The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (hereinafter referred to in this subtitle as the "Administration") shall take such actions, including the sponsorship of applied research, as may be necessary to assure the future availability and usefulness of ocean satellite data to the maritime community.</p>
<b>33 USCS § 883(i)</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 883i. Awarding contracts for hydrographic, geodetic, and photogrammetric surveying and mapping services</p> <p>Hereafter the Secretary of Commerce may award contracts for hydrographic, geodetic, and photogrammetric surveying and mapping services in accordance with title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 [<a href="#">40 USCS §§ 1101 et seq.</a>].</p>
<b>33 USCS § 893</b>	NOAA	<p><u>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION, AND INNOVATION</u></p> <p>§ 893. Ocean and atmospheric research and development program</p> <p>(a) <u>In general.</u> The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall establish a coordinated program of ocean, coastal, Great Lakes, and atmospheric research and development, in collaboration with academic institutions and other nongovernmental entities, that shall focus on the development of advanced technologies and analytical methods that will promote United States leadership in ocean and atmospheric science and competitiveness in the applied uses of such knowledge.</p> <p>(b) <u>Oceanic and atmospheric research and development program.</u> The Administrator shall implement programs and activities--</p> <p>(1) to identify emerging and innovative research and development priorities to enhance United States competitiveness, support development of new economic opportunities based on NOAA research, observations, monitoring modeling, and predictions that sustain ecosystem services;</p> <p>(2) to promote United States leadership in oceanic and atmospheric science and competitiveness in the applied uses of such knowledge, including for the development and expansion of economic opportunities; and</p> <p>(3) to advance ocean, coastal, Great Lakes, and atmospheric research and development, including potentially transformational research, in collaboration with other relevant Federal agencies, academic institutions, the private sector, and nongovernmental programs, consistent with NOAA's mission to understand, observe, and model the Earth's atmosphere and biosphere, including the oceans, in an integrated manner.</p> <p>(c) <u>Report.</u> <i>No later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 [enacted Jan. 4, 2011],</i> the Administrator, in consultation with the National Science Foundation or other such agencies with mature transformational research portfolios, shall develop and submit a report to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Technology that describes NOAA's strategy for enhancing transformational research in its research and development portfolio to increase United States competitiveness in oceanic and atmospheric science and technology. The report shall--</p> <p>(1) define "transformational research";</p>

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		<p>(2) identify emerging and innovative areas of research and development where transformational research has the potential to make significant and revolutionary-advancements in both understanding and U.S. science leadership;</p> <p>(3) describe how transformational research priorities are identified and appropriately-balanced in the context of NOAA's broader research portfolio;</p> <p>(4) describe NOAA's plan for developing a competitive peer review and priority-setting-process, funding mechanisms, performance and evaluation measures, and transition-to-operation guidelines for transformational research; and</p> <p>(5) describe partnerships with other agencies involved in transformational research.</p>
<b>33 USCS § 893b</b>	NOAA	<p>§ 893b. NOAA's contribution to innovation</p> <p>(a) <u>Participation in interagency activities.</u> The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be a full participant in any interagency effort to promote innovation and economic competitiveness through near-term and long-term basic scientific research and development and the promotion of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education, consistent with the agency mission, including authorized activities.</p>
Chapter 33A: Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction		
<b>33 USCS § 1952</b>	NOAA	<p>§ 1952. NOAA Marine Debris Program</p> <p>(a) <u>Establishment of Program.</u> There is established, within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a Marine Debris Prevention and Removal Program to reduce and prevent the occurrence and adverse impacts of marine debris on the marine environment and navigation safety.</p> <p>(b) <u>Program components.</u> The Administrator, acting through the Program and subject to the availability of appropriations, shall carry out the following activities:</p> <p>(1) Mapping, identification, impact assessment, removal, and prevention. The Administrator shall, in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, undertake marine debris mapping, identification, impact assessment, prevention, and removal efforts, with a focus on marine debris posing a threat to living marine resources and navigation safety, including--</p> <p>(A) the establishment of a process, building on existing information sources maintained by Federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard, for cataloguing and maintaining an inventory of marine debris and its impacts found in the navigable waters of the United States and the United States exclusive economic zone, including location, material, size, age, and origin, and impacts on habitat, living marine resources, human health, and navigation safety;</p> <p>(B) measures to identify the origin, location, and projected movement of marine debris within United States navigable waters, the United States exclusive economic zone, and the high seas, including the use of oceanographic, atmospheric, satellite, and remote sensing data; and</p> <p>(C) development and implementation of strategies, methods, priorities, and a plan for preventing and removing marine debris from United States navigable waters and within the United States exclusive economic zone, including development of local or regional protocols for removal of derelict fishing gear and other marine debris.</p> <p>(2) Reducing and preventing loss of gear. The Administrator shall improve efforts to reduce adverse impacts of lost and discarded fishing gear on living marine resources and navigation safety, including--</p> <p>(A) research and development of alternatives to gear posing threats to the marine environment, and methods for marking gear used in specific fisheries to enhance the tracking, recovery, and identification of lost and discarded gear; and</p> <p>(B) development of effective nonregulatory measures and incentives to cooperatively reduce the volume of lost and discarded fishing gear and to aid in its recovery.</p>
<b>16 USCS § 1954</b>	Commerce/ NOAA	<p>§ 1954. Coordination</p> <p>(a) <u>Establishment of Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee.</u> There is established an Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee to</p>



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		<p>coordinate a comprehensive program of marine debris research and activities among Federal agencies, in cooperation and coordination with non-governmental organizations, industry, universities, and research institutions, States, Indian tribes, and other nations, as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) <u>Membership</u>. The Committee shall include a senior official from--</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, who shall serve as the Chairperson of the Committee;</li> <li>(2) the Environmental Protection Agency;</li> <li>(3) the United States Coast Guard;</li> <li>(4) the United States Navy; and</li> <li>(5) such other Federal agencies that have an interest in ocean issues or water pollution prevention and control as the Secretary of Commerce determines appropriate.</li> </ol> <p>(c) <u>Meetings</u>. The Committee shall meet at least twice a year to provide a public, interagency forum to ensure the coordination of national and international research, monitoring, education, and regulatory actions addressing the persistent marine debris problem.</p> <p>(d) <u>Monitoring</u>. The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall utilize the marine debris data derived under title V of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (<a href="#">33 U.S.C. 2801</a> et seq.) to assist--</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the Committee in ensuring coordination of research, monitoring, education and regulatory actions; and</li> <li>(2) the United States Coast Guard in assessing the effectiveness of this Act and the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships in ensuring compliance under section 2201 [<a href="#">33 USCS § 1913</a>].</li> </ol>
<b>Chapter 35: Artificial Reefs</b>		
<p><b>33 USCS § 2103</b></p> <p><i><u>Time Limited</u></i></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p>§ 2103. National artificial reef plan</p> <p><i>Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this title [enacted Nov. 8, 1984],</i> the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Regional Fishery Management [Management] Councils, interested States, Interstate Fishery Commissions, and representatives of the private sector, shall develop and publish a long-term plan which will meet the purpose of this title and be consistent with the standards established under section 203 [<a href="#">33 USCS § 2102</a>]. The plan must include--</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) geographic, hydrographic, geologic, biological, ecological, social, economic, and other criteria for siting artificial reefs;</li> <li>(2) design, material, and other criteria for constructing artificial reefs;</li> <li>(3) mechanisms and methodologies for monitoring the compliance of artificial reefs with the requirements of permits issued under section 205 [<a href="#">33 USCS § 2104</a>];</li> <li>(4) mechanisms and methodologies for managing the use of artificial reefs;</li> <li>(5) a synopsis of existing information on artificial reefs and needs for further research on artificial reef technology and management strategies; and</li> <li>(6) an evaluation of alternatives for facilitating the transfer of artificial reef construction materials to persons holding permits issued pursuant to section 205 [<a href="#">33 USCS § 2104</a>], including, but not limited to, credits for environmental mitigation and modified tax obligations.</li> </ol>
<b>Chapter 40: Oil Pollution</b>		
<p><b>33 USCS § 2761</b></p>	<p>Commerce/ NOAA</p>	<p>OIL POLLUTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM</p> <p>§ 2761. Oil Pollution Research and Development Program</p> <p>(a) <u>Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Pollution Research</u>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Establishment. There is established an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Pollution Research (hereinafter in this section referred to as the</li> </ol>

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		<p>"Interagency Committee").</p> <p>(2) Purposes. The Interagency Committee shall coordinate a comprehensive program of oil pollution research, technology development, and demonstration among the Federal agencies, in cooperation and coordination with industry, universities, research institutions, State governments, and other nations, as appropriate, and shall foster cost-effective research mechanisms, including the joint funding of research.</p> <p>(3) Membership. The Interagency Committee shall include representatives from the Coast Guard, the Department of Commerce (including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology) . . . .</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) <u>Oil pollution research and development program.</u></p> <p>(1) Establishment. The Interagency Committee shall coordinate the establishment, by the agencies represented on the Interagency Committee, of a program for conducting oil pollution research and development, as provided in this subsection.</p> <p>(2) Innovative oil pollution technology. The program established under this subsection shall provide for research, development, and demonstration of new or improved technologies which are effective in preventing or mitigating oil discharges and which protect the environment, including--</p> <p>(A) development of improved designs for vessels and facilities, and improved operational practices;</p> <p>(B) research, development, and demonstration of improved technologies to measure the ullage<sup>3</sup> of a vessel tank, prevent discharges from tank vents, prevent discharges during lightering and bunkering operations, contain discharges on the deck of a vessel, prevent discharges through the use of vacuums in tanks, and otherwise contain discharges of oil from vessels and facilities;</p> <p>(C) research, development, and demonstration of new or improved systems of mechanical, chemical, biological, and other methods (including the use of dispersants, solvents, and bioremediation) for the recovery, removal, and disposal of oil, including evaluation of the environmental effects of the use of such systems;</p> <p>(D) research and training, in consultation with the National Response Team, to improve industry's and Government's ability to quickly and effectively remove an oil discharge, including the long-term use, as appropriate, of the National Spill Control School in Corpus Christi, Texas, and the Center for Marine Training and Safety in Galveston, Texas;</p> <p>(E) research to improve information systems for decision-making, including the use of data from coastal mapping, baseline data, and other data related to the environmental effects of oil discharges, and cleanup technologies;</p> <p>(F) development of technologies and methods to protect public health and safety from oil discharges, including the population directly exposed to an oil discharge;</p> <p>(G) development of technologies, methods, and standards for protecting removal personnel, including training, adequate supervision, protective equipment, maximum exposure limits, and decontamination procedures;</p> <p>(H) research and development of methods to restore and rehabilitate natural resources damaged by oil discharges;</p> <p>(I) research to evaluate the relative effectiveness and environmental impacts of bioremediation technologies; and</p> <p>(J) the demonstration of a satellite-based, dependent surveillance vessel traffic system in Narragansett Bay to evaluate the utility of such system in reducing the risk of oil discharges from vessel collisions and groundings in confined waters.</p> <p>(3) Oil pollution technology evaluation. The program established under this subsection shall provide for oil pollution prevention and mitigation technology evaluation including--</p> <p>(A) the evaluation and testing of technologies developed independently of the research and development program established under this subsection;</p> <p>(B) the establishment, where appropriate, of standards and testing protocols traceable to national standards to measure the performance of oil pollution prevention or mitigation technologies; and</p> <p>(C) the use, where appropriate, of controlled field testing to evaluate real-world application of oil discharge prevention or mitigation technologies.</p> <p>(4) Oil pollution effects research.</p> <p>(A) The Committee shall establish a research program to monitor and evaluate the environmental effects of oil discharges. Such program shall include the</p>

<sup>3</sup> "Ullage" is the amount by which contents fall short of filling a container.

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		<p>following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The development of improved models and capabilities for predicting the environmental fate, transport, and effects of oil discharges.</li> <li>(ii) The development of methods, including economic methods, to assess damages to natural resources resulting from oil discharges.</li> <li>(iii) The identification of types of ecologically sensitive areas at particular risk to oil discharges and the preparation of scientific monitoring and evaluation plans, one for each of several types of ecological conditions, to be implemented in the event of major oil discharges in such areas.</li> <li>(iv) The collection of environmental baseline data in ecologically sensitive areas at particular risk to oil discharges where such data are insufficient.</li> </ul> <p>(B) The Department of Commerce in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency shall monitor and scientifically evaluate the long-term environmental effects of oil discharges if--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the amount of oil discharged exceeds 250,000 gallons;</li> <li>(ii) the oil discharge has occurred on or after January 1, 1989; and</li> <li>(iii) the Interagency Committee determines that a study of the long-term environmental effects of the discharge would be of significant scientific value, especially for preventing or responding to future oil discharges.</li> </ul> <p>Areas for study may include the following sites where oil discharges have occurred: the New York/New Jersey Harbor area, where oil was discharged by an Exxon underwater pipeline, the T/B CIBRO SAVANNAH, and the M/V BT NAUTILUS; Narragansett Bay where oil was discharged by the WORLD PRODIGY; the Houston Ship Channel where oil was discharged by the RACHEL B; the Delaware River, where oil was discharged by the PRESIDENTE RIVERA and the T/V ATHOS I, and Huntington Beach, California, where oil was discharged by the AMERICAN TRADER.</p> <p>(C) Research conducted under this paragraph by, or through, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be directed and coordinated by the National Wetland Research Center.</p> <p>(5) Marine simulation research. The program established under this subsection shall include research on the greater use and application of geographic and vessel response simulation models, including the development of additional data bases and updating of existing data bases using, among others, the resources of the National Maritime Research Center. It shall include research and vessel simulations for--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) contingency plan evaluation and amendment;</li> <li>(B) removal and strike team training;</li> <li>(C) tank vessel personnel training; and</li> <li>(D) those geographic areas where there is a significant likelihood of a major oil discharge.</li> </ul> <p>(6) Demonstration projects. The United States Coast Guard, in conjunction with such agencies as the President may designate, shall conduct 4 port oil pollution minimization demonstration projects, one each with (A) the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, (B) the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, California, (C) the Port of New Orleans, Louisiana, and (D) ports on the Great Lakes, for the purpose of developing and demonstrating integrated port oil pollution prevention and cleanup systems which utilize the information and implement the improved practices and technologies developed from the research, development, and demonstration program established in this section. Such systems shall utilize improved technologies and management practices for reducing the risk of oil discharges, including, as appropriate, improved data access, computerized tracking of oil shipments, improved vessel tracking and navigation systems, advanced technology to monitor pipeline and tank conditions, improved oil spill response capability, improved capability to predict the flow and effects of oil discharges in both the inner and outer harbor areas for the purposes of making infrastructure decisions, and such other activities necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.</p> <p>(7) Simulated environmental testing. Agencies represented on the Interagency Committee shall ensure the long-term use and operation of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank (OHMSETT) Research Center in New Jersey for oil pollution technology testing and evaluations</p>
33 USCS § 2762	Commerce	<p>§ 2762. Submerged oil program</p> <p>(a) <u>Program.</u></p> <p>(1) Establishment. The Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, in conjunction with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall establish a program to detect, monitor, and evaluate the environmental effects of submerged oil in the Delaware River and Bay region. The program shall include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) The development of methods to remove, disperse, or otherwise diminish the persistence of submerged oil.</li> <li>(B) The development of improved models and capacities for predicting the environmental fate, transport, and effects of submerged oil.</li> </ul>

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		<p>(C) The development of techniques to detect and monitor submerged oil.</p> <p>(2) Report. Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Delaware River Protection Act of 2006 [enacted July 11, 2006], the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the activities carried out under this subsection and activities proposed to be carried out under this subsection.</p> <p>(b) <u>Demonstration project.</u></p> <p>(1) Removal of submerged oil. The Commandant of the Coast Guard, in conjunction with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall conduct a demonstration project for the purpose of developing and demonstrating technologies and management practices to remove submerged oil from the Delaware River and other navigable waters.</p>
Chapter 41: National Coastal Monitoring		
<p><b>33 USCS § 2803</b></p> <p><i>Time Limited</i></p>	<p>Commerce</p>	<p>§ 2803. Comprehensive Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Program</p> <p>(a) <u>Authority; joint implementation.</u></p> <p>(1) The Administrator [of the EPA] and the Under Secretary [of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere], in conjunction with other Federal, State, and local authorities, shall jointly develop and implement a program for the long-term collection, assimilation, and analysis of scientific data designed to measure the environmental quality of the Nation's coastal ecosystems pursuant to this section. Monitoring conducted pursuant to this section shall be coordinated with relevant monitoring programs conducted by the Administrator, Under Secretary, and other Federal, State, and local authorities.</p> <p>(2) Primary leadership for the monitoring program activities conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to this section shall be located at the Environmental Research Laboratory in Narragansett, Rhode Island.</p> <p>(b) <u>Program elements.</u> The Comprehensive Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Program shall include, but not be limited to--</p> <p>(1) identification and analysis of the status of environmental quality in the Nation's coastal ecosystems, including but not limited to, assessment of--</p> <p>(A) ambient water quality, including contaminant levels in relation to criteria and standards issued pursuant to title III or [of] the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (<a href="#">33 U.S.C. 1311</a> et seq.);</p> <p>(B) benthic environmental quality, including analysis of contaminant levels in sediments in relation to criteria and standards issued pursuant to title III of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (<a href="#">33 U.S.C. 1311</a> et seq.); and</p> <p>(C) health and quality of living resources.[:]</p> <p>(2) identification of sources of environmental degradation affecting the Nation's coastal ecosystems;</p> <p>(3) assessment of the impact of governmental programs and management strategies and measures designed to abate or prevent the environmental degradation of the Nation's coastal ecosystems;</p> <p>(4) assessment of the accumulation of floatables along coastal shorelines;</p> <p>(5) analysis of expected short-term and long-term trends in the environmental quality of the Nation's coastal ecosystems; and</p> <p>(6) the development and implementation of intensive coastal water quality monitoring programs in accordance with subsection (d).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) <u>Intensive Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Programs.</u></p> <p>(1) In general. The Comprehensive Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Program established pursuant to this section shall include intensive coastal water quality monitoring programs developed under this subsection.</p> <p>(2) Designation of intensive monitoring areas. <i>Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this title [enacted Oct. 29, 1992] and periodically thereafter,</i> the Administrator and the Under Secretary shall, based on recommendations by the National Research Council, jointly designate coastal areas to be intensively monitored.</p> <p>(3) Identification of suitable coastal areas.</p> <p>(A) The Administrator and the Under Secretary shall contract with the National Research Council to conduct a study to identify coastal areas suitable for the establishment of intensive coastal monitoring programs. In identifying these coastal areas, the National Research Council shall consider areas that--</p> <p>(i) are representatives of coastal ecosystems throughout the United States;</p>

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<i><u>Time Limited</u></i>		<p>(ii) will provide information to assess the status and trends of coastal water quality nation-wide; and</p> <p>(iii) would benefit from intensive water quality monitoring because of local management needs.</p> <p>(B) In making recommendations under this paragraph, the National Research Council shall consult with Regional Research Boards established pursuant to title IV of this Act [<a href="#">16 USCS §§ 1447</a> et seq.].</p> <p>(C) The National Research Council shall, <i>within 18 months of the date of enactment of this title [enacted Oct. 29, 1992]</i>, submit a report to the Administrator and the Under Secretary listing areas suitable for intensive monitoring.</p> <p>(D) The Administrator and the Under Secretary, in conjunction with other Federal, State, and local authorities, shall develop and implement multi-year programs of intensive monitoring for Massachusetts and Cape Cod Bays, the Gulf of Maine, the Chesapeake Bay, the Hudson-Raritan Estuary, and each area jointly designated by the Administrator and the Under Secretary pursuant to paragraph (2).</p> <p><b>(4) Intensive coastal water quality monitoring programs.</b> Each intensive coastal water quality monitoring program developed pursuant to this subsection shall--</p> <p>(A) identify water quality conditions and problems and provide information to assist in improving coastal water quality;</p> <p>(B) clearly state the goals and objectives of the monitoring program and their relationship to the water quality objectives or coastal waters covered by the program;</p> <p>(C) identify the water quality and biological parameters of the monitoring program and their relationship to these goals and objectives;</p> <p>(D) describe the types of monitoring networks, surveys and other activities to be used to achieve these goals and objectives, using where appropriate the guidelines issued under subsection (c);</p> <p>(E) survey existing Federal, State, and local coastal monitoring activities and private compliance monitoring activities in or on the coastal waters covered by the program, describe the relationship of the program to those other monitoring activities, and integrate them, as appropriate, into the intensive monitoring program;</p> <p>(F) describe the data management and quality control components of the program;</p> <p>(G) specify the implementation requirements for the program, including--</p> <p>(i) the lead Federal, State, or regional authority that will administer the program;</p> <p>(ii) the public and private parties that will implement the program;</p> <p>(iii) a detailed schedule for program implementation;</p> <p>(iv) all Federal and State responsibilities for implementing the program; and</p> <p>(v) the changes in Federal, State, and local monitoring programs necessary to implement the program;</p> <p>(H) estimate the costs to Federal and State governments, and other participants, of implementing the monitoring program; and</p> <p>(I) describe the methods to assess periodically the success of the monitoring program in meeting its goals and objectives, and the manner in which the program may be modified from time-to-time.</p> <p><b>(5) Criteria for monitoring Massachusetts and Cape Cod Bays.</b> In addition to the criteria listed in paragraph (4), the intensive monitoring program for Massachusetts and Cape Cod Bays shall establish baseline data on environmental phenomena (such as quantity of bacteria and quality of indigenous species, and swimmability) and determine the ecological impacts resulting from major point source discharges.</p> <p>...</p> <p><b>(7) Implementation.</b></p> <p>(A) The Administrator, the Under Secretary, and the Governor of each State having waters subject to an intensive coastal water quality monitoring program developed pursuant to this subsection shall ensure compliance with that program.</p> <p>(B) The Administrator and the Under Secretary are authorized to enter into cooperative agreements to provide financial assistance to non-Federal agencies and institutions to support implementation of intensive monitoring programs under this subsection. Federal financial assistance may only be provided on the condition that not less than fifty percent of the costs of the monitoring to be conducted by a non-Federal agency or institution is provided from non-Federal funds.</p>
<b>Chapter 42: Estuary Restoration</b>		
<b>33 USCS § 2906</b>	Commerce	<p>§ 2906. Monitoring of estuary habitat restoration projects</p> <p>(a) <u>Under Secretary</u>. In this section, the term "Under Secretary" means the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere of the Department of Commerce.</p>

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		<p>(b) <u>Database of restoration project information.</u> The Under Secretary, in consultation with the Council, shall develop and maintain an appropriate database of information concerning estuary habitat restoration projects carried out under this <a href="#">title [33 USCS §§ 2901 et seq.]</a>, including information on project techniques, project completion, monitoring data, and other relevant information.</p> <p>(c) <u>Monitoring data standards.</u> The Under Secretary, in consultation with the Council, shall develop standard data formats for monitoring projects, along with requirements for types of data collected and frequency of monitoring.</p> <p>(d) <u>Coordination of data.</u> The Under Secretary shall have general data compilation, coordination, and analysis responsibilities to carry out this <a href="#">title [33 USCS §§ 2901 et seq.]</a> and in support of the strategy developed under this section, including compilation of information that pertains to estuary habitat restoration projects from other Federal, State, and local sources and that meets the quality control requirements and data standards established under this section.</p> <p>(e) <u>Use of existing programs.</u> The Under Secretary shall use existing programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to create and maintain the database required under this section.</p>
Chapter 44: Oceans and Human Health		
33 USCS § 3102	NOAA	<p>§ 3102. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Oceans and Human Health Initiative</p> <p>(a) Establishment. As part of the interagency oceans and human health research program, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish an Oceans and Human Health Initiative to coordinate and implement research and activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration related to the role of the oceans, the coasts, and the Great Lakes in human health. In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall consult with other Federal agencies conducting integrated oceans and human health research and research in related areas, including the National Science Foundation. The Oceans and Human Health Initiative is authorized to provide support for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) centralized program and research coordination;</li> <li>(2) an advisory panel;</li> <li>(3) one or more National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration national centers of excellence;</li> <li>(4) research grants; and</li> <li>(5) distinguished scholars and traineeships.</li> </ol> <p>...</p> <p>(d) Extramural research grants.</p> <p>(1) The Secretary is authorized to provide grants of financial assistance to the scientific community for critical research and projects that explore the relationship between the oceans and human health and that complement or strengthen programs and activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration related to the ocean's role in human health. Officers and employees of Federal agencies may collaborate with, and participate in, such research and projects to the extent requested by the grant recipient. The Secretary shall consult with the oceans and human health advisory panel established under subsection (b) and may work cooperatively with other agencies participating in the interagency program to establish joint criteria for such research and projects.</p>
Chapter 45: Tsunami Warning and Education		
33 USCS § 3203	NOAA	<p>§ 3203. Tsunami forecasting and warning program</p> <p>(a) <u>In general.</u> The Administrator, through the National Weather Service and in consultation with other relevant Administration offices, shall operate a program to provide tsunami detection, forecasting, and warnings for the Pacific and Arctic Ocean regions and for the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico region.</p> <p>(b) <u>Components.</u> The program under this section shall--</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) include the tsunami warning centers established under subsection (d);</li> </ol>

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		<p>(2) utilize and maintain an array of robust tsunami detection technologies;</p> <p>(3) maintain detection equipment in operational condition to fulfill the detection, forecasting, and warning requirements of this <a href="#">title [33 USCS §§ 3201</a> et seq.];</p> <p>(4) provide tsunami forecasting capability based on models and measurements, including tsunami inundation models and maps for use in increasing the preparedness of communities, including through the TsunamiReady program;</p> <p>(5) maintain data quality and management systems to support the requirements of the program;</p> <p>(6) include a cooperative effort among the Administration, the United States Geological Survey, and the National Science Foundation under which the Geological Survey and the National Science Foundation shall provide rapid and reliable seismic information to the Administration from international and domestic seismic networks;</p> <p>(7) provide a capability for the dissemination of warnings to at-risk States and tsunami communities through rapid and reliable notification to government officials and the public, including utilization of and coordination with existing Federal warning systems, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards Program;</p> <p>(8) allow, as practicable, for integration of tsunami detection technologies with other environmental observing technologies; and</p> <p>(9) include any technology the Administrator considers appropriate to fulfill the objectives of the program under this section.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) <u>Tsunami warning centers.</u></p> <p>(1) In general. The Administrator, through the National Weather Service, shall maintain or establish--</p> <p>(A) a Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in Hawaii;</p> <p>(B) a West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center in Alaska; and</p> <p>(C) any additional forecast and warning centers determined by the National Weather Service to be necessary.</p> <p>(2) Responsibilities. The responsibilities of each tsunami warning center shall include--</p> <p>(A) continuously monitoring data from seismological, deep ocean, and tidal monitoring stations;</p> <p>(B) evaluating earthquakes that have the potential to generate tsunamis;</p> <p>(C) evaluating deep ocean buoy data and tidal monitoring stations for indications of tsunami resulting from earthquakes and other sources;</p> <p>(D) disseminating forecasts and tsunami warning bulletins to Federal, State, and local government officials and the public;</p> <p>(E) coordinating with the tsunami hazard mitigation program described in section 805 <a href="#">[33 USCS § 3204]</a> to ensure ongoing sharing of information between forecasters and emergency management officials; and</p> <p>(F) making data gathered under this <a href="#">title [33 USCS §§ 3201</a> et seq.] and post-warning analyses conducted by the National Weather Service or other relevant Administration offices available to researchers.</p>
33 USCS § 3205	NOAA	<p>§ 3205. Tsunami research program</p> <p>The Administrator shall, in consultation with other agencies and academic institutions, and with the coordinating committee established under section 805(b) <a href="#">[33 USCS § 3204(b)]</a>, establish or maintain a tsunami research program to develop detection, forecast, communication, and mitigation science and technology, including advanced sensing techniques, information and communication technology, data collection, analysis, and assessment for tsunami tracking and numerical forecast modeling. Such research program shall--</p> <p>(1) consider other appropriate research to mitigate the impact of tsunamis;</p> <p>(2) coordinate with the National Weather Service on technology to be transferred to operations;</p> <p>(3) include social science research to develop and assess community warning, education, and evacuation materials; and</p> <p>(4) ensure that research and findings are available to the scientific community.</p>
Chapter 47: Ocean Exploration		
33 USCS § 3402	NOAA	<p><u>EXPLORATION</u></p> <p>§ 3402. Program established</p> <p>The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other appropriate</p>

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		Federal agencies, establish a coordinated national ocean exploration program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that promotes collaboration with other Federal ocean and undersea research and exploration programs. To the extent appropriate, the Administrator shall seek to facilitate coordination of data and information management systems, outreach and education programs to improve public understanding of ocean and coastal resources, and development and transfer of technologies to facilitate ocean and undersea research and exploration.
<b>33 USCS § 3403</b>	NOAA	<p>§ 3403. Powers and duties of the Administrator</p> <p>(a) <u>In general.</u> In carrying out the program authorized by section 12002 [33 USCS § 3402], the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) conduct interdisciplinary voyages or other scientific activities in conjunction with other Federal agencies or academic or educational institutions, to explore and survey little known areas of the marine environment, inventory, observe, and assess living and nonliving marine resources, and report such findings;</li> <li>(2) give priority attention to deep ocean regions, with a focus on deep water marine systems that hold potential for important scientific discoveries, such as hydrothermal vent communities and seamounts;</li> <li>(3) conduct scientific voyages to locate, define, and document historic shipwrecks, submerged sites, and other ocean exploration activities that combine archaeology and oceanographic sciences;</li> <li>(4) develop and implement, in consultation with the National Science Foundation, a transparent, competitive process for merit-based peer-review and approval of proposals for activities to be conducted under this program, taking into consideration advice of the Board established under section 12005 [33 USCS § 3405];</li> <li>(5) enhance the technical capability of the United States marine science community by promoting the development of improved oceanographic research, communication, navigation, and data collection systems, as well as underwater platforms and sensor and autonomous vehicles; and</li> <li>(6) establish an ocean exploration forum to encourage partnerships and promote communication among experts and other stakeholders in order to enhance the scientific and technical expertise and relevance of the national program.</li> </ul>
<b>33 USCS § 3404</b>	NOAA	<p>§ 3404. Ocean exploration and undersea research technology and infrastructure task force</p> <p>(a) <u>In general.</u> The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States Geological Survey, the Department of the Navy, the Mineral Management Service, and relevant governmental, non-governmental, academic, industry, and other experts, shall convene an ocean exploration and undersea research technology and infrastructure task force to develop and implement a strategy--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) to facilitate transfer of new exploration and undersea research technology to the programs authorized under this part and part II of this subtitle [33 USCS §§ 3401 et seq. and 3421 et seq.];</li> <li>(2) to improve availability of communications infrastructure, including satellite capabilities, to such programs;</li> <li>(3) to develop an integrated, workable, and comprehensive data management information processing system that will make information on unique and significant features obtained by such programs available for research and management purposes;</li> <li>(4) to conduct public outreach activities that improve the public understanding of ocean science, resources, and processes, in conjunction with relevant programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, and other agencies; and</li> <li>(5) to encourage cost-sharing partnerships with governmental and nongovernmental entities that will assist in transferring exploration and undersea research technology and technical expertise to the programs.</li> </ul>
<b>33 USCS § 3421</b>	NOAA	<p><u>NOAA UNDERSEA RESEARCH PROGRAM</u></p> <p>§ 3421. Program established</p> <p>(a) In general. The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall establish and maintain an undersea research program and shall designate a Director of that program.</p>



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		(b) Purpose. The purpose of the program is to increase scientific knowledge essential for the informed management, use, and preservation of oceanic, marine, and coastal areas and the Great Lakes.
33 USCS § 3422		<p>§ 3422. Powers of program Director</p> <p>The Director of the program, in carrying out the program, shall--</p> <p>(1) cooperate with institutions of higher education and other educational marine and ocean science organizations, and shall make available undersea research facilities, equipment, technologies, information, and expertise to support undersea research efforts by these organizations;</p> <p>(2) enter into partnerships, as appropriate and using existing authorities, with the private sector to achieve the goals of the program and to promote technological advancement of the marine industry; and</p> <p>(3) coordinate the development of agency budgets and identify the items in their annual budget that support the activities described in paragraphs (1) and (2).</p>
33 USCS § 3424		<p>§ 3424. Research, exploration, education, and technology programs</p> <p>(a) <u>In general</u>. The following research, exploration, education, and technology programs shall be conducted through the network of regional centers and the National Institute for Undersea Science and Technology:</p> <p>(1) Core research and exploration based on national and regional undersea research priorities.</p> <p>(2) Advanced undersea technology development to support the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's research mission and programs.</p> <p>(3) Undersea science-based education and outreach programs to enrich ocean science education and public awareness of the oceans and Great Lakes.</p> <p>(4) Development, testing, and transition of advanced undersea technology associated with ocean observatories, submersibles, advanced diving technologies, remotely operated vehicles, autonomous underwater vehicles, and new sampling and sensing technologies.</p> <p>(5) Discovery, study, and development of natural resources and products from ocean, coastal, and aquatic systems.</p> <p>(b) <u>Operations</u>. The Director of the program, through operation of the extramural regional centers and the National Institute for Undersea Science and Technology, shall leverage partnerships and cooperative research with academia and private industry.</p>
Chapter 48: Ocean and Coastal Mapping Integration		
33 USCS § 3501	Commerce through NOAA	<p>§ 3501. Establishment of program</p> <p>(a) <u>In general</u>. The President, in coordination with the Interagency Committee on Ocean and Coastal Mapping and affected coastal states, shall establish a program to develop a coordinated and comprehensive Federal ocean and coastal mapping plan for the Great Lakes and coastal state waters, the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf of the United States that enhances ecosystem approaches in decision-making for conservation and management of marine resources and habitats, establishes research and mapping priorities, supports the siting of research and other platforms, and advances ocean and coastal science.</p> <p>(b) <u>Membership</u>. The Committee shall be comprised of high-level representatives of the Department of Commerce, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of the Interior, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Defense, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other appropriate Federal agencies involved in ocean and coastal mapping.</p> <p>(c) <u>Program parameters</u>. In developing such a program, the President, through the Committee, shall--</p> <p>(1) identify all Federal and federally-funded programs conducting shoreline delineation and ocean or coastal mapping, noting geographic coverage, frequency, spatial coverage, resolution, and subject matter focus of the data and location of data archives;</p> <p>(2) facilitate cost-effective, cooperative mapping efforts that incorporate policies for contracting with non-governmental entities among all Federal agencies conducting ocean and coastal mapping, by increasing data sharing, developing appropriate data acquisition and metadata standards, and facilitating the</p>

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		<p>interoperability of in situ data collection systems, data processing, archiving, and distribution of data products;</p> <p>(3) facilitate the adaptation of existing technologies as well as foster expertise in new ocean and coastal mapping technologies, including through research, development, and training conducted among Federal agencies and in cooperation with non-governmental entities;</p> <p>(4) develop standards and protocols for testing innovative experimental mapping technologies and transferring new technologies between the Federal Government, coastal state, and non-governmental entities;</p> <p>(5) provide for the archiving, management, and distribution of data sets through a national registry as well as provide mapping products and services to the general public in service of statutory requirements;</p> <p>(6) develop data standards and protocols consistent with standards developed by the Federal Geographic Data Committee for use by Federal, coastal state, and other entities in mapping and otherwise documenting locations of federally permitted activities, living and nonliving coastal and marine resources, marine ecosystems, sensitive habitats, submerged cultural resources, undersea cables, offshore aquaculture projects, offshore energy projects, and any areas designated for purposes of environmental protection or conservation and management of living and nonliving coastal and marine resources;</p> <p>(7) identify the procedures to be used for coordinating the collection and integration of Federal ocean and coastal mapping data with coastal state and local government programs;</p> <p>(8) facilitate, to the extent practicable, the collection of real-time tide data and the development of hydrodynamic models for coastal areas to allow for the application of V-datum tools that will facilitate the seamless integration of onshore and offshore maps and charts;</p> <p>(9) establish a plan for the acquisition and collection of ocean and coastal mapping data; and</p> <p>(10) set forth a timetable for completion and implementation of the plan.</p>
<p><b>33 USCS § 3504</b></p> <p><i>Time Limited</i></p>	<p>Commerce through NOAA</p>	<p>§ 3504. Plan</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) <u>NOAA joint ocean and coastal mapping centers</u>. The Administrator may maintain and operate up to 3 joint ocean and coastal mapping centers, including a joint hydrographic center, which shall each be co-located with an institution of higher education. The centers shall serve as hydrographic centers of excellence and may conduct activities necessary to carry out the purposes of this subtitle [33 USCS §§ 3501 et seq.], including--</p> <p>(1) research and development of innovative ocean and coastal mapping technologies, equipment, and data products;</p> <p>(2) mapping of the United States Outer Continental Shelf and other regions;</p> <p>(3) data processing for nontraditional data and uses;</p> <p>(4) advancing the use of remote sensing technologies, for related issues, including mapping and assessment of essential fish habitat and of coral resources, ocean observations, and ocean exploration; and</p> <p>(5) providing graduate education and training in ocean and coastal mapping sciences for members of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps, personnel of other agencies with ocean and coastal mapping programs, and civilian personnel.</p> <p>(d) <u>NOAA report</u>. The Administrator shall continue developing a strategy for expanding contracting with non-governmental entities to minimize duplication and take maximum advantage of nongovernmental capabilities in fulfilling the Administration's mapping and charting responsibilities. <i>Within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act [enacted March 30, 2009]</i>, the Administrator shall transmit a report describing the strategy developed under this subsection to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.</p>
<p>Chapter 49: Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation</p>		
<p><b>33 USCS § 3603</b></p>	<p>NOAA</p>	<p>§ 3603. Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System</p> <p>(a) <u>Establishment</u>. The President, acting through the Council, shall establish a National Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System to fulfill the purposes set forth in section 12302 of this subtitle [33 USCS § 3601] and the System Plan and to fulfill the Nation's international obligations to contribute to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems and the Global Ocean Observing System.</p> <p>(b) <u>System elements</u>.</p> <p>(1) In general. In order to fulfill the purposes of this subtitle [33 USCS §§ 3601 et seq.], the System shall be national in scope and consist of--</p>

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		<p>(A) Federal assets to fulfill national and international observation missions and priorities;</p> <p>(B) non-Federal assets, including a network of regional information coordination entities identified under subsection (c)(4), to fulfill regional observation missions and priorities;</p> <p>(C) data management, communication, and modeling systems for the timely integration and dissemination of data and information products from the System;</p> <p>(D) a research and development program conducted under the guidance of the Council, consisting of--</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) basic and applied research and technology development to improve understanding of coastal and ocean systems and their relationships to human activities and to ensure improvement of operational assets and products, including related infrastructure, observing technologies, and information and data processing and management technologies; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) large scale computing resources and research to advance modeling of coastal and ocean processes.</p> <p>(2) Enhancing administration and management. The head of each Federal agency that has administrative jurisdiction over a Federal asset shall support the purposes of this subtitle [33 USCS §§ 3601 et seq.] and may take appropriate actions to enhance internal agency administration and management to better support, integrate, finance, and utilize observation data, products, and services developed under this section to further its own agency mission and responsibilities.</p> <p>(3) Availability of data. The head of each Federal agency that has administrative jurisdiction over a Federal asset shall make available data that are produced by that asset and that are not otherwise restricted for integration, management, and dissemination by the System. . . .</p> <p>(c) <u>Policy oversight, administration, and regional coordination.</u></p> <p>. . .</p> <p>(3) Lead Federal agency. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall function as the lead Federal agency for the implementation and administration of the System, in consultation with the Council, the Interagency Ocean Observation Committee, other Federal agencies that maintain portions of the System, and the regional information coordination entities, and shall--</p> <p>(A) establish an Integrated Ocean Observing Program Office within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration utilizing to the extent necessary, personnel from member agencies participating on the Interagency Ocean Observation Committee, to oversee daily operations and coordination of the System;</p> <p>(B) implement policies, protocols, and standards approved by the Council and delegated by the Interagency Ocean Observing Committee;</p> <p>(C) promulgate program guidelines to certify and integrate non-Federal assets, including regional information coordination entities, into the System to provide regional coastal and ocean observation data that meet the needs of user groups from the respective regions;</p> <p>(D) have the authority to enter into and oversee contracts, leases, grants or cooperative agreements with non-Federal assets, including regional information coordination entities, to support the purposes of this subtitle [33 USCS §§ 3601 et seq.] on such terms as the Administrator deems appropriate;</p> <p>(E) implement a merit-based, competitive funding process to support non-Federal assets, including the development and maintenance of a network of regional information coordination entities, and develop and implement a process for the periodic review and evaluation of all non-Federal assets, including regional information coordination entities;</p> <p>(F) provide opportunities for competitive contracts and grants for demonstration projects to design, develop, integrate, deploy, and support components of the System;</p> <p>(G) establish efficient and effective administrative procedures for allocation of funds among contractors, grantees, and non-Federal assets, including regional information coordination entities in a timely manner, and contingent on appropriations according to the budget adopted by the Council;</p> <p>(H) develop and implement a process for the periodic review and evaluation of regional information coordination entities;</p> <p>(I) formulate an annual process by which gaps in observation coverage or needs for capital improvements of Federal assets and non-Federal assets of the System are identified by the regional information coordination entities, the Administrator, or other members of the System and transmitted to the Interagency Ocean Observing Committee;</p> <p>(J) develop and be responsible for a data management and communication system, in accordance with standards and protocols established by the Council, by which all data collected by the System regarding ocean and coastal waters of the United States including the Great Lakes, are processed, stored, integrated, and made available to all end-user communities;</p> <p>(K) implement a program of public education and outreach to improve public awareness of global climate change and effects on the ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes environment;</p> <p>(L) report annually to the Interagency Ocean Observing Committee on the accomplishments, operational needs, and performance of the System to contribute to the annual and long-term plans developed pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(A)(i); and</p>

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		(M) develop a plan to efficiently integrate into the System new, innovative, or emerging technologies that have been demonstrated to be useful to the System and which will fulfill the purposes of this subtitle [33 USCS §§ 3601 et seq.] and the System Plan.
<b>Chapter 50: Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring</b>		
<b>33 USCS § 3703</b>	NOAA	<p>§ 3703. Interagency subcommittee</p> <p>(a) <u>Designation.</u></p> <p>(1) In general. The Joint Subcommittee on Ocean Science and Technology of the National Science and Technology Council shall coordinate Federal activities on ocean acidification and establish an interagency working group.</p> <p>(2) Membership. The interagency working group on ocean acidification shall be comprised of senior representatives from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States Geological Survey, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and such other Federal agencies as appropriate.</p> <p>(3) Chairman. The interagency working group shall be chaired by the representative from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.</p> <p>(b) <u>Duties.</u> The Subcommittee shall--</p> <p>(1) develop the strategic research and monitoring plan to guide Federal research on ocean acidification required under section 12405 of this subtitle [33 USCS § 3704] and oversee the implementation of the plan;</p> <p>(2) oversee the development of--</p> <p>(A) an assessment of the potential impacts of ocean acidification on marine organisms and marine ecosystems; and</p> <p>(B) adaptation and mitigation strategies to conserve marine organisms and ecosystems exposed to ocean acidification;</p> <p>(3) facilitate communication and outreach opportunities with nongovernmental organizations and members of the stakeholder community with interests in marine resources;</p> <p>(4) coordinate the United States Federal research and monitoring program with research and monitoring programs and scientists from other nations; and</p> <p>(5) establish or designate an Ocean Acidification Information Exchange to make information on ocean acidification developed through or utilized by the interagency ocean acidification program accessible through electronic means, including information which would be useful to policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders in mitigating or adapting to the impacts of ocean acidification.</p>
<b>33 USCS § 3705</b>	Commerce/ NOAA	<p>§ 3705. NOAA ocean acidification activities</p> <p>(a) <u>In general.</u> The Secretary shall establish and maintain an ocean acidification program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to conduct research, monitoring, and other activities consistent with the strategic research and implementation plan developed by the Subcommittee under section 12405 [33 USCS § 3704] that--</p> <p>(1) includes--</p> <p>(A) interdisciplinary research among the ocean and atmospheric sciences, and coordinated research and activities to improve understanding of ocean acidification;</p> <p>(B) the establishment of a long-term monitoring program of ocean acidification utilizing existing global and national ocean observing assets, and adding instrumentation and sampling stations as appropriate to the aims of the research program;</p> <p>(C) research to identify and develop adaptation strategies and techniques for effectively conserving marine ecosystems as they cope with increased ocean acidification;</p> <p>(D) as an integral part of the research programs described in this subtitle [33 USCS §§ 3701 et seq.], educational opportunities that encourage an interdisciplinary and international approach to exploring the impacts of ocean acidification;</p> <p>(E) as an integral part of the research programs described in this subtitle [33 USCS §§ 3701 et seq.], national public outreach activities to improve the understanding of current scientific knowledge of ocean acidification and its impacts on marine resources; and</p> <p>(F) coordination of ocean acidification monitoring and impacts research with other appropriate international ocean science bodies such as the International</p>

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		<p>Oceanographic Commission, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the North Pacific Marine Science Organization, and others;</p> <p>(2) provides grants for critical research projects that explore the effects of ocean acidification on ecosystems and the socioeconomic impacts of increased ocean acidification that are relevant to the goals and priorities of the strategic research plan; and</p> <p>(3) incorporates a competitive merit-based process for awarding grants that may be conducted jointly with other participating agencies or under the National Oceanographic Partnership Program under <a href="#">section 7901 of title 10, United States Code</a>.</p> <p>(b) <u>Additional authority</u>. In conducting the Program, the Secretary may enter into and perform such contracts, leases, grants, or cooperative agreements as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subtitle [<a href="#">33 USCS §§ 3701</a> et seq.] on such terms as the Secretary considers appropriate.</p>
Chapter 51: Clean Hulls		
33 USCS § 3825	Commerce/ NOAA	<p><u>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION</u></p> <p>§ 3825. Scientific and technical research and monitoring; communication and information</p> <p>The Secretary, the Administrator, and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may each undertake scientific and technical research and monitoring pursuant to article 8 of the Convention and to promote the availability of relevant information concerning--</p> <p>(1) scientific and technical activities undertaken in accordance with the Convention;</p> <p>(2) marine scientific and technological programs and their objectives; and</p> <p>(3) the effects observed from any monitoring and assessment programs relating to antifouling systems.</p>