

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

## FISHERIES RESEARCH VESSEL PROCUREMENT

Pub. L. 106-450, title IV, §401, Nov. 7, 2000, 114 Stat. 1945, provided that: “Notwithstanding section 644 of title 15, United States Code, and section 19.502-2 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations, the Secretary of Commerce shall seek to procure Fisheries Research Vessels through full and open competition from responsible United States shipbuilding companies irrespective of size.”

**§ 891e-1. Shipyards located outside of the United States**

On and after December 26, 2007, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used for the construction, repair (other than emergency repair), overhaul, conversion, or modernization of vessels for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in shipyards located outside of the United States.

(Pub. L. 110-161, div. B, title V, §506, Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 1925.)

**Editorial Notes**

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is div. B of Pub. L. 110-161, Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 1884, known as the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

## CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008, and also as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, and not as part of the NOAA Fleet Modernization Act which comprises this subchapter.

**§ 891f. Use of vessels****(a) Vessel agreements**

In implementing the NOAA fleet replacement and modernization program, the Secretary shall use excess capacity of UNOLS vessels where appropriate and may enter into memoranda of agreement with the operators of these vessels to carry out this requirement.

**(b) Report to Congress**

Within one year after October 29, 1992, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide a report to Congress, in consultation with the Secretary, comparing the cost-efficiency, accounting, and operating practices of the vessels of NOAA, UNOLS, other Federal agencies, and the United States private sector in meeting the missions of NOAA.

(Pub. L. 102-567, title VI, §608, Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4303.)

**§ 891g. Interoperability**

The Secretary shall consult with the Oceanographer of the Navy regarding appropriate measures that should be taken, on a reimbursable basis, to ensure that NOAA vessels are interoperable with vessels of the Department of the Navy, including with respect to operation, maintenance, and repair of those vessels.

(Pub. L. 102-567, title VI, §609, Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4303.)

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## INTEROPERABILITY OF VESSELS

Pub. L. 102-567, title IV, §401(b)(5), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4291, provided that: “The Secretary of Commerce shall consult with the Oceanographer of the Navy regarding appropriate cost effective and practical measures to allow vessels of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to be interoperable with vessels of the Department of the Navy, including with respect to operation, maintenance, and repair of those vessels.”

**§ 891h. Authorization of appropriations****(a) In general**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for carrying out this subchapter—

- (1) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1993;
- (2) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1994; and
- (3) such sums as are necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995, 1996, and 1997.

**(b) Limitation on fleet modernization activities**

All National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration fleet modernization shipbuilding, and conversion shall be conducted in accordance with this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 102-567, title VI, §610, Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4303.)

## SUBCHAPTER IV—NOAA HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES

**§ 892. Definitions**

In this subchapter:

**(1) Administrator**

The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

**(2) Administration**

The term “Administration” means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

**(3) Hydrographic data**

The term “hydrographic data” means information that—

- (A) is acquired through—
  - (i) hydrographic, bathymetric, photogrammetric, lidar, radar, remote sensing, or shoreline and other ocean- and coastal-related surveying;
  - (ii) geodetic, geospatial, or geomagnetic measurements;
  - (iii) tide, water level, and current observations; or
  - (iv) other methods; and

(B) is used in providing hydrographic services.

**(4) Hydrographic services**

The term “hydrographic services” means—

(A) the management, maintenance, interpretation, certification, and dissemination of bathymetric, hydrographic, shoreline, geodetic, geospatial, geomagnetic, and tide, water level, and current information, including the production of nautical charts, nautical information databases, hydrodynamic forecast and datum transformation models,