105TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 1213

To establish a National Ocean Council, a Commission on Ocean Policy, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

September 24, 1997

Mr. Hollings (for himself, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Kerry, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Breaux, Mr. McCain, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Biden, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Akaka, and Mr. Murkowski) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To establish a National Ocean Council, a Commission on Ocean Policy, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- This Act may be cited as the "Oceans Act of 1997".
- 5 SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS; PURPOSE AND OBJEC-
- 6 TIVES.
- 7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
- 8 findings:

(1) Covering more than two-thirds of the Earth's surface, the oceans and Great Lakes play a critical role in the global water cycle and in regulating climate, sustain a large part of Earth's biodiversity, provide an important source of food and a wealth of other natural products, act as a frontier to scientific exploration, are critical to national security, and provide a vital means of transportation. The coasts, transition between land and open ocean, are regions of remarkably high biological productivity, contribute more than 30 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, and are of considerable importance for recreation, waste disposal, and mineral exploration.

(2) Ocean and coastal resources are susceptible to change as a direct and indirect result of human activities, and such changes can significantly impact the ability of the oceans and Great Lakes to provide the benefits upon which the Nation depends. Changes in ocean and coastal processes could affect global climate patterns, marine productivity and biodiversity, environmental quality, national security, economic competitiveness, availability of energy, vulnerability to natural hazards, and transportation safety and efficiency.

- (3) Ocean and coastal resources are not infinite, and human pressure on them is increasing. One half of the Nation's population lives within 50 miles of the coast, ocean and coastal resources once considered inexhaustible are now threatened with depletion, and if population trends continue as expected, pressure on and conflicting demands for ocean and coastal resources will increase further as will vulnerability to coastal hazards.
 - (4) Marine technologies hold tremendous promise for expanding the range and increasing the utility of products from the oceans and Great Lakes, improving the stewardship of ocean and coastal resources, and contributing to business and manufacturing innovations and the creation of new jobs.
 - (5) Marine research has uncovered the link between oceanic and atmospheric processes and improved understanding of world climate patterns and forecasts. Important new advances, including availability of military technology, have made feasible the exploration of large areas of the ocean which were inaccessible several years ago. In designating 1998 as "The Year of the Ocean", the United Nations highlights the value of increasing our knowledge of the oceans.

- 1 (6) It has been 30 years since the Commission 2 on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources 3 (known as the Stratton Commission) conducted a 4 comprehensive examination of ocean and coastal ac-5 tivities that led to enactment of major legislation 6 and the establishment of key oceanic and atmos-7 pheric institutions.
 - (7) A review of existing activities is essential to respond to the changes that have occurred over the past three decades and to develop an effective new policy for the twenty-first century to conserve and use sustainable ocean and coastal resources, protect the marine environment, explore ocean frontiers, protect human safety, and create marine technologies and economic opportunities.
 - (8) While significant Federal ocean and coastal programs are underway, those programs would benefit from a coherent national ocean and coastal policy that reflects the need for cost-effective allocation of fiscal resources, improved interagency coordination, and strengthened partnerships with State, private, and international entities engaged in ocean and coastal activities.
- 24 (b) Purpose and Objectives.—The purpose of this 25 Act is to develop and maintain a coordinated, comprehen-

- 1 sive, and long-range national policy with respect to ocean
- 2 and coastal activities that will assist the Nation in meeting
- 3 the following objectives:

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

- 4 (1) The protection of life and property against natural and manmade hazards.
- 6 (2) Responsible stewardship, including use, of 7 fishery resources and other ocean and coastal re-8 sources.
- 9 (3) The protection of the marine environment 10 and prevention of marine pollution.
 - (4) The enhancement of marine-related commerce, transportation, and national security, and the resolution of conflicts among users of the marine environment.
 - (5) The expansion of human knowledge of the marine environment including the role of the oceans in climate and global environmental change and the advancement of education and training in fields related to ocean and coastal activities.
 - (6) The continued investment in and development and improvement of the capabilities, performance, use, and efficiency of technologies for use in ocean and coastal activities.
 - (7) Close cooperation among all government agencies and departments to ensure—

1	(A) coherent regulation of ocean and coast-
2	al activities;
3	(B) availability and appropriate allocation
4	of Federal funding, personnel, facilities, and
5	equipment for such activities; and
6	(C) cost-effective and efficient operation of
7	Federal departments, agencies, and programs
8	involved in ocean and coastal activities.
9	(8) The preservation of the role of the United
10	States as a leader in ocean and coastal activities,
11	and, when it is in the national interest, the coopera-
12	tion by the United States with other nations and
13	international organizations in ocean and coastal ac-
14	tivities.
15	SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
16	As used in this Act—
17	(1) The term "Commission" means the Com-
18	mission on Ocean Policy.
19	(2) The term "Council" means the National
20	Ocean Council.
21	(3) The term "marine research" means sci-
22	entific exploration, including basic science, engineer-
23	ing, mapping, surveying, monitoring, assessment,
24	and information management, of the oceans, coasts,
25	and Great Lakes—

1	(A) to describe and advance understanding
2	of—
3	(i) the role of the oceans, coasts and
4	Great Lakes in weather and climate, natu-
5	ral hazards, and the processes that regu-
6	late the marine environment; and
7	(ii) the manner in which such role,
8	processes, and environment are affected by
9	human actions;
10	(B) for the conservation, management and
11	sustainable use of living and nonliving re-
12	sources; and
13	(C) to develop and implement new tech-
14	nologies related to sustainable use of the ma-
15	rine environment.
16	(4) The term "marine environment" includes—
17	(A) the oceans, including coastal and off-
18	shore waters and the adjacent shore lands;
19	(B) the continental shelf;
20	(C) the Great Lakes; and
21	(D) the ocean and coastal resources there-
22	of.
23	(5) The term "ocean and coastal activities" in-
24	cludes activities related to marine research, fisheries
25	and other ocean and coastal resource stewardship

	O
1	and use, marine aquaculture, energy and mineral re-
2	source extraction, national security, marine trans-
3	portation, recreation and tourism, waste manage-
4	ment, pollution mitigation and prevention, and natu-
5	ral hazard reduction.
6	(6) The term "ocean and coastal resource"
7	means, with respect to the oceans, coasts, and Great
8	Lakes, any living or non-living natural resource (in-
9	cluding all forms of animal and plant life found in
10	the marine environment, habitat, biodiversity, water
11	quality, minerals, oil, and gas) and any significant
12	historic, cultural or aesthetic resource.
13	SEC. 4. NATIONAL OCEAN AND COASTAL POLICY.
14	(a) Executive Responsibilities.—The President,
15	with the assistance of the Council and the advice of the
16	Commission, shall—
17	(1) develop and maintain a coordinated, com-
18	prehensive, and long-range national policy with re-
19	spect to ocean and coastal activities; and
20	(2) with regard to Federal agencies and depart-
21	ments—
22	(A) review significant ocean and coastal

activities, including plans, priorities, accom-

plishments, and infrastructure requirements;

23

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

- (B) plan and implement an integrated and cost-effective program of ocean and coastal activities including, but not limited to, marine research, stewardship of ocean and coastal resources, protection of the marine environment, maritime transportation safety and efficiency, the marine aspects of national security, marine recreation and tourism, and marine aspects of weather, climate, and natural hazards;
 - (C) designate responsibility for funding and conducting ocean and coastal activities; and
 - (D) ensure cooperation and resolve differences arising from laws and regulations applicable to ocean and coastal activities which result in conflicts among participants in such activities.
- 17 (b) COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION.—In carrying
 18 out responsibilities under this Act, the President and the
 19 Council may use such staff, interagency, and advisory ar20 rangements as they find necessary and appropriate and
 21 shall consult with non-Federal organizations and individ22 uals involved in ocean and coastal activities.

23 SEC. 5. NATIONAL OCEAN COUNCIL.

- 24 (a) Establishment.—The President shall establish
- 25 a National Ocean Council which shall consist of—

1	(1) the Secretary of Commerce, who shall be
2	Chairman of the Council;
3	(2) the Secretary of the Navy;
4	(3) the Secretary of State;
5	(4) the Secretary of Transportation;
6	(5) the Secretary of the Interior;
7	(6) the Administrator of the Environmental
8	Protection Agency;
9	(7) the Director of the National Science Foun-
10	dation;
11	(8) the Director of the Office of Science and
12	Technology Policy;
13	(9) the Chairman of the Council on Environ-
14	mental Quality;
15	(10) the Chairman of the National Economic
16	Council;
17	(11) the Director of the Office of Management
18	and Budget; and
19	(12) such other Federal officers and officials as
20	the President considers appropriate.
21	(b) Administration.—
22	(1) The President or the Chairman of the
23	Council may from time to time designate one of the
24	members of the Council to preside over meetings of

- the Council during the absence or unavailability of
 such Chairman.
 - (2) Each member of the Council may designate an officer of his or her agency or department appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve on the Council as an alternate in the event of the unavoidable absence of such member.
 - (3) An executive secretary shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Council, with the approval of the Council. The executive secretary shall be a permanent employee of one of the agencies or departments represented on the Council and shall remain in the employ of such agency or department.
 - (4) For the purpose of carrying out the functions of the Council, each Federal agency or department represented on the Council shall furnish necessary assistance to the Council. Such assistance may include—
 - (A) detailing employees to the Council to perform such functions, consistent with the purposes of this section, as the Chairman of the Council may assign to them; and
- 23 (B) undertaking, upon request of the 24 Chairman of the Council, such special studies

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

1	for the Council as are necessary to carry out its
2	functions.
3	(5) The Chairman of the Council shall have the
4	authority to make personnel decisions regarding any
5	employees detailed to the Council.
6	(c) Functions.—The Council shall—
7	(1) serve as the forum for developing an ocean
8	and coastal policy and program, taking into consid-
9	eration the Commission report, and for overseeing
10	implementation of such policy and program;
11	(2) improve coordination and cooperation, and
12	eliminate duplication, among Federal agencies and
13	departments with respect to ocean and coastal activi-
14	ties;
15	(3) work with academic, State, industry, public
16	interest, and other groups involved in ocean and
17	coastal activities to provide for periodic review of the
18	Nation's ocean and coastal policy;
19	(4) cooperate with the Secretary of State in—
20	(A) providing representation at inter-
21	national meetings and conferences on ocean and
22	coastal activities in which the United States
23	participates; and

1	(B) coordinating the Federal activities of
2	the United States with programs of other na-
3	tions; and
4	(5) report at least biennially on Federal ocean
5	and coastal programs, priorities, and accomplish-
6	ments and provide budgetary advice as specified in
7	section 7.
8	SEC. 6. COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY.
9	(a) Establishment.—
10	(1) The President shall, within 90 days of the
11	enactment of this Act, establish a Commission on
12	Ocean Policy. The Commission shall be composed of
13	15 members including individuals drawn from Fed-
14	eral and State governments, industry, academic and
15	technical institutions, and public interest organiza-
16	tions involved with ocean and coastal activities.
17	Members shall be appointed for the life of the Com-
18	mission as follows:
19	(A) 7 shall be appointed by the President
20	of the United States, no more than 3 of whom
21	may be from the executive branch of the Gov-
22	ernment.
23	(B) 2 shall be appointed by the Majority
24	Leader of the Senate in consultation with the

1	Chairman of the Senate Committee on Com-
2	merce, Science, and Transportation.
3	(C) 2 shall be appointed by the Minority
4	Leader of the Senate in consultation with the
5	Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on
6	Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
7	(D) 2 shall be appointed by the Speaker of
8	the House of Representatives in consultation
9	with the Chairman of the House Committee on
10	Resources and the Chairman of the House
11	Committee on Science.
12	(E) 2 shall be appointed by the Minority
13	Leader of the House of Representatives in con-
14	sultation with the Ranking Member of the
15	House Committee on Resources and the Rank-
16	ing Member of the House Committee on
17	Science.
18	(2) Chairman.—The President shall select a
19	Chairman and Vice Chairman from among such 15
20	members.
21	(3) Advisory members to the commis-
22	SION.—The President shall appoint 4 advisory mem-
23	bers from among the Members of the Senate and

House of Representatives as follows:

1	(A) Two Members, one from each party,
2	selected from the Senate.
3	(B) Two Members, one from each party,
4	selected from the House of Representatives.
5	(b) FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Com-
6	mission shall report to the President and the Congress on
7	a comprehensive national ocean and coastal policy to carry
8	out the purpose and objectives of this Act. In developing
9	the findings and recommendations of the report, the Com-
10	mission shall—
11	(1) review and suggest any necessary modifica-
12	tions to United States laws, regulations, and prac-
13	tices necessary to define and implement such policy;
14	(2) assess the condition and adequacy of invest-
15	ment in existing and planned facilities and equip-
16	ment associated with ocean and coastal activities in-
17	cluding human resources, vessels, computers, sat-
18	ellites, and other appropriate technologies and plat-
19	forms;
20	(3) review existing and planned ocean and
21	coastal activities of Federal agencies and depart-
22	ments, assess the contribution of such activities to
23	development of an integrated long-range program for
24	marine research, ocean and coastal resource man-
25	agement, and protection of the marine environment,

- and identify any such activities in need of reform to
 improve efficiency and effectiveness;
 - (4) examine and suggest mechanisms to address the interrelationships among ocean and coastal activities, the legal and regulatory framework in which they occur, and their inter-connected and cumulative effects on the marine environment, ocean and coastal resources, and marine productivity and biodiversity;
 - (5) review the known and anticipated demands for ocean and coastal resources, including an examination of opportunities and limitations with respect to the use of ocean and coastal resources within the exclusive economic zone, projected impacts in coastal areas, and the adequacy of existing efforts to manage such use and minimize user conflicts;
 - (6) evaluate relationships among Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector for planning and carrying out ocean and coastal activities and address the most appropriate division of responsibility for such activities;
 - (7) identify opportunities for the development of or investment in new products, technologies, or markets that could contribute to the objectives of this Act:

- 1 (8) consider the relationship of the ocean and 2 coastal policy of the United States to the United Na-3 tions Convention on the Law of the Sea and other international agreements, and actions available to the United States to effect collaborations between 5 6 the United States and other nations, including the 7 development of cooperative international programs 8 for marine research, protection of the marine envi-9 ronment, and ocean and coastal resource manage-10 ment; and
- 11 (9) engage in any other preparatory work 12 deemed necessary to carry out the duties of the 13 Commission pursuant to this Act.
- 14 (c) DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN.—In carrying out the pro-15 visions of this subsection, the Chairman of the Commis-16 sion shall be responsible for—
- 17 (1) the assignment of duties and responsibilities 18 among staff personnel and their continuing super-19 vision; and
- (2) the use and expenditures of funds availableto the Commission.
- 22 (d) Compensation of Members.—Each member of 23 the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the 24 Federal Government, or whose compensation is not pre-25 cluded by a State, local, or Native American tribal govern-

- 1 ment position, shall be compensated at a rate equal to the
- 2 daily equivalent of the annual rate payable for Level IV
- 3 of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5,
- 4 United States Code, for each day (including travel time)
- 5 during which such member is engaged in the performance
- 6 of the duties of the Commission. All members of the Com-
- 7 mission who are officers or employees of the United States
- 8 shall serve without compensation in addition to that re-
- 9 ceived for their services as officers of employees of the
- 10 United States.

11 (e) Staff.—

- 12 (1) The Chairman of the Commission may,
- without regard to the civil service laws and regula-
- tions, appoint and terminate an executive director
- who is knowledgeable in administrative management
- and ocean and coastal policy and such other addi-
- tional personnel as may be necessary to enable the
- 18 Commission to perform its duties. The employment
- and termination of an executive director shall be
- subject to confirmation by a majority of the mem-
- bers of the Commission.
- 22 (2) The executive director shall be compensated
- at a rate not to exceed the rate payable for Level
- V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of
- 25 title 5, United States Code. The Chairman may fix

- the compensation of other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for such personnel may not exceed the rate payable for GS–15, step 7, of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title.
 - (3) Upon request of the Chairman of the Commission, the head of any Federal Agency shall detail appropriate personnel of the agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its functions under this Act. Federal Government employees detailed to the Commission shall serve without reimbursement from the Commission, and such detailee shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of his or her regular employment without interruption.
 - (4) The Commission may accept and use the services of volunteers serving without compensation, and to reimburse volunteers for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code. Except for the purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for work inju-

- ries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States
 Code, relating to tort claims, a volunteer under this
 section may not be considered to be an employee of
 the United States for any purpose.
 - (5) The Commission is authorized to procure the temporary and intermittent services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the daily rate payable for GS-15, step 7, of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) Administration.—

- (1) All meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public, except when the Chairman of the Commission or a majority of the members of the Commission determine that the meeting or any portion of it may be closed to the public. Interested persons shall be permitted to appear at open meetings and present oral or written statement on the subject matter of the meeting. The Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to any person appearing before it.
- (2) All open meetings of the Commission shall be preceded by timely public notice in the Federal

- Register of the time, place, and subject of the meeting.
 - (3) Minutes of each meeting shall be kept and shall contain a record of the people present, a description of the discussion that occurred, and copies of all statements filed. Subject to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, the minutes and records of all meetings and other documents that were made available to or prepared for the Commission shall be available for public inspection and copying at a single location in the offices of the Commission.
 - (4) The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5U.S.C. App.) does not apply to the Commission.

(g) Cooperation with Other Agencies.—

- (1) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any Federal agency or department any information it deems necessary to carry out its functions under this Act. Each such agency or department is authorized to cooperate with the Commission and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish such information to the Commission, upon the request of the Chairman of the Commission.
- (2) The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same con-

- ditions as other departments and agencies of the
 United States.
- 3 (3) The General Services Administration shall 4 provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis 5 the administrative support services that the Commis-6 sion may request.
- 7 (4) The Commission may enter into contracts 8 with Federal and State agencies, private firms, insti-9 tutions, and individuals to assist the Commission in 10 carrying out its duties. The Commission may pur-11 chase and contract without regard to sections 303 of 12 the Federal Property and Administration Services 13 Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253), section 18 of the Of-14 fice of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 15 416), and section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 16 U.S.C. 637), pertaining to competition and publica-17 tion requirements, and may arrange for printing 18 without regard to the provisions of title 44, United 19 States Code. The contracting authority of the Com-20 mission under this Act is effective only to the extent 21 that appropriations are available for contracting 22 purposes.
- 23 (h) Report.—The Commission shall submit to the 24 President, via the Council, and to the Congress not later 25 than 18 months after the establishment of the Commis-

- 1 sion, a final report of its findings and recommendations.
- 2 The Commission shall cease to exist 30 days after it has
- 3 submitted its final report.
- 4 (i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.— There
- 5 are authorized to be appropriated to support the activities
- 6 of the Commission a total of \$6,000,000 for fiscal years
- 7 1998 and 1999. Any sums appropriated shall remain
- 8 available remain available without fiscal year limitation
- 9 until expended.

10 SEC. 7. REPORT AND BUDGET COORDINATION.

- 11 (a) Biennial Report.—Beginning in January,
- 12 1999, the President, through the Council, shall transmit
- 13 to the Congress biennially a report, which shall include—
- 14 (1) a comprehensive description of the ocean
- and coastal activities and related accomplishments of
- all agencies and departments of the United States
- during the preceding two fiscal years; and
- 18 (2) an evaluation of such activities and accom-
- 19 plishments in terms of the purpose and objectives of
- this Act. Reports made under this section shall con-
- 21 tain such recommendations for legislation as the
- 22 President may consider necessary or desirable.
- 23 (b) Budget Coordination.—
- 24 (1) Each year the Council shall provide general
- 25 guidance to each Federal agency or department in-

- volved in ocean or coastal activities with respect to the preparation of requests for appropriations.
 - (2) Working in conjunction with the Council, each agency or department involved in such activities shall include with its annual request for appropriations a report which—
 - (A) identifies significant elements of the proposed agency or department budget relating to ocean and coastal activities; and
 - (B) specifies how each such element contributes to the implementation of a national ocean and coastal policy.
 - (3) Each agency or department that submits a report under paragraph (1) shall submit such report simultaneously to the Council.
 - (4) The President shall, in a timely fashion, provide the Council with an opportunity to review and comment on the budget estimate of each such agency or department.
 - (5) The President shall identify in each annual budget submitted to the Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, those elements of each agency or department budget that contribute to the implementation of a national ocean and coastal policy.

1 SEC. 8. REPEAL OF 1966 STATUTE.

- 2 The Marine Resources and Engineering Development
- $3\,$ Act of 1966 (33 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is repealed.

 \bigcirc