

HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 2008

MARCH 31, 2008.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RAHALL, from the Committee on Natural Resources,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 3352]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3352) to reauthorize and amend the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Hydrographic Services Improvement Act Amendments of 2008”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 302 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(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.”;

(2) by amending paragraph (4)(A) to read as follows:

“(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;”;

(3) by striking paragraph (5).

SEC. 3. FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Section 303 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “the Act of 1947,” and inserting “the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act (33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.);” and

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking “data;” and inserting “data and provide hydrographic services;”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “the Act of 1947,” and inserting “the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act (33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.);”

(B) in paragraph (3) by striking “title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 541 et seq.); and” and inserting “subchapter VI of chapter 10 of title 40, United States Code;”;

(C) in paragraph (4) by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) may create, support, and maintain a Joint Hydrographic Institute.”; and

(3) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) ACQUISITION OF HYDROGRAPHIC DATA AND PROVIDE HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES.—To the extent that it does not detract from the promotion of safe and efficient navigation, the Administrator may acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services to—

“(1) support the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources;

“(2) save and protect life and property;

“(3) support the resumption of commerce in response to emergencies, natural disasters, and man-made disasters, and

“(4) meet homeland security and maritime domain awareness needs, including carrying out mission assignments (as that term is defined in section 641 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 741)).”

SEC. 4. HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES REVIEW PANEL.

Section 305 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)(A) by striking “Director” and inserting “Co-directors”;

(2) in subsections (c)(1)(C), (c)(3), and (e) by striking “Secretary” each place it appears and inserting “Administrator”; and

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) COMPENSATION.—Voting members of the panel shall be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses, including travel and per diem, incurred in the performance of duties for the panel.”

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 306 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892d) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 306. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator the following:

“(1) To carry out nautical mapping and charting functions under sections 303 and 304, except for conducting hydrographic surveys—

“(A) \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;

“(B) \$56,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;

“(C) \$57,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

“(D) \$58,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.

“(2) To contract for hydrographic surveys under section 303(b)(1), including the leasing or time chartering of vessels—

“(A) \$32,130,000 for fiscal year 2009;

“(B) \$32,760,000 for fiscal year 2010;

“(C) \$33,390,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

“(D) \$34,020,000 for fiscal year 2012.

“(3) To operate hydrographic survey vessels owned by the United States and operated by the Administration—

“(A) \$25,900,000 for fiscal year 2009;

“(B) \$26,400,000 for fiscal year 2010;

“(C) \$26,900,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

“(D) \$27,400,000 for fiscal year 2012.

“(4) To carry out geodetic functions under this title—

“(A) \$32,640,000 for fiscal year 2009;

“(B) \$32,280,000 for fiscal year 2010;

“(C) \$33,920,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

“(D) \$34,560,000 for fiscal year 2012.

- “(5) To carry out tide and current measurement functions under this title—
 “(A) \$27,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;
 “(B) \$27,500,000 for fiscal year 2010;
 “(C) \$28,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and
 “(D) \$28,500,000 for fiscal year 2012.
 “(6) To acquire a hydrographic survey vessel capable of staying at sea continuously for at least 30 days \$75,000,000.”.

SEC. 6. ADDITION OF SHORT TITLE TO EXISTING LAW.

The Act of August 6, 1947 (chapter 504; 33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 11. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘Coast and Geodetic Survey Act’.”.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 3352, as ordered reported, is to reauthorize and amend the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act, and for other purposes.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The Office of Coast Survey, within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) National Ocean Service (NOS), conducts hydrographic surveys in marine waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the United States, including the Great Lakes, to measure depth and bottom configuration. This office produces the nation’s nautical charts to ensure safe navigation throughout the 3.4 million square nautical miles within the EEZ. Additionally, hydrographic surveys identify sea-floor materials (important for anchoring, dredging, and pipeline and cable-routing), dredging areas, cables, pipelines, wrecks and obstructions, and areas of fish habitat. They also support a variety of activities such as port and harbor dredging, beach erosion and renourishment studies, coastal zone management, and offshore resource development. The Office of Coast Survey has conducted more than 10,600 hydrographic surveys since its inception in the early 19th century. This NOAA program recently celebrated its bicentennial in 2007. The annual operating budget for charting and mapping activities for the past three fiscal years has been \$90 million.

The Office of Coast Survey and other related NOS programs are authorized under the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act. The 1998 law amended the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act of 1947 to modernize and establish NOAA’s responsibilities for the acquisition of hydrographic survey data, services and products, and standards for the maintenance of the survey database. The Act established certification standards and fees for hydrographic products and also required NOAA to develop a plan to utilize private sector contractors in the acquisition of survey data.

In 2002, the authorization was amended to require NOAA to develop a quality assurance program and to authorize a Hydrographic Services Review Panel (HSRP). The HSRP suggested several recommendations to improve NOAA’s hydrographic services. Among these recommendations the HSRP proposes more aggressive mapping of the nation’s shorelines and Navigationally Significant Waters; more accurate surveys of federal channels, approaches and anchorages; improved height measurements and real time availability of water level and current observations; strengthening of emer-

gency response and recovery capabilities; and better dissemination to the public of NOAA’s survey data and products.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 3352 was introduced on August 2, 2007, by Natural Resources Committee Ranking Member Don Young (R–AK). The bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans. On October 24, 2007, the Subcommittee on Fisheries Wildlife and Oceans held a hearing on the bill.

On February 13, 2008, the Subcommittee met to mark up the bill. Representative Henry Brown (R–SC) offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute to make two minor clerical changes and refine the definitions of “hydrographic data” and “hydrographic services” to include additional technologies and data. It was adopted by unanimous consent. The bill was then forwarded to the Full Committee. On March 12, 2008, the Full Natural Resources Committee met to consider the bill. The bill, as amended, was then ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title

This section cites this Act as the “Hydrographic Services Improvement Act Amendments of 2008.”

Section 2. Definitions

This section amends section 302 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892) by refining the definition of “Hydrographic Data” and “Hydrographic Services” to include additional technologies and data.

Section 3. Functions of the administrator

This section amends section 303 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892a) by inserting the short title “the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act” in appropriate places and adds the capability to create, support and maintain a Joint Hydrographic Institute. Section 3 also allows the Administrator to acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services to support the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources; save and protect life and property; support emergency and disaster response and recovery; and meet homeland security and maritime domain awareness needs, including carrying out federal mission assignments.

Section 4. Hydrographic services review panel

This section amends section 305 of the Hydrographic Services Improvements Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892c) by compensating voting members of the panel for actual and reasonable expenses incurred while performing duties for the panel. Section 4 also includes two technical changes.

Section 5. Authorization of appropriations

This section authorizes appropriations in such amounts as may be necessary to carry out nautical mapping and charting functions under sections 303 and 304, contract for hydrographic surveys under section 303(b)(1), operate hydrographic survey vessels owned by the United States, carry out geodetic functions, carry out tide and current measurement functions and to acquire a hydrographic survey vessel capable of staying at sea continuously for at least 30 days.

Section 6. Addition of short title to existing law

This section amends the Act of August 6, 1947 (Chapter 504; 33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.) by allowing the act to be cited as the “Coast and Geodetic Survey Act.”

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Natural Resources’ oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. Cost of Legislation. Clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison by the Committee of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out this bill. However, clause 3(d)(3)(B) of that rule provides that this requirement does not apply when the Committee has included in its report a timely submitted cost estimate of the bill prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

2. Congressional Budget Act. As required by clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this bill does not contain any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

3. General Performance Goals and Objectives. As required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this bill as ordered reported, is to reauthorize and amend the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act.

4. Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate. Under clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for this bill from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

H.R. 3352—Hydrographic Services Improvement Act Amendments of 2008

Summary: H.R. 3352 would amend the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998. The bill also would authorize appropria-

tions for fiscal years 2009 through 2012 for hydrographic activities carried out by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$671 million over the 2009–2013 period and \$113 million after 2013. Enacting H.R. 3352 would not affect direct spending or revenues.

This legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 3352 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
NOAA Spending For Hydrographic Services Under Current Law:						
Budget Authority ¹	164	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	155	36	16	5	0	0
Proposed Changes:						
Authorization Level	0	248	175	179	182	0
Estimated Outlays	0	121	143	172	180	55
Spending Under H.R. 3352:						
Authorization Level ¹	164	248	175	179	182	0
Estimated Outlays	155	157	159	177	180	55

¹ The 2008 level is the amount appropriated for hydrographic services for that year.

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 3352 will be enacted near the beginning of fiscal year 2009, that the authorized amounts will be appropriated for each year, and that spending will follow historical patterns for this program.

The authorizations in the table include between \$173 million and \$182 million annually for hydrographic services performed by NOAA over the 2009–2012 period. Such services include nautical mapping and charting, collecting hydrographic data, maintaining a geodetic reference system, and measuring tides and currents. In addition, the 2009 funding level includes \$75 million authorized by the bill for a hydrographic survey vessel.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 3352 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimate: On August 16, 2007, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for S. 1582, the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act Amendments of 2007, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on July 19, 2007. S. 1582 and H.R. 3352 would authorize similar funding for hydrographic services, but S. 1582 would authorize appropriations for five years rather than the four years contained in H.R. 3352 and would not authorize funding for a survey vessel. The CBO cost estimates reflect those differences as well as recent changes in technical assumptions about spending rates.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Deborah Reis; Impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Neil Hood; Impact on the private sector: Amy Petz.

Estimate approved by: Theresa Gullo, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104-4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

EARMARK STATEMENT

H.R. 3352 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e) or 9(f) of rule XXI.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any state, local or tribal law.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998

* * * * *

TITLE III—NOAA HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES

* * * * *

SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) * * *

* * * * *

[(3) **HYDROGRAPHIC DATA.**—The term “hydrographic data” means information acquired through hydrographic or bathymetric surveying, photogrammetry, geodetic, geospatial, or geomagnetic measurements, tide and current observations, or other methods, that is used in providing hydrographic services.]

(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, geodetic, geospatial, geomagnetic, and tide and current information, including the production of nautical charts, nautical information databases, and other products derived from hydrographic data;]

(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;

* * * * *

[(5) ACT OF 1947.—The term “Act of 1947” 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.).]

SEC. 303. FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—To fulfill the data gathering and dissemination duties of the Administration under [(the Act of 1947,] *the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act (33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.)* the Administrator shall—

(1) acquire and disseminate hydrographic [data;] *data and provide hydrographic services;*

* * * * *

(b) AUTHORITIES.—To fulfill the data gathering and dissemination duties of the Administration under [(the Act of 1947,] *the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act (33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.)* and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(3) shall award contracts for the acquisition of hydrographic data in accordance with [title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 541 et seq.); and] *subchapter VI of chapter 10 of title 40, United States Code;*

(4) shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, design, install, maintain, and operate real-time hydrographic monitoring systems to enhance navigation safety and efficiency[.]; *and*

(5) *may create, support, and maintain a Joint Hydrographic Institute.*

[(c) CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND OCEAN RESOURCES.—Where appropriate and to the extent that it does not detract from the promotion of safe and efficient navigation, the Secretary may use hydrographic data and services to support the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources.]

(c) ACQUISITION OF HYDROGRAPHIC DATA AND PROVIDE HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES.—To the extent that it does not detract from the promotion of safe and efficient navigation, the Administrator may acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services to—

- (1) support the conservation and management of coastal and ocean resources;
- (2) save and protect life and property;
- (3) support the resumption of commerce in response to emergencies, natural disasters, and man-made disasters, and
- (4) meet homeland security and maritime domain awareness needs, including carrying out mission assignments (as that term is defined in section 641 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 741)).

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SEC. 305. HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES REVIEW PANEL.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—

(A) The panel shall consist of 15 voting members who shall be appointed by the Administrator. The **Director** *Co-directors* of the Joint Hydrographic Institute and no more than 2 employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration appointed by the Administrator shall serve as nonvoting members of the panel. The voting members of the panel shall be individuals who, by reason of knowledge, experience, or training, are especially qualified in one or more of the disciplines and fields relating to hydrographic surveying, tide, current geodetic and geospatial measurement, marine transportation, port administration, vessel pilotage, and coastal and fishery management.

* * * * *

(C) Any voting member of the panel who is an applicant for, or beneficiary (as determined by the **Secretary** *Administrator*) of, any assistance under this Act shall disclose to the panel that relationship, and may not vote on any matter pertaining to that assistance.

* * * * *

(3) **NOMINATIONS.**—At least once each year, the **Secretary** *Administrator* shall publish a notice in the Federal Register soliciting nominations for membership on the panel.

* * * * *

[(d) COMPENSATION.—Voting members of the panel shall—

[(1) receive compensation at a rate established by the Secretary, not to exceed the maximum daily rate payable under section 5376 of title 5, United States Code, when actually engaged in the performance of duties for such panel; and

[(2) be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of such duties.]

(d) COMPENSATION.—Voting members of the panel shall be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses, including travel and per diem, incurred in the performance of duties for the panel.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—The panel shall meet on a biannual basis and, at any other time, at the call of the Chairman or upon the request of

a majority of the voting members or of the [Secretary] *Administrator*.

* * * * *

[SEC. 306. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator the following:

[(1) To carry out nautical mapping and charting functions under sections 303 and 304 of this Act, except for conducting hydrographic surveys—

- [(A) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;
- [(B) \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;
- [(C) \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;
- [(D) \$65,000,000 for fiscal year 2006; and
- [(E) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.

[(2) To contract for hydrographic surveys under section 303(b)(1), including the leasing or time chartering of vessels—

- [(A) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;
- [(B) \$42,500,000 for fiscal year 2004;
- [(C) \$45,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;
- [(D) \$47,500,000 for fiscal year 2006; and
- [(E) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.

[(3) To operate hydrographic survey vessels owned by the United States and operated by the Administration—

- [(A) \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;
- [(B) \$18,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and
- [(C) \$21,000,000 for fiscal years 2005 through 2007.

[(4) To carry out geodetic functions under this title—

- [(A) \$27,500,000 for fiscal year 2003;
- [(B) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;
- [(C) \$32,500,000 for fiscal year 2005;
- [(D) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2006; and
- [(E) \$35,500,000 for fiscal year 2007.

[(5) To carry out tide and current measurement functions under this title—

- [(A) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;
- [(B) \$27,500,000 for fiscal year 2004;
- [(C) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;
- [(D) \$32,500,000 for fiscal year 2006; and
- [(E) \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.

[(6) To carry out activities authorized under this title that enhance homeland security, including electronic navigation charts, hydrographic surveys, real time tide and current measurements, and geodetic functions, in addition to other amounts authorized by this section, \$20,000,000.]

SEC. 306. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator the following:

(1) To carry out nautical mapping and charting functions under sections 303 and 304, except for conducting hydrographic surveys—

- (A) \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;*
- (B) \$56,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;*
- (C) \$57,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and*
- (D) \$58,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.*

- (2) *To contract for hydrographic surveys under section 303(b)(1), including the leasing or time chartering of vessels—*
 - (A) \$32,130,000 for fiscal year 2009;
 - (B) \$32,760,000 for fiscal year 2010;
 - (C) \$33,390,000 for fiscal year 2011; and
 - (D) \$34,020,000 for fiscal year 2012.
 - (3) *To operate hydrographic survey vessels owned by the United States and operated by the Administration—*
 - (A) \$25,900,000 for fiscal year 2009;
 - (B) \$26,400,000 for fiscal year 2010;
 - (C) \$26,900,000 for fiscal year 2011; and
 - (D) \$27,400,000 for fiscal year 2012.
 - (4) *To carry out geodetic functions under this title—*
 - (A) \$32,640,000 for fiscal year 2009;
 - (B) \$32,280,000 for fiscal year 2010;
 - (C) \$33,920,000 for fiscal year 2011; and
 - (D) \$34,560,000 for fiscal year 2012.
 - (5) *To carry out tide and current measurement functions under this title—*
 - (A) \$27,000,000 for fiscal year 2009;
 - (B) \$27,500,000 for fiscal year 2010;
 - (C) \$28,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and
 - (D) \$28,500,000 for fiscal year 2012.
 - (6) *To acquire a hydrographic survey vessel capable of staying at sea continuously for at least 30 days \$75,000,000.*
- * * * * *

ACT OF AUGUST 6, 1947

(Public Law 89-702)

AN ACT To define the functions and duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 11. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Coast and Geodetic Survey Act".

