

13, 1965, 30 F.R. 8819, 79 Stat. 1318, set out as a note under section 311 of this title. Functions of Bureau and Chief of Bureau transferred to Secretary of Commerce by Reorg. Plan. Subsequently, Environmental Science Services Administration abolished and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration established. By Department Organization Order 25-5A, Secretary delegated to NOAA his functions under this chapter of the Code. By order of Acting Associate Administrator of NOAA, organizational name of Weather Bureau changed to National Weather Service. For further details, see Codification note set out under section 311 of this title.

§ 329. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 85-469, title I, §101, June 25, 1958, 72 Stat. 234; Pub. L. 86-88, title I, §101, July 13, 1959, 73 Stat. 207, which prescribed the maximum base rate of pay for employees conducting meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, was from an appropriation act and was omitted in view of section 327 of this title which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish the rates of compensation for such personnel. Provisions of this section were repeated in Pub. L. 86-451, title I, §101, May 13, 1960, 74 Stat. 99.

CHAPTER 9A—WEATHER MODIFICATION ACTIVITIES OR ATTEMPTS; REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Sec.	
330.	Definitions.
330a.	Report requirement; form; information; time of submission.
330b.	Duties of Secretary.
330c.	Authority of Secretary.
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§ 330. Definitions

As used in this chapter—

(1) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(2) The term “person” means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, any State or local government or any agency thereof, or any other organization, whether commercial or nonprofit, who is performing weather modification activities, except where acting solely as an employee, agent, or independent contractor of the Federal Government.

(3) The term “weather modification” means any activity performed with the intention of producing artificial changes in the composition, behavior, or dynamics of the atmosphere.

(4) The term “United States” includes the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or insular possession of the United States.

(Pub. L. 92-205, §1, Dec. 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 735.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 92-205, which is classified to this chapter, is popularly known as the “Weather Modification Reporting Act of 1972”.

NATIONAL WEATHER MODIFICATION POLICY ACT OF 1976

Pub. L. 94-490, §§1-6(a), Oct. 13, 1976, 90 Stat. 2359-2361, provided:

“[SECTION 1]. That this Act may be cited as the National Weather Modification Policy Act of 1976.

“SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

“(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds and declares the following:

“(1) Weather-related disasters and hazards, including drought, hurricanes, tornadoes, hail, lightning, fog, floods, and frost, result in substantial human suffering and loss of life, billions of dollars of annual economic losses to owners of crops and other property, and substantial financial loss to the United States Treasury;

“(2) Weather modification technology has significant potential for preventing, diverting, moderating, or ameliorating the adverse effects of such disasters and hazards and enhancing crop production and the availability of water;

“(3) The interstate nature of climatic and related phenomena, the severe economic hardships experienced as the result of occasional drought and other adverse meteorological conditions, and the existing role and responsibilities of the Federal Government with respect to disaster relief, require appropriate Federal action to prevent or alleviate such disasters and hazards; and

“(4) Weather modification programs may have long-range and unexpected effects on existing climatic patterns which are not confined by national boundaries.

“(b) PURPOSE.—It is therefore declared to be the purpose of the Congress in this Act to develop a comprehensive and coordinated national weather modification policy and a national program of weather modification research and development—

“(1) to determine the means by which deliberate weather modification can be used at the present time to decrease the adverse impact of weather on agriculture, economic growth, and the general public welfare, and to determine the potential for weather modification;

“(2) to conduct research into those scientific areas considered most likely to lead to practical techniques for drought prevention or alleviation and other forms of deliberate weather modification;

“(3) to develop practical methods and devices for weather modification;

“(4) to make weather modification research findings available to interested parties;

“(5) to assess the economic, social, environmental, and legal impact of an operational weather modification program;

“(6) to develop both national and international mechanisms designed to minimize conflicts which may arise with respect to the peaceful uses of weather modification; and

“(7) to integrate the results of existing experience and studies in weather modification activities into model codes and agreements for regulation of domestic and international weather modification activities.

“SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

“As used in this Act:

“(1) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Commerce.

“(2) The term ‘State’ means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any Commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

“(3) The term ‘weather modification’ means any activity performed with the intention and expectation of producing changes in precipitation, wind, fog, lightning, and other atmospheric phenomena.

“SEC. 4. STUDY.

“The Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive investigation and study of the state of scientific knowledge concerning weather modification, the present state of development of weather modification technology, the problems impeding effective implementation of weather modification technology, and other related matters. Such study shall include—

“(1) a review and analysis of the present and past research efforts to establish practical weather modification technology, particularly as it relates to reducing loss of life and crop and property destruction;