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[Report No. 110-217]

To develop and maintain an integrated system of coastal and ocean observations for the Nation's coasts, oceans, and Great Lakes, to improve warnings of tsunami, hurricanes, El Niño events, and other natural hazards, to enhance homeland security, to support maritime operations, to improve management of coastal and marine resources, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 21, 2007

Ms. Snowe (for herself, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Menendez, Ms. Collins, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Lott, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Nelson of Florida, Ms. Murkowski, and Mr. Wyden) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

November 2, 2007

Reported by Mr. INOUYE, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To develop and maintain an integrated system of coastal and ocean observations for the Nation's coasts, oceans, and Great Lakes, to improve warnings of tsunami, hurricanes, El Niño events, and other natural hazards, to enhance homeland security, to support maritime operations, to improve management of coastal and marine resources, 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.

- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Coastal and Ocean"
- 5 Observation System Act of 2007".

6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

- (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
- (1) The United States Commission on Ocean Policy recommends a national commitment to a sustained and integrated coastal and ocean observing system and to coordinated research programs which would provide vital information to assist the Nation and the world in understanding, monitoring, and predicting changes to the ocean and coastal resources and the global climate system, enhancing homeland security, improving weather and climate forecasts, strengthening management and sustainable use of coastal and ocean resources, improving the safety and efficiency of maritime operations, and mitigating the impacts of marine hazards.
 - (2) The continuing and potentially devastating threat posed by tsunami, hurricanes, storm surges, and other marine hazards requires immediate implementation of strengthened observation and commu-

- nications, and data management systems to provide timely detection, assessment, and warnings and to support response strategies for the millions of people living in coastal regions of the United States and throughout the world.
- (3) Safeguarding homeland security, conducting search and rescue operations, responding to natural and manmade coastal hazards (such as oil spills and harmful algal blooms), and managing fisheries and other coastal activities each require improved understanding and monitoring of the Nation's waters, coastlines, ecosystems, and resources, including the ability to provide rapid response teams with real-time environmental conditions necessary for their work.
 - (4) The 95,000-mile coastline of the United States, including the Great Lakes, is vital to the Nation's prosperity, contributing over \$117 billion to the national economy in 2000, supporting jobs for more than 200 million Americans, handling \$700 billion in waterborne commerce, and supporting commercial and sport fisheries valued at more than \$50 billion annually.
- (5) Ensuring the effective implementation of
 National and State programs to protect unique

- coastal and ocean habitats, such as wetlands and coral reefs, and living marine resources requires a sustained program of research and monitoring to understand these natural systems and detect changes that could jeopardize their long term viability.
 - (6) Many elements of a coastal and ocean observing system are in place, but require national investment, consolidation, completion, and integration among international, Federal, regional, State, and local elements.
 - (7) In 2003, the United States led more than 50 nations in affirming the vital importance of time-ly, reliable, long-term global observations as a basis for sound decision-making, recognizing the contribution of observation systems to meet national, regional, and global needs, and calling for strength-ened cooperation and coordination in establishing a Global Earth Observation System of Systems, of which an integrated coastal and ocean observing system is an essential part.
 - (8) Protocols and reporting for observations, measurements, and other data collection for a coastal and ocean observing system should be standardized to facilitate data use and dissemination.

- 1 (9) Key variables, including temperature, salin-2 ity, sea level, surface currents, and ocean color, 3 should be collected to address a variety of informa-4 tional needs.
- 5 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to es-6 tablish an integrated national system of ocean, coastal, 7 and Great Lakes observing systems to address regional 8 and national needs for ocean information and to provide 9 for—
 - (1) the planning, development, implementation, and maintenance of an integrated coastal and ocean observing system that provides data and information to sustain and restore healthy marine, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems and manage the resources they support, aid marine navigation safety and national security, support economic development, enable advances in scientific understanding of the oceans and the Great Lakes, and strengthen science education and communication;
 - (2) implementation of research, development, education, and outreach programs to improve understanding of the marine environment and achieve the full national benefits of an integrated coastal and ocean observing system;

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(3) implementation of a data, information man-agement, and modeling system required by all com-ponents of an integrated coastal and ocean observing system and related research to develop early warning systems to more effectively predict and mitigate im-pacts of natural hazards, improve weather and eli-mate forecasts, conserve healthy and restore de-graded coastal ecosystems, and ensure usefulness of data and information for users; and

(4) establishment of a network of regional associations to operate and maintain regional coastal and ocean observing systems to ensure fulfillment of national objectives at regional scales and to address state and local needs for ocean information and data products.

16 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

17 In this Act:

- (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means Administrator of the National Oceanie and Atmospheric Administration.
- (2) Council.—The term "Council" means the National Ocean Research Leadership Council established by section 7902 of title 10, United States Code.

1	(3) Integrated ocean observing program
2	OFFICE.—The term "Integrated Ocean Observing
3	Program Office" means a program office within the
4	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
5	to integrate its ocean observing assets and imple-
6	ment the requirements under section 4(d).
7	(4) Interagency Program office.—The
8	term "Interagency Program Office" means the office
9	established under section 4(e).
10	(5) National oceanographic partnership
11	PROGRAM.—The term "National Oceanographic
12	Partnership Program" means the program estab-
13	lished under section 7901 of title 10, United States
14	Code.
15	(6) Observing system.—The term "observing
16	system" means the integrated coastal, ocean, and
17	Great Lakes observing system to be established by
18	the Council under section 4(a).
19	(7) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
20	the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Na-
21	tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
22	SEC. 4. INTEGRATED COASTAL AND OCEAN OBSERVING
23	SYSTEM.
24	(a) Establishment.—The President, acting
25	through the Council, shall establish and maintain an inte-

1	grated system of coastal and ocean observations, data
2	communication and management, analysis, modeling, re-
3	search, education, and outreach designed to understand
4	current conditions and provide data and information for
5	the timely detection and prediction of changes occurring
6	in the ocean, coastal and Great Lakes environment that
7	impact the Nation's social, economic, and ecological sys-
8	tems. The observing system shall provide for long-term,
9	continuous and quality-controlled observations of the Na-
10	tion's coasts, oceans, and Great Lakes in order to—
11	(1) understand the effects of human activities
12	and natural variability on and improve the health of
13	the Nation's coasts, oceans, and Great Lakes;
14	(2) measure, track, explain, and predict climatic
15	and environmental changes and protect human lives
16	and livelihoods from hazards such as tsunami, hurri-
17	eanes, storm surges, coastal erosion, levy breaches,
18	and fluctuating water levels;
19	(3) supply critical information to marine-related
20	businesses such as marine transportation, aqua-
21	culture, fisheries, and offshore energy production
22	and aid marine navigation and safety;
23	(4) support national defense and homeland se-

eurity efforts;

1	(5) support the sustainable use, conservation,
2	management, and enjoyment of healthy ocean, coast-
3	al, and Great Lakes resources, better understand the
4	interactions of ocean processes within the coastal
5	zone, and support implementation and refinement of
6	ecosystem-based management and restoration;
7	(6) support the protection of critical coastal
8	habitats, such as coral reefs and wetlands, and
9	unique ecosystems and resources;
10	(7) educate the public about the role and im-
11	portance of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes in
12	daily life; and
13	(8) support research and development to ensure
14	improvement to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ob-
15	servation measurements and to enhance under-
16	standing of the Nation's ocean, coastal, and Great
17	Lakes resources.
18	(b) System Elements.—In order to fulfill the pur-
19	poses of this Act, the observing system shall consist of the
20	following program elements:
21	(1) A national program to fulfill national and
22	international observation priorities.
23	(2) A network of regional associations to man-

age the regional coastal and ocean observing and in-

1	formation programs that collect, measure, and dis-
2	seminate data and information products.
3	(3) Data management, communication, and
4	modeling systems for the timely integration and dis-
5	semination of data and information products from
6	the national and regional systems.
7	(4) A research and development program con-
8	ducted under the guidance of the Council; including
9	projects under the National Oceanographic Partner-
10	ship Program, consisting of the following:
11	(A) Basic research to advance knowledge
12	of coastal and ocean systems and ensure im-
13	provement of operational products, including re-
14	lated infrastructure, observing technology, and
15	information technology.
16	(B) Focused research and technology de-
17	velopment projects to improve understanding of
18	the relationship between the coasts and oceans
19	and human activities.
20	(C) Large scale computing resources and
21	research to advance modeling of coastal and
22	ocean processes.
23	(5) A coordinated outreach, education, and
24	training program that integrates and augments ex-
25	isting programs (such as the National Sea Grant

1	College Program, the Centers for Ocean Sciences
2	Education Excellence program, and the National Es-
3	tuarine Research Reserve System), to ensure the use
4	of data and information for improving public edu-
5	cation and awareness of the Nation's coastal and
6	ocean environment and building the technical exper-
7	tise required to operate and improve the observing
8	system.
9	(e) Council Functions.—The Council shall serve
10	as the oversight body for the design and implementation
11	of all aspects of the observing system. In carrying out its
12	responsibilities under this section, the Council shall—
13	(1) adopt plans, budgets, and standards that
14	are developed and maintained by the Interagency
15	Program Office in consultation with the regional as-
16	sociations;
17	(2) coordinate the observing system with other
18	earth observing activities including the Global Ocean
19	Observing System and the Global Earth Observing
20	System of Systems;
21	(3) coordinate and approve programs of intra-

(3) coordinate and approve programs of intramural and extramural research, technology development, education, and outreach to support improvements to and the operation of an integrated coastal

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- 1 and ocean observing system and to advance the un-2 derstanding of the oceans;
 - (4) promote development of technology and methods for improving the observing system;
 - (5) support the development of institutional mechanisms and financial instruments to further the goals of the program and provide for the capitalization of the required infrastructure;
 - (6) provide, as appropriate, support for and representation on United States delegations to international meetings on coastal and ocean observing programs, including those under the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission involving Canadian waters; and
 - (7) in consultation with the Secretary of State, support coordination of relevant Federal activities with those of other nations.
- (d) Lead Federal Agency.—The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be the lead Federal agency for implementation and administration of the observing system and to carry out the responsibilities of this Act, in consultation with the Council, the Interagency Program Office, other Federal Agencies that maintain portions of the observing system and the Regional Associa-

tions, shall—

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1	(1) establish an Integrated Ocean Observing
2	Program Office;
3	(2) integrate, improve, and extend existing pro-
4	grams and research projects, and ensure that re-
5	gional associations are integrated into the oper-
6	ational observation system on a sustained basis;
7	(3) integrate the appropriate capabilities of the
8	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
9	and other appropriate centers, into the observing
10	system for the purpose of assimilating, managing,
11	disseminating, and archiving data from regional ob-
12	servation systems and other observation systems;
13	(4) provide for the migration of scientific and
14	technological advances from research and develop-
15	ment to operational deployment;
16	(5) provide for opportunities to contract with
17	private sector companies in designing, developing,
18	integrating, and deploying ocean observation system
19	elements;
20	(6) establish efficient and effective administra-
21	tive procedures for allocation of funds among Fed-
22	eral agencies, contractors, grantees, and regional as-
23	sociations in a timely manner, and contingent on ap-
24	propriations according to the budget adopted by the

 $\textcolor{red}{\textbf{Council;}}$

1	(7) develop and implement a process for the
2	certification and assimilation into the national ocean
3	observations network of the regional associations
4	and their periodic review and recertification and cer-
5	tify regional associations that meet the requirements
6	of subsection (f); and
7	(8) develop a data management and commu-
8	nication system, in accordance with the established
9	standards and protocols, by which all data collected
10	by the observing system regarding coastal waters of
11	the United States are integrated and available.
12	(e) Interagency Program Office.—
13	(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Council shall estab-
14	lish an Interagency Program Office housed within
15	the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra-
16	tion.
17	(2) Responsibilities.—The Interagency Pro-
18	gram Office shall be responsible for program plan-
19	ning and coordination of the implementation of the
20	observing system.
21	(3) Duties.—The Interagency Program Office
22	shall report to the Council via the Secretary and
23	shall—
24	(A) prepare annual and long-term plans
25	for consideration and approval by the Council

1	for the design and implementation of the ol
2	serving system that promote collaboration
3	among Federal agencies and regional association
4	tions in developing global, national, and r
5	gional observing systems, including identification
6	tion and refinement of a core set of variables
7	be measured by all systems;
8	(B) coordinate the development of agence
9	and regional associations priorities and budge
0	to implement, operate, and maintain the obser
1	ing systems;
2	(C) establish and refine standards and pre-
3	tocols for data collection, management ar
4	communications, including quality contr
5	standards, in consultation with participating
6	Federal agencies and regional associations; ar
7	(D) establish a process for assuring con
8	pliance for all participating entities with the
9	standards and protocols for data managemen
20	and communications, including quality contr
21	standards.
22	(f) REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF COASTAL AN
23	OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEMS.—
24	(1) The Secretary shall initiate a rulemakir

proceeding to establish a process for the certification

of regional associations to be responsible for the development and operation of regional coastal and ocean observing systems to meet the information needs of user groups in the region while adhering to national standards. To be certified a regional association shall meet the certification standards developed by the Interagency Program Office in conjunction with the regional associations and approved by the Council and shall—

(A) demonstrate an organizational structure capable of supporting and integrating all aspects of coastal and ocean observing and information programs within a region and that reflects broad representation from state and local government, commercial interests, and other users and beneficiaries of marine information:

(B) operate under a strategic operations and business plan that details the operation and support of regional coastal and ocean observing systems pursuant to the standards approved by the Council; and

(C) work with governmental entities and programs at all levels to identify and provide information products of the observing system for

multiple users in the region to advance outreach
and education, to improve coastal and fishery
management, safe and efficient marine navigation, weather and climate prediction, to enhance
preparation for hurricanes, tsunami, and other
natural hazards, and other appropriate activities.

8 (2) For the purposes of this Act, employees of
9 Federal agencies may participate in the functions of
10 the Regional Associations.

12 1346(b)(1) and chapter 171 of title 28, United States
13 Code, and chapters 309 and 311 of title 46, United States
14 Code, any regional coastal and ocean observing system
15 that is a designated part of a regional association certified
16 under this section shall, with respect to tort liability aris17 ing from the dissemination and use of the data, in ear18 rying out the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be part
19 of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
20 and any employee of such system, while operating within
21 the scope of his or her employment in carrying out such
22 purposes, shall be deemed to be an employee of the Gov-

ernment.

1	SEC. 5. PROCESS FOR TRANSITION FROM RESEARCH TO
2	OPERATION.
3	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra-
4	tion, in consultation with the Council, shall formulate a
5	process by which—
6	(1) funding is made available for intramural
7	and extramural research on new technologies for col-
8	lecting data regarding coastal and ocean waters of
9	the United States;
10	(2) such technologies are tested including—
11	(A) accelerated research into biological and
12	chemical sensing techniques and satellite sen-
13	sors for collecting such data; and
14	(B) developing technologies to improve all
15	aspects of the observing system, especially the
16	timeliness and accuracy of its predictive models
17	and the usefulness of its information products;
18	and
19	(3) funding is made available and a plan is de-
20	veloped and executed to transition technology that
21	has been demonstrated to be useful for the observing
22	system is incorporated into use by the observing sys-
23	tem.
24	SEC. 6. INTERAGENCY FINANCING.
25	The departments and agencies represented on the
26	Council are authorized to participate in interagency fi-

- 1 nancing and share, transfer, receive, obligate, and expend
- 2 funds appropriated to any member of the Council for the
- 3 purposes of carrying out any administrative or pro-
- 4 grammatic project or activity under this Act or under the
- 5 National Oceanographic Partnership Program, including
- 6 support for the Interagency Program Office, a common
- 7 infrastructure, and system integration for a coastal and
- 8 ocean observing system. Funds may be transferred among
- 9 such departments and agencies through an appropriate in-
- 10 strument that specifies the goods, services, or space being
- 11 acquired from another Council member and the costs of
- 12 the same.
- 13 SEC. 7. APPLICATION WITH OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
- 14 LANDS ACT.
- Nothing in this Act supersedes, or limits the author-
- 16 ity of the Secretary of the Interior under, the Outer Conti-
- 17 nental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.).
- 18 SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
- 19 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Na-
- 20 tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the
- 21 implementation of this Act, \$150,000,000 for each of the
- 22 fiscal years 2008 through 2012 and such additional sums
- 23 as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2008
- 24 through 2012. The Administrator shall provide such sums
- 25 as are necessary to the regional associations certified

1	under section 4(f) for implementation of regional coastal
2	and ocean observing systems. Sums appropriated pursuant
3	to this section shall remain available until expended.
4	SEC. 9. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.
5	Not later than 12 months after the date of the enact-
6	ment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Con-
7	gress and the Council a plan for implementation of this
8	Act, including for—
9	(1) coordinating activities of the Secretary
10	under this Act with other Federal agencies; and
11	(2) distributing, to regional associations, funds
12	available to carry out this Act.
13	SEC. 10. REPORT TO CONGRESS.
14	(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the
15	date of the enactment of this Act and every 2 years there-
16	after, the Administrator shall prepare and the President
17	acting through the Council shall approve and transmit to
18	the Congress a report on progress made in implementing
19	this Act.
20	(b) Contents.—The report shall include the fol-
21	lowing:
22	(1) A description of activities carried out under
23	the implementation plan and this Act.
24	(2) An evaluation of the effectiveness of the ob-

serving system.

1	(3) Benefits of the program to users of data
2	products resulting from the observing system (in-
3	eluding the general public, industry, scientists, re-
4	source managers, emergency responders, policy mak-
5	ers, and educators).
6	(4) Recommendations concerning—
7	(A) modifications to the observing system;
8	and
9	(B) funding levels for the observing system
10	in subsequent fiscal years.
11	(5) The results of a periodic external inde-
12	pendent programmatic audit of the observing sys-
13	tem.
14	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
15	This Act may be cited as the "Coastal and Ocean Ob-
16	servation System Act of 2007".
17	SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.
18	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
19	(1) The United States Commission on Ocean
20	Policy recommends a national commitment to a sus-
21	tained and integrated coastal and ocean observing
22	system and to coordinated research programs which
23	would provide vital information to assist the Nation
24	and the world in understanding, monitoring, and
25	predicting changes to the ocean and coastal resources

- and the global climate system, enhancing homeland security, improving weather and climate forecasts, strengthening management and sustainable use of coastal and ocean resources, improving the safety and efficiency of maritime operations, and mitigating the impacts of marine hazards.
 - (2) The continuing and potentially devastating threat posed by tsunami, hurricanes, storm surges, and other marine hazards requires immediate implementation of strengthened observation and communications, and data management systems to provide timely detection, assessment, and warnings and to support response strategies for the millions of people living in coastal regions of the United States and throughout the world.
 - (3) Safeguarding homeland security, conducting search and rescue operations, responding to natural and manmade coastal hazards (such as oil spills and harmful algal blooms), and managing fisheries and other coastal activities each require improved understanding and monitoring of the Nation's waters, coastlines, ecosystems, and resources, including the ability to provide rapid response teams with real-time environmental conditions necessary for their work.

- (4) The 95,000-mile coastline of the United States, including the Great Lakes, is vital to the Na-tion's prosperity, contributing over \$117 billion to the national economy in 2000, supporting jobs for more than 200 million Americans, handling \$700 billion in waterborne commerce, and supporting commercial and sport fisheries valued at more than \$50 billion annually.
 - (5) Ensuring the effective implementation of National and State programs to protect unique coastal and ocean habitats, such as wetlands and coral reefs, and living marine resources requires a sustained program of research and monitoring to understand these natural systems and detect changes that could jeopardize their long term viability.
 - (6) Many elements of a coastal and ocean observing system are in place, but require national investment, consolidation, completion, and integration among international, Federal, regional, State, and local elements.
 - (7) In 2003, the United States led more than 50 nations in affirming the vital importance of timely, reliable, long-term global observations as a basis for sound decision-making, recognizing the contribution of observation systems to meet national, regional, and

- global needs, and calling for strengthened cooperation and coordination in establishing a Global Earth Observation System of Systems, of which an integrated coastal and ocean observing system is an essential part.
 - (8) Protocols and reporting for observations, measurements, and other data collection for a coastal and ocean observing system should be standardized to facilitate data use and dissemination.
 - (9) Key variables, including temperature, salinity, sea level, surface currents, ocean color, nutrients, and variables, such as acidity, that may indicate the occurrence and impacts of ocean acidification, should be collected to address a variety of informational needs.
- 16 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to estab-17 lish an integrated national system of ocean, coastal, and 18 Great Lakes observing systems to address regional and na-19 tional needs for ocean information and to provide for—
- 20 (1) the planning, development, implementation, 21 and maintenance of an integrated coastal and ocean 22 observing system that provides data and information 23 to sustain and restore healthy marine, coastal, and 24 Great Lakes ecosystems and manage the resources 25 they support, aid marine navigation safety and na-

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- tional security, support economic development, enable advances in scientific understanding of the oceans and the Great Lakes, and strengthen science education and communication;
 - (2) implementation of research, development, education, and outreach programs to improve understanding of the marine environment and achieve the full national benefits of an integrated coastal and ocean observing system;
 - (3) implementation of a data, information management, and modeling system required by all components of an integrated coastal and ocean observing system and related research to develop early warning systems to more effectively predict and mitigate impacts of natural hazards, improve weather and climate forecasts, conserve healthy and restore degraded coastal ecosystems, and ensure usefulness of data and information for users; and
 - (4) establishment of a network of regional associations to operate and maintain regional coastal and ocean observing systems to ensure fulfillment of national objectives at regional scales and to address State and local needs for ocean information and data products.

1 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

2	In this Act:
3	(1) Administrator.—The term "Adminis
4	trator" means Administrator of the National Oceanic
5	$and\ Atmospheric\ Administration.$
6	(2) COUNCIL.—The term "Council" means the
7	National Ocean Research Leadership Council estab
8	lished by section 7902 of title 10, United States Code
9	(3) Interagency ocean observation com-
10	MITTEE.—The term "Interagency Ocean Observation
11	Committee" means the committee established under
12	section $4(d)$.
13	(4) National oceanographic partnership
14	PROGRAM.—The term "National Oceanographic Part
15	nership Program' means the program established
16	under section 7901 of title 10, United States Code.
17	(5) Observing system.—The term "observing
18	system" means the integrated coastal, ocean, and
19	Great Lakes observing system to be established by the
20	Council under section $4(a)$.
21	(6) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
22	the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Na

 $tional\ Oceanic\ and\ Atmospheric\ Administration.$

1	SEC. 4. INTEGRATED COASTAL AND OCEAN OBSERVING
2	SYSTEM.
3	(a) Establishment.—The President, acting through
4	the Council, shall establish and maintain an integrated sys-
5	tem of coastal and ocean observations, data communication
6	and management, analysis, modeling, research, education,
7	and outreach designed to understand current conditions
8	and provide data and information for the timely detection
9	and prediction of changes occurring in the ocean, coastal
10	and Great Lakes environments that impact the Nation's so-
11	$cial,\ economic,\ and\ ecological\ systems.\ The\ observing\ system$
12	shall provide for long-term, continuous and quality-con-
13	trolled observations of the Nation's coasts, oceans, and Great
14	Lakes in order to—
15	(1) understand the effects of human activities
16	and natural variability on and improve the health of
17	the Nation's coasts, oceans, and Great Lakes;
18	(2) monitor key variables including temperature,
19	salinity, sea level, surface currents, ocean color, nutri-
20	ents, and variables, such as acidity, that may indi-
21	cate the occurrence and impacts of ocean acidifica-
22	tion;
23	(3) measure, track, explain, and predict climatic
24	and environmental changes and protect human lives
25	and livelihoods from hazards such as tsunami, hurri-

- canes, storm surges, coastal erosion, levy breaches,
 and fluctuating water levels;
 - (4) supply critical information to marine-related businesses such as marine transportation, aquaculture, fisheries, and offshore energy production and aid marine navigation and safety;
 - (5) support national defense and homeland security efforts;
 - (6) support the sustainable use, conservation, management, and enjoyment of healthy ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources, better understand the interactions of ocean processes within the coastal zone, and support implementation and refinement of ecosystem-based management and restoration;
 - (7) support the protection of critical coastal habitats, such as coral reefs and wetlands, and unique ecosystems and resources;
 - (8) educate the public about the role and importance of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes in daily life; and
 - (9) support research and development to ensure improvement to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes observation measurements and to enhance understanding of the Nation's ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources.

1	(b) System Elements.—In order to fulfill the pur-						
2	poses of this Act, the observing system shall consist of the						
3	following program elements:						
4	(1) A national program to fulfill national and						
5	$international\ observation\ priorities.$						
6	(2) A network of regional associations to manage						
7	the regional coastal and ocean observing and informa-						
8	tion programs that collect, measure, and disseminate						
9	data and information products.						
10	(3) Data management, communication, and						
11	modeling systems for the timely integration and dis-						
12	semination of data and information products from						
13	the national and regional systems.						
14	(4) A research and development program con-						
15	ducted under the guidance of the Council, including						
16	projects under the National Oceanographic Partner-						
17	ship Program, consisting of the following:						
18	(A) Basic research to advance knowledge of						
19	coastal and ocean systems and ensure improve-						
20	ment of operational products, including related						
21	infrastructure, observing technology, and infor-						
22	$mation\ technology.$						
23	(B) Focused research and technology devel-						
24	opment projects to improve understanding of the						

1	relationship between the coasts and oceans and
2	human activities.
3	(C) Large scale computing resources and re-
4	search to advance modeling of coastal and ocean
5	processes.
6	(5) A coordinated outreach, education, and
7	training program that integrates and augments exist-
8	ing programs (such as the National Sea Grant College
9	Program, the Centers for Ocean Sciences Education
10	Excellence program, and the National Estuarine Re-
11	search Reserve System), to ensure the use of data and
12	information for improving public education and
13	awareness of the Nation's coastal and ocean environ-
14	ment and building the technical expertise required to
15	operate and improve the observing system.
16	(c) Council Functions.—The Council shall serve as
17	the oversight body for the design and implementation of all
18	aspects of the observing system. In carrying out its respon-
19	sibilities under this section, the Council shall—
20	(1) adopt plans, budgets, and standards that are
21	developed and maintained by the Interagency Ocean
22	Observation Committee in consultation with the re-
23	$gional\ associations;$
24	(2) coordinate the observing system with other
25	earth observing activities including the Global Ocean

	0.1
1	Observing System and the Global Earth Observing
2	System of Systems;
3	(3) coordinate and approve programs of intra-
4	mural and extramural research, technology develop-
5	ment, education, and outreach to support improve-
6	ments to and the operation of an integrated coastal
7	and ocean observing system and to advance the un-
8	derstanding of the oceans;
9	(4) promote development of technology and meth-
10	ods for improving the observing system;
11	(5) support the development of institutional
12	mechanisms and financial instruments to further the
13	goals of the program and provide for the capitaliza-
14	tion of the required infrastructure;
15	(6) provide, as appropriate, support for and rep-
16	resentation on United States delegations to inter-
17	national meetings on coastal and ocean observing pro-
18	grams, including those under the jurisdiction of the

21 (7) in consultation with the Secretary of State, 22 support coordination of relevant Federal activities 23 with those of other nations.

International Joint Commission involving Canadian

24 (d) Interagency Ocean Observation Com-25 mittee.—

waters; and

19

1	(1) Establishment.—The Council shall estab-
2	lish an Interagency Ocean Observation Committee.
3	(2) Responsibilities.—The Interagency Ocean
4	Observing Committee shall be responsible for program
5	planning and coordination of the implementation of
6	the observing system.
7	(3) Duties.—The Interagency Ocean Observing
8	Committee shall report to the Council and shall—
9	(A) prepare annual and long-term plans for
10	consideration and approval by the Council for
11	the design and implementation of the observing
12	system that promote collaboration among Fed-
13	eral agencies and regional associations in devel-
14	oping global, national, and regional observing
15	systems, including identification and refinement
16	of a core set of variables to be measured by all
17	systems;
18	(B) coordinate the development of agency
19	and regional associations priorities and budgets
20	to implement, operate, and maintain the observ-
21	ing systems;
22	(C) establish and refine standards and pro-
23	tocols for data collection, management and com-
24	munications, including quality control stand-

1	ards, in consultation with participating Federal
2	agencies and regional associations;
3	(D) establish a process for assuring compli-
4	ance for all participating entities with the
5	standards and protocols for data management
6	and communications, including quality control
7	standards;
8	(E) integrate, improve, and extend existing
9	programs and research projects, and ensure that
10	regional associations are integrated into the
11	operational observation system on a sustained
12	basis;
13	(F) provide for the migration of scientific
14	and technological advances from research and de-
15	velopment to operational deployment; and
16	(G) perform such duties as the Council may
17	delegate.
18	(4) Implementation.—There is established an
19	Interagency Program Coordinating Office. The Office
20	shall be—
21	(A) located in, but is not an office of, the
22	Department of Commerce; and
23	(B) staffed by employees of agencies rep-
24	resented on the Interagency Ocean Observation
25	Committee, to facilitate the Interagency Ocean

1	Observation Committee's responsibilities for sys-
2	tem implementation, budgeting, and administra-
3	tion.
4	(e) Role of NOAA.—The National Oceanic and At-
5	mospheric Administration shall provide leadership for the
6	implementation and administration of the observing sys-
7	tem, in consultation with the Council, the Interagency
8	Ocean Observation Committee, other Federal agencies that
9	maintain portions of the observing system and the regional
10	associations, and shall—
11	(1) establish an Integrated Ocean Observing Pro-
12	gram Office to facilitate action under the Administra-
13	tion's leadership;
14	(2) implement a merit-based funding process to
15	support the activities of regional associations;
16	(3) provide opportunities for competitive con-
17	tracts and grants to design, develop, integrate, deploy,
18	and support ocean observation system elements;
19	(4) have the authority to enter into and perform
20	such contracts, leases, grants, or cooperative agree-
21	ments as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
22	of this Act and on such terms as the Administrator
23	$deems\ appropriate;$
24	(5) establish efficient and effective administrative
25	procedures for allocation of funds among contractors,

- grantees, and regional associations in a timely manner, and contingent on appropriations according to the budget adopted by the Council;
 - (6) develop and implement a process for the certification and assimilation into the national ocean observations network of the regional associations and their periodic review and recertification and certify regional associations that meet the requirements of subsection (f); and
 - (7) develop a data management and communication system, in accordance with the established standards and protocols, by which all data collected by the observing system regarding coastal waters of the United States are integrated and available.
- 15 (f) Regional Associations of Coastal and Ocean 16 Observing Systems.—
 - (1) The Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to establish a process for the certification of regional associations to be responsible for the development and operation of regional coastal and ocean observing systems to meet the information needs of user groups in the region while adhering to national standards. To be certified a regional association shall meet the certification standards developed by the Interagency Ocean Observing Committee in conjunc-

tion	with	the	regional	associations	and	approved	by
the (Counc	il ar	nd shall—	_			

- (A) demonstrate an organizational structure capable of supporting and integrating all aspects of coastal and ocean observing and information programs within a region and that reflects broad representation from State and local government, commercial interests, and other users and beneficiaries of marine information;
- (B) operate under a strategic operations and business plan that details the operation and support of regional coastal and ocean observing systems pursuant to the standards approved by the Council; and
- (C) work with governmental entities and programs at all levels to identify and provide information products of the observing system for multiple users in the region to advance outreach and education, to improve coastal and fishery management, safe and efficient marine navigation, weather and climate prediction, to enhance preparation for hurricanes, tsunami, and other natural hazards, and other appropriate activities.

1	(2) For the purposes of this Act, employees of
2	Federal agencies may participate in the functions of
3	the regional associations.
4	(g) Civil Liability.—For purposes of section
5	1346(b)(1) and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code,
6	the Suits in Admiralty Act (46 U.S.C. App. 741 et seq.),
7	and the Public Vessels Act (46 U.S.C. App. 781 et seq.),
8	any regional coastal and ocean observing system that is a
9	designated part of a regional association certified under
10	this section shall, with respect to tort liability arising from
11	the dissemination and use of the data, in carrying out the
12	purposes of this Act, be deemed to be part of the National
13	Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and any em-
14	ployee of such system, while operating within the scope of
15	his or her employment in carrying out such purposes, shall
16	be deemed to be an employee of the Government.
17	SEC. 5. PROCESS FOR TRANSITION FROM RESEARCH TO OP-
18	ERATION.
19	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra-
20	tion, in consultation with the Council, shall formulate a
21	process by which—
22	(1) funding is made available for intramural
23	and extramural research on new technologies for col-
24	lecting data regarding coastal and ocean waters of the
25	United States;

1	(2) such technologies are tested including—
2	(A) accelerated research into biological and
3	chemical sensing techniques and satellite sensors
4	for collecting such data; and
5	(B) developing technologies to improve all
6	aspects of the observing system, especially the
7	timeliness and accuracy of its predictive models
8	and the usefulness of its information products;
9	and
10	(3) funding is made available and a plan is de-
11	veloped and executed to transition technology that has
12	been demonstrated to be useful for the observing sys-
13	tem is incorporated into use by the observing system.
14	SEC. 6. INTERAGENCY FINANCING.
15	The departments and agencies represented on the
16	Council are authorized to participate in interagency fi-
17	nancing and share, transfer, receive, obligate, and expend
18	funds appropriated to any member of the Council for the
19	purposes of carrying out any administrative or pro-
20	grammatic project or activity under this Act or under the
21	National Oceanographic Partnership Program, including
22	support for the Interagency Oceans Observation Committee,
23	a common infrastructure, and system integration for a
24	coastal and ocean observing system. Funds may be trans-
25	ferred among such departments and agencies through an

- 1 appropriate instrument that specifies the goods, services, or
- 2 space being acquired from another Council member and the
- 3 costs of the same.
- 4 SEC. 7. APPLICATION WITH OTHER LAWS.
- 5 Nothing in this Act supersedes or limits the authority
- 6 of any agency to carry out its responsibilities and missions
- 7 under other laws.
- 8 SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
- 9 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Na-
- 10 tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the im-
- 11 plementation of this Act, \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal
- 12 years 2008 through 2010 and \$175,000,000 for each of fiscal
- 13 years 2011 and 2012. At least 50 percent of these sums shall
- 14 be allocated to the regional associations certified under sec-
- 15 tion 4(f) for implementation of regional coastal and ocean
- 16 observing systems.
- 17 SEC. 9. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.
- Not later than 12 months after the date of the enact-
- 19 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress
- 20 and the Council a plan for implementation of this Act, in-
- 21 cluding for—
- 22 (1) coordinating activities of the Secretary under
- 23 this Act with other Federal agencies; and
- 24 (2) distributing, to regional associations, funds
- 25 available to carry out this Act.

1 SEC. 10. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

2	(a) Requirement.—Not later than 2 years after the
3	date of the enactment of this Act and every 2 years there
4	after, the Administrator shall prepare and the Presiden
5	acting through the Council shall approve and transmit to
6	the Congress a report on progress made in implementing
7	$this\ Act.$
8	(b) Contents.—The report shall include the following
9	(1) A description of activities carried out under
10	the implementation plan and this Act.
11	(2) An evaluation of the effectiveness of the ob-
12	serving system.
13	(3) Benefits of the program to users of date
14	products resulting from the observing system (includ
15	ing the general public, industry, scientists, resource
16	managers, emergency responders, policy makers, and
17	educators).
18	(4) Recommendations concerning—
19	(A) modifications to the observing system
20	and
21	(B) funding levels for the observing system
22	in subsequent fiscal years.
23	(5) The results of a periodic external inde
24	pendent programmatic audit of the observing system

Calendar No. 466

110TH CONGRESS S. 950

[Report No. 110-217]

A BILL

To develop and maintain an integrated system of coastal and ocean observations for the Nation's coasts, oceans, and Great Lakes, to improve warnings of tsunami, hurricanes, El Niño events, and other natural hazards, to enhance homeland security, to support maritime operations, to improve management of coastal and marine resources, and for other purposes.

November 2, 2007

Reported with an amendment