

Side-by-Side Comparison of ICOOS Act of 2009, HR 2744 and S 1886

Title/Section	ICOOS Act of 2009	HR 2744	S 1886
Short Title	Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observing System Act of 2009	No change	Coordinated Ocean Monitoring and Research Act
Purposes	Creates 3 purposes including establishing a national system to support a variety of needs, promote awareness, enable scientific understanding Improves national capabilities, and authorize basic and applied research	No changes	Amends the purposes to: Establish and <u>sustain</u> the system, creates a network of <u>Regional Coastal Observing Systems</u> , includes <u>product development and modeling capabilities</u> ; the public from whom data will be made available, the system will support <u>search and rescue</u> , adds to <u>provide easy access to ocean, coastal and Great Lake data and promoting sharing between Federal and non-Federal sources</u> ; and <u>monitoring ocean chemistry</u> .
Definitions	Non-Federal assets - means all relevant coastal and ocean observing technologies... integrated into the system and managed through State, regional organizations, universities, NGOs or the private sector	No change	Non-Federal assets – means all relevant technologies... integrated into the system and <u>managed by Regional Coastal Observing System</u> (State, regional organizations, universities, NGOs deleted)
Definitions	Creates Regional Information Coordinating Entities, also referred to as RAs	No change	Name changed to Regional Coastal Observing Systems
The System	Defines the system to include Federal and non-federal assets, including DMAC, and a research and development program	No change	Adds a product development component to the system
	Includes a research and development program that include basic and applied research and technology, and large scale computing resources	No change	Adds advanced technology development program, models to improve weather forecasting and reviews of data collection standards
	Availability of data – requires federal agencies to support integration of data	No change	Includes for research and use in products to address societal needs
Interagency Ocean Observation Committee	Establishes the IOOC and it's charter to prepare budgets, required variables, establish protocols, and certification standards,	No change	No substantive change
Lead Federal Agency	NOAA established as Lead and it's responsibilities for developing policies and protocols, certification guidelines, oversee contracts, periodic reviews, DMAC, etc.	No change	Deletes public education on the effects on global climate change Adds product development for weather forecasting, SAR operations, corrosive seawater forecasts, water quality forecasts, and HAB forecasts
Regional Information Coordinating Entities	Establishes RICES and requires them to have an organizational structure, id gaps, operate under a strategic operating plan, work cooperatively with agencies and comply with financial requirements. Includes language allowing Federal employees to participate in RICE functions	No change	Changes name to Regional Coastal Observing Systems, Strengthens language on federal participation with RAs
System Advisory Committee	Reports to the IOOC and NOAA Administrator	No change	Reports to the Council and the NOAA Administrator
System Advisory	Members may serve 2 3-year terms	Amends the language	Amends language to allow for staggered terms (different

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Committee		to allow for staggered terms	language than in HR 2744)
System Advisory Committee	Purpose is to provide advise on administration and operation of the program, expansion of the system, end user communities and other purposes identified by NOAA or the IOOC	No change	Adds several studies to the purpose section including: * National surface current mapping for national priorities such as SAR and HAB mapping that include HFR and other current mapping technologies, prioritizes gaps, * Fleet acquisition strategy for AUVs * Survey program for biological, chemistry, geology, physics and hydrology for sea floor, water column and surface * New analytical methods for assimilation of remote sensing and data * integrate sediment monitoring * multi-region marine sound monitoring system to be develop with NOAA and operated in coordination with NOAA and academic research institution
Civil Liability	Extends civil liability coverage regions	No change	No change
Interagency Financing	Allows for interagency financing	Clarifies language to address NOAA's	Clarifies language to address NOAA's concerns
Reports to Congress	Requires reports every 2 years	No change	Changes requirement to 3 years after the initial 2 years, and adds a summary of gaps in the surface current mapping, coastal buoys, and ocean chemistry monitoring
Public-Private Use Policy	Required the Council to develop a public/private policy	No change	Requires Council to maintain a public private use policy
Independent Cost Estimate	Requires a ICE of the system	No change	Deleted - ICE completed
Authorization of Appropriations	Such sums as necessary	Consistent with FY 15 appropriations - \$36,151,000 for each year from FY15 to FY19	Such sums as necessary
Reports and Research Plans			Amends Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 by adding: 1) Economic vulnerability report that identifies gaps in monitoring, communities impacted by ocean acidification, habitats vulnerable to corrosive water and areas where IOOS assets can be leveraged 2) Monitoring prioritization plan that prioritizes threats to coastal ecosystems and economies, gaps in data, research needs and platforms 3) Strategic research plan that will, among other things, make recommendations on research, and gaps identified in the vulnerability report 4) OA program expanded to included research to understand the combined effects of changes in ocean chemistry and applied research to identify adaption strategies. 5) Stakeholder input - ongoing mechanisms that allow affected stakeholders to provide input 6) Directs NSF to support merit-based, peer-reviewed research