^{108TH CONGRESS} 2D SESSION S. 1218

AN ACT

- To provide for Presidential support and coordination of interagency ocean science programs and development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated United States research and monitoring program.
 - 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.

4 This Act may be cited as the "Oceans and Human5 Health Act".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following3 findings:

4 (1) The rich biodiversity of marine organisms 5 provides society with an essential biomedical re-6 source, a promising source of novel compounds with 7 therapeutic potential, and a potentially important 8 contribution to the national economy.

9 (2) The diversity of ocean life and research on 10 the health of marine organisms, including marine 11 mammals and other sentinel species, helps scientists 12 in their efforts to investigate and understand human 13 physiology and biochemical processes, as well as pro-14 viding a means for monitoring the health of marine 15 ecosystems.

16 (3) The oceans drive climate and weather fac17 tors causing severe weather events and shifts in tem18 perature and rainfall patterns that affect the density
19 and distribution of disease-causing organisms and
20 the ability of public health systems to address them.

(4) The oceans act as a route of exposure for
human disease and illnesses through ingestion of
contaminated seafood and direct contact with seawater containing toxins and disease-causing organisms.

1 (5) During the past two decades, the incidence 2 of harmful blooms of algae and hypoxia has in-3 creased in United States coastal waters, including 4 the Great Lakes, and around the world, contaminating shellfish, causing widespread fish kills, 5 6 threatening marine environmental quality and result-7 ing in substantial economic losses to coastal commu-8 nities.

9 (6) Existing Federal programs and resources 10 support research in a number of these areas, but 11 gaps in funding, coordination, and outreach have im-12 peded national progress in addressing ocean health 13 issues.

14 (7) National investment in a coordinated pro-15 gram of research and monitoring would improve un-16 derstanding of marine ecosystems, allow prediction 17 and prevention of marine public health problems and 18 assist in realizing the potential of the oceans to con-19 tribute to the development of effective new treat-20 ments of human diseases and a greater under-21 standing of human biology.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to pro-vide for—

24 (1) Presidential support and coordination of25 interagency ocean science programs; and

(2) development and coordination of a com prehensive and integrated United States ocean,
 coastal, and Great Lakes research and monitoring
 program that will assist this Nation and the world
 to understand, use and respond to the role of the
 oceans in human health.

7 SEC. 3. INTERAGENCY OCEANS AND HUMAN HEALTH RE8 SEARCH PROGRAM.

9 (a) COORDINATION.—The President, through the Na-10 tional Science and Technology Council, shall coordinate 11 and support a national research program to improve un-12 derstanding of the role of the oceans in human health. 13 (b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Science 14 15 and Technology Council, through the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall develop and 16 17 submit to the Congress a plan for coordinated Federal activities under the program. Nothing in this subsection is 18 19 intended to duplicate or supersede the activities of the 20Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and 21 Hypoxia established under section 603 of the Harmful 22 Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 23 1998 (16 U.S.C. 1451 note). In developing the plan, the 24 Committee will consult with the Inter-Agency Task Force 25 on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia. Such plan will

build on and complement the ongoing activities of the Na tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Na tional Science Foundation, and other departments and
 agencies and shall—

5 (1) establish, for the 10-year period beginning 6 in the year it is submitted, the goals and priorities 7 for Federal research which most effectively advance 8 scientific understanding of the connections between 9 the oceans and human health, provide usable infor-10 mation for the prediction of marine-related public 11 health problems and use the biological potential of 12 the oceans for development of new treatments of 13 human diseases and a greater understanding of 14 human biology;

(2) describe specific activities required to
achieve such goals and priorities, including the funding of competitive research grants, ocean and coastal
observations, training and support for scientists, and
participation in international research efforts;

20 (3) identify and address, as appropriate, rel21 evant programs and activities of the Federal agen22 cies and departments that would contribute to the
23 program;

24 (4) consider and use, as appropriate, reports25 and studies conducted by Federal agencies and de-

| 1 | partments, the National Research Council, the |
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| 2 | Ocean Research Advisory Panel, the Commission on |
| 3 | Ocean Policy and other expert scientific bodies; |
| 4 | (5) make recommendations for the coordination |
| 5 | of program activities with ocean and human health- |
| 6 | related activities of other national and international |
| 7 | organizations; and |
| 8 | (6) estimate Federal funding for research ac- |
| 9 | tivities to be conducted under the program. |
| 10 | (c) PROGRAM SCOPE.—The program may include the |
| 11 | following activities related to the role of oceans in human |
| 12 | health: |
| 13 | (1) Interdisciplinary research among the ocean |
| 14 | and medical sciences, and coordinated research and |
| 15 | activities to improve understanding of processes |
| 16 | within the ocean that may affect human health and |
| 17 | to explore the potential contribution of marine orga- |
| 18 | nisms to medicine and research, including— |
| 19 | (A) vector- and water-borne diseases of hu- |
| 20 | mans and marine organisms, including marine |
| 21 | mammals and fish; |
| 22 | (B) harmful algal blooms and hypoxia |
| 23 | (through the Inter-Agency Task Force on |
| 24 | Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia); |
| 25 | (C) marine-derived pharmaceuticals; |

| 1 | (D) marine organisms as models for bio- |
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| 2 | medical research and as indicators of marine |
| 3 | environmental health; |
| 4 | (E) marine environmental microbiology; |
| 5 | (F) bioaccumulative and endocrine-dis- |
| 6 | rupting chemical contaminants; and |
| 7 | (G) predictive models based on indicators |
| 8 | of marine environmental health or public health |
| 9 | threats. |
| 10 | (2) Coordination with the National Ocean Re- |
| 11 | search Leadership Council (10 U.S.C. 7902(a)) to |
| 12 | ensure that any integrated ocean and coastal observ- |
| 13 | ing system provides information necessary to mon- |
| 14 | itor and reduce marine public health problems in- |
| 15 | cluding health-related data on biological populations |
| 16 | and detection of contaminants in marine waters and |
| 17 | seafood. |
| 18 | (3) Development through partnerships among |
| 19 | Federal agencies, States, or academic institutions of |
| 20 | new technologies and approaches for detecting and |
| 21 | reducing hazards to human health from ocean |
| 22 | sources and to strengthen understanding of the |
| 23 | value of marine biodiversity to biomedicine, |
| 24 | including- |

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| 1 | (A) genomics and proteomics to develop |
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| 2 | genetic and immunological detection approaches |
| 3 | and predictive tools and to discover new bio- |
| 4 | medical resources; |
| 5 | (B) biomaterials and bioengineering; |
| 6 | (C) in situ and remote sensors used to de- |
| 7 | tect, quantify, and predict the presence and |
| 8 | spread of contaminants in marine waters and |
| 9 | organisms and to identify new genetic resources |
| 10 | for biomedical purposes; |
| 11 | (D) techniques for supplying marine re- |
| 12 | sources, including chemical synthesis, culturing |
| 13 | and aquaculturing marine organisms, new fer- |
| 14 | mentation methods and recombinant tech- |
| 15 | niques; and |
| 16 | (E) adaptation of equipment and tech- |
| 17 | nologies from human health fields. |
| 18 | (4) Support for scholars, trainees and education |
| 19 | opportunities that encourage an interdisciplinary |
| 20 | and international approach to exploring the diversity |
| 21 | of life in the oceans. |
| 22 | (d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Beginning with the first year |
| 23 | occurring more than 24 months after the date of enact- |
| 24 | ment of this Act, the National Science and Technology |
| 25 | Council, through the Director of the Office of Science and |
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| 1 | Technology Policy shall prepare and submit to the Presi- |
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| 2 | dent and the Congress not later than January 31st of each |
| 3 | year an annual report on the activities conducted pursuant |
| 4 | to this Act during the preceding fiscal year, including— |
| 5 | (1) a summary of the achievements of Federal |
| 6 | oceans and human health research, including Feder- |
| 7 | ally supported external research, during the pre- |
| 8 | ceding fiscal year; |
| 9 | (2) an analysis of the progress made toward |
| 10 | achieving the goals and objectives of the plan devel- |
| 11 | oped under subsection (b), including identification of |
| 12 | trends and emerging trends; |
| 13 | (3) a copy or summary of the plan and any |
| 14 | changes made in the plan; |
| 15 | (4) a summary of agency budgets for oceans |
| 16 | and human health activities for that preceding fiscal |
| 17 | year; and |
| 18 | (5) any recommendations regarding additional |
| 19 | action or legislation that may be required to assist |
| 20 | in achieving the purposes of this title. |
| 21 | SEC. 4. NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINIS- |
| 22 | TRATION OCEANS AND HUMAN HEALTH INI- |
| 23 | TIATIVE. |
| 24 | (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—As part of the interagency |
| 25 | program planned and coordinated under section 3, the |

Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish an 1 2 Oceans and Human Health Initiative to coordinate and 3 implement research and activities of the National Oceanic 4 and Atmospheric Administration related to the role of the 5 oceans, the coasts, and the Great Lakes in human health. In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall consult 6 7 with other Federal agencies conducting integrated oceans 8 and human health research and research in related areas, 9 including the National Science Foundation. The Oceans 10 and Human Health Initiative is authorized to provide sup-11 port for—

- 12 (1) centralized program and research coordina-13 tion;
- 14 (2) an advisory panel;

(3) one or more National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration national centers of excellence;

17 (4) research grants; and

18 (5) distinguished scholars and traineeships.

(b) ADVISORY PANEL.—The Secretary is authorized
to establish an oceans and human health advisory panel
to assist in the development and implementation of the
Oceans and Human Health Initiative. Membership of the
advisory group shall provide for balanced representation
of individuals with multi-disciplinary expertise in the marine and biomedical sciences. The Federal Advisory Com-

1 mittee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the oceans2 and human health advisory panel.

3 (c) NATIONAL CENTERS.—(1) The Secretary is au-4 thorized to identify and provide financial support through 5 a competitive process to develop, within the National Oce-6 anic and Atmospheric Administration, for one or more 7 centers of excellence that strengthen the capabilities of the 8 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to 9 carry out its programs and activities related to the oceans' 10 role in human health.

11 (2) The centers shall focus on areas related to agency 12 missions, including use of marine organisms as indicators 13 for marine environmental health, ocean pollutants, marine toxins and pathogens, harmful algal blooms, hypoxia, sea-14 15 food testing, drug discovery, and biology and pathobiology of marine mammals, and on disciplines including marine 16 genomics, marine environmental microbiology, ecological 17 18 chemistry and conservation medicine.

(3) In selecting centers for funding, the Secretary will
give priority to proposals with strong interdisciplinary scientific merit that encourage educational opportunities and
provide for effective partnerships among the Administration, other Federal entities, State, academic, medical, and
industry participants.

1 (d) EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH GRANTS.—(1) The Secretary is authorized to provide grants of financial assist-2 3 ance to the scientific community for critical research and 4 projects that explore the relationship between the oceans 5 and human health and that complement or strengthen programs and activities of the National Oceanic and At-6 7 mospheric Administration related to the ocean's role in 8 human health. Officers and employees of Federal agencies 9 may collaborate with, and participate in, such research 10 and projects to the extent requested by the grant recipient. 11 The Secretary shall consult with the oceans and human 12 health advisory panel established under subsection (b) and may work cooperatively with other agencies participating 13 in the interagency program under section 3 to establish 14 15 joint criteria for such research and projects.

16 (2) Grants under this subsection shall be awarded 17 through a competitive peer-reviewed, merit-based process that may be conducted jointly with other agencies partici-18 19 pating in the interagency program established in section 20 3 or under the National Oceanographic Partnership Pro-21 gram under section 7901 of title 10, United States Code. 22 (e) **DISTINGUISHED** SCHOLARS AND TRAINEE-23 SHIPS.—(1) The Secretary is authorized to designate and

24 provide financial assistance to support distinguished schol-25 ars from academic institutions, industry, State govern-

ments, or other Federal agencies for collaborative work
 with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 scientists and facilities.

4 (2) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to es-5 tablish a program to provide traineeships, training, and 6 experience to pre-doctoral and post-doctoral students and 7 to scientists at the beginning of their careers who are in-8 terested in the oceans in human health research conducted 9 under the NOAA initiative.

10 SEC. 5. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND OUTREACH.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Commerce,
in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies
shall design and implement a national information and
outreach program on potential ocean-related human
health risks, including health hazards associated with the
human consumption of seafood. Under such program, the
Secretary shall—

(1) collect information on the incidence and locations of ocean-related health hazards and illnesses;
(2) disseminate such information to any appropriate Federal or State agency, involved industries,
and other interested persons; and
(3) assess and make recommendations for ob-

24 serving systems to support the program.

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1 SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

2 (a) NOAA OCEANS AND HUMAN HEALTH INITIA-3 TIVE.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the National Oceanic 4 5 and Atmospheric Administration Oceans and Human Health Initiative established under section 4, \$12,000,000 6 7 for fiscal year 2005, \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and 8 \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 and 2008. Not 9 less than 50 percent of the amounts appropriated to carry out the initiative for each fiscal year shall be utilized to 10 support the programs described in subsections (d) and (e) 11 12 of section 4.

(b) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—There are authorized to
be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the public
information and outreach program established under section 5, \$3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through
2007.

Passed the Senate March 24, 2004.

Attest:

Secretary.

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