

the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3426.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
60505	42 U.S.C. 16656.	Pub. L. 109–155, title III, § 306, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2919.

In subsection (b), the words “beginning with the first fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act [December 30, 2005]” are omitted as obsolete.

In subsection (b), the words “Committee on Science and Technology” are substituted for “Committee on Science” on authority of Rule X(1)(o) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, adopted by House Resolution No. 6 (110th Congress, January 5, 2007).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Science and Technology of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Twelfth Congress, Jan. 5, 2011.

§ 60506. Sharing of climate related data

The Administrator shall work to ensure that the Administration’s policies on the sharing of climate related data respond to the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office’s report on climate change research and data-sharing policies and to the recommendations on the processing, distribution, and archiving of data by the National Academies Earth Science Decadal Survey, “Earth Science and Applications from Space”, and other relevant National Academies reports, to enhance and facilitate their availability and widest possible use to ensure public access to accurate and current data on global warming.

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HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
60506	42 U.S.C. 17825(c).	Pub. L. 110–422, title XI, § 1109(c), Oct. 15, 2008, 122 Stat. 4811.

CHAPTER 606—SPACE WEATHER

Sec.	
60601.	Space weather.
60602.	Integrated strategy.
60603.	Sustaining and advancing critical space weather observations.
60604.	Research activities.
60605.	Space weather data.
60606.	Space weather knowledge transfer and information exchange.
60607.	Pilot program for obtaining commercial sector space weather data.
60608.	Space weather benchmarks.

§ 60601. Space weather

- (a) FINDINGS.—
- (1) SPACE WEATHER.—Congress makes the following findings with respect to space weather:
- (A) Space weather phenomena pose a significant threat to ground-based and space-

- based critical infrastructure, modern technological systems, and humans working in space.
- (B) The effects of severe space weather on the electric power grid, satellites and satellite communications and information, aviation operations, astronauts living and working in space, and space-based position, navigation, and timing systems could have significant societal, economic, national security, and health impacts.
- (C) Space-based and ground-based observations provide crucial data necessary to understand, forecast, and prepare for space weather phenomena.
- (D) Clear roles and accountability of Federal departments and agencies are critical for efficient and effective response to threats posed by space weather.
- (E) Space weather observation and forecasting are essential for the success of human and robotic space exploration.
- (F) In October 2015, the National Science and Technology Council published a National Space Weather Strategy and a National Space Weather Action Plan seeking to integrate national space weather efforts and add new capabilities to meet increasing demand for space weather information.
- (G) In March 2019, the National Science and Technology Council published an updated National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan to enhance the preparedness and resilience of the United States to space weather.
- (2) ROLE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Congress makes the following findings with respect to the role of Federal agencies on space weather:
- (A) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides operational space weather monitoring, forecasting, and long-term data archiving and access for civil applications, maintains ground-based and space-based assets to provide observations needed for space weather forecasting, prediction, and warnings, provides research to support operational responsibilities, and develops requirements for space weather forecasting technologies and science.
- (B) The Department of Defense provides operational space weather research, monitoring, and forecasting for the Department’s unique missions and applications.
- (C) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration provides increased understanding of the fundamental physics of the Sun-Earth system through basic research, space-based observations and modeling, developing new space-based technologies and missions, and monitoring of space weather for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s space missions.
- (D) The National Science Foundation provides increased understanding of the Sun-Earth system through ground-based measurements, technologies, and modeling.
- (E) The Department of the Interior collects, distributes, and archives operational ground-based magnetometer data in the United States and its territories, works with the international community to improve