

and accomplishments in terms of the objectives set forth pursuant to this Act.

(b) Reports made under this section shall contain such recommendations for legislation as the President may consider necessary or desirable for the attainment of the objectives of this Act, and shall contain an estimate of funding requirements of each agency and department of the United States for marine science activities during the succeeding fiscal year.

(Pub. L. 89-454, title I, § 7, June 17, 1966, 80 Stat. 207; Pub. L. 99-386, title II, § 203(a), Aug. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 823.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 89-454, June 17, 1966, 80 Stat. 203, which, at the time this section was enacted, consisted only of sections 1 to 9, which are classified generally to this subchapter. Pub. L. 89-688, § 2, Oct. 15, 1966, 80 Stat. 1001, redesignated the Act as title I and made conforming amendments, substituting references to title I for previous references to the Act as a whole, but not in this section. Pub. L. 89-454 was amended by Pub. L. 89-688 by adding title II, which is classified generally to subchapter II of this chapter, and later by Pub. L. 92-583 by adding title III, which is classified generally to chapter 33 (§ 1451 et seq.) of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-386 substituted “biennially in January” for “in January of each year”.

§ 1107. Definitions

For the purposes of this subchapter, the term “marine science” shall be deemed to apply to oceanographic and scientific endeavors and disciplines, and engineering and technology in and with relation to the marine environment; and the term “marine environment” shall be deemed to include (a) the oceans, (b) the Continental Shelf of the United States, (c) the Great Lakes, (d) seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of the United States to the depth of two hundred meters, or beyond that limit, to where the depths of the superjacent waters admit of the exploitation of the natural resources of such areas, (e) the seabed and subsoil of similar submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of islands which comprise United States territory, and (f) the resources thereof.

(Pub. L. 89-454, title I, § 8, June 17, 1966, 80 Stat. 208; Pub. L. 89-688, § 2(b), Oct. 15, 1966, 80 Stat. 1001.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1966—Pub. L. 89-688 substituted “this title” for “this Act”, which, for purposes of codification, has been changed to “this subchapter”.

§ 1108. Authorization of appropriations

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subchapter, but sums appropriated for any one fiscal year shall not exceed \$1,200,000.

(Pub. L. 89-454, title I, § 9, June 17, 1966, 80 Stat. 208; Pub. L. 89-688, § 2(b), Oct. 15, 1966, 80 Stat. 1001; Pub. L. 91-15, § 2, May 23, 1969, 83 Stat. 10.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1969—Pub. L. 91-15 substituted “\$1,200,000” for “\$1,500,000”.

1966—Pub. L. 89-688 substituted “this title” for “this Act”, which, for purposes of codification, has been changed to “this subchapter”.

SUBCHAPTER II—NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM

§ 1121. Congressional declaration of policy

(a) Findings

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The national interest requires a strategy to—

(A) provide for the understanding and wise use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources and the environment;

(B) foster economic competitiveness;

(C) promote public stewardship and wise economic development of the coastal ocean and its margins, the Great Lakes, and the exclusive economic zone;

(D) encourage the development of preparation, forecast, analysis, mitigation, response, and recovery systems for coastal hazards;

(E) understand global environmental processes and their impacts on ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources; and

(F) promote domestic and international cooperative solutions to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes issues.

(2) Investment in a strong program of integrated research, education, extension, training, technology transfer, and public service is essential for this strategy.

(3) The expanding use and development of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources resulting from growing coastal area populations and the increasing pressures on the coastal and Great Lakes environment challenge the ability of the United States to manage such resources wisely.

(4) The vitality of the Nation and the quality of life of its citizens depend increasingly on the understanding, assessment, development, management, utilization, and conservation of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources. These resources supply food, energy, and minerals and contribute to human health, the quality of the environment, national security, and the enhancement of commerce.

(5) The understanding, assessment, development, management, utilization, and conservation of such resources require a broad commitment and an intense involvement on the part of the Federal Government in continuing partnership with State and local governments, private industry, universities, organizations, and individuals concerned with or affected by ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources.

(6) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, through the national sea grant college program, offers the most suitable locus and means for such commitment and engagement through the promotion of activities that will result in greater such understanding, assessment, development, manage-