

(b) “Significant subsidy” defined

In this section, the term “significant subsidy” includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- (1) Officially supported export credits.
- (2) Direct official operating support to the commercial shipbuilding and repair industry, or to a related entity that favors the operation of shipbuilding and repair, including but not limited to—
 - (A) grants;
 - (B) loans and loan guarantees other than those available on the commercial market;
 - (C) forgiveness of debt;
 - (D) equity infusions on terms inconsistent with commercially reasonable investment practices; and
 - (E) preferential provision of goods and services.
- (3) Direct official support for investment in the commercial shipbuilding and repair industry, or to a related entity that favors the operation of shipbuilding and repair, including but not limited to the kinds of support listed in paragraph (2)(A) through (E), and any restructuring support, except public support for social purposes directly and effectively linked to shipyard closures.
- (4) Assistance in the form of grants, preferential loans, preferential tax treatment, or otherwise, that benefits or is directly related to shipbuilding and repair for purposes of research and development that is not equally open to domestic and foreign enterprises.
- (5) Tax policies and practices that favor the shipbuilding and repair industry, directly or indirectly, such as tax credits, deductions, exemptions, and preferences, including accelerated depreciation, if such benefits are not generally available to persons or firms not engaged in shipbuilding or repair.
- (6) Any official regulation or practice that authorizes or encourages persons or firms engaged in shipbuilding or repair to enter into anticompetitive arrangements.
- (7) Any indirect support directly related, in law or in fact, to shipbuilding and repair at national yards, including any public assistance favoring shipowners with an indirect effect on shipbuilding or repair activities, and any assistance provided to suppliers of significant inputs to shipbuilding, which results in benefits to domestic shipbuilders.
- (8) Any export subsidy identified in the Illustrative List of Export Subsidies in the Annex to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 3511(d)(12) of title 19, or any other export subsidy prohibited by that agreement.

(Pub. L. 102-567, title VI, § 607, Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4302; Pub. L. 106-36, title I, § 1002(f), June 25, 1999, 113 Stat. 133.)

AMENDMENTS

1999—Subsec. (b)(8). Pub. L. 106-36 substituted “Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 3511(d)(12) of title 19, or any other export subsidy prohibited by that agreement” for “Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI, and XXIII of the General Agreement on

Tariffs and Trade or any other export subsidy that may be prohibited as a result of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.”

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.)

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.)

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, and other products derived from hydrographic data;
- (B) the development of nautical information systems; and

(C) related activities.

(5) Coast and Geodetic Survey Act

The term “Coast and Geodetic Survey Act” means the Act entitled “An Act to define the functions and duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes”, approved August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.).

(Pub. L. 105-384, title III, §302, Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3454; Pub. L. 107-372, title I, §102, Dec. 19, 2002, 116 Stat. 3079; Pub. L. 110-386, §2, Oct. 10, 2008, 122 Stat. 4106.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This subchapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title III of Pub. L. 105-384, Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3454, which is classified principally to this subchapter. For complete classification of this title to the Code, see Short Title of 1998 Amendment note set out under section 851 of this title and Tables.

Act of August 6, 1947, referred to in par. (5), is act Aug. 6, 1947, ch. 504, 61 Stat. 787, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter II of this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2008—Pars. (3) to (5). Pub. L. 110-386, which directed the amendment of section “303 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892)” by adding pars. (3) to (5) and striking out former pars. (3) to (5), was executed to this section, which is section 302 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998, to reflect the probable intent of Congress. Prior to amendment, pars. (3) to (5) defined the terms “hydrographic data”, “hydrographic services”, and “Act of 1947”, respectively.

2002—Par. (3). Pub. L. 107-372, §102(1), inserted “, geospatial, or geomagnetic” after “geodetic”.

Par. (4). Pub. L. 107-372, §102(2), inserted “, geospatial, geomagnetic,” after “geodetic.”.

SHORT TITLE

For short title of this subchapter as the “Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998”, see section 301 of Pub. L. 105-384, set out as a Short Title of 1998 Amendment note under section 851 of this title.

§ 892a. Functions of the Administrator**(a) Responsibilities**

To fulfill the data gathering and dissemination duties of the Administration under the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act, promote safe, efficient and environmentally sound marine transportation, and otherwise fulfill the purposes of this subchapter, the Administrator shall—

- (1) acquire and disseminate hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services;
- (2) promulgate standards for hydrographic data used by the Administration in providing hydrographic services;
- (3) promulgate standards for hydrographic services provided by the Administration;
- (4) ensure comprehensive geographic coverage of hydrographic services, in cooperation with other appropriate Federal agencies;
- (5) maintain a national database of hydrographic data, in cooperation with other appropriate Federal agencies;
- (6) provide hydrographic services in uniform, easily accessible formats;
- (7) participate in the development of, and implement for the United States in coopera-