

ment under paragraph (1) shall be not more than \$5,000,000.

(iv) Operation and maintenance costs

The non-Federal share of the cost of operating and maintaining any infrastructure improvement that is the subject of a grant or other agreement entered into between the Secretary and an eligible applicant under paragraph (1) shall be 100 percent.

(F) Liability

(i) In general

Except as provided under chapter 171 of title 28 (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), the United States shall not be liable for monetary damages of any kind for any injury arising out of an act, omission, or occurrence that arises in relation to any facility created or improved under this section, the title of which is not held by the United States.

(ii) Tort Claims Act

Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that provided in chapter 171 of title 28 (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(b) Research agreements

(1) Authority of Secretary

The Secretary may enter into 1 or more agreements with any university, nonprofit research institution, or organization with water or power delivery authority to fund any research activity that is designed—

- (A) to conserve water resources;
- (B) to increase the efficiency of the use of water resources; or
- (C) to enhance the management of water resources, including increasing the use of renewable energy in the management and delivery of water.

(2) Terms and conditions of Secretary

(A) In general

An agreement entered into between the Secretary and any university, institution, or organization described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(B) Availability

The agreements under this subsection shall be available to all Reclamation projects and programs that may benefit from project-specific or programmatic cooperative research and development.

(c) Mutual benefit

Grants or other agreements made under this section may be for the mutual benefit of the United States and the entity that is provided the grant or enters into the cooperative agreement.

(d) Relationship to project-specific authority

This section shall not supersede any existing project-specific funding authority.

(e) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$450,000,000,¹ to remain available until expended.

(Pub. L. 111–11, title IX, §9504, Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1334; Pub. L. 113–235, div. D, title II, §203, Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2311; Pub. L. 114–113, div. D, title II, §206, Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2407; Pub. L. 114–322, title III, §4009(d), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1870.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, referred to in subsec. (a)(1)(F), (G), is Pub. L. 93–205, Dec. 28, 1973, 87 Stat. 884, which is classified principally to chapter 35 (§1531 et seq.) of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1531 of Title 16 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2016—Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 114–322	substituted
“\$450,000,000” for “\$350,000,000”.	
2015—Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 114–113	substituted
“\$350,000,000” for “\$300,000,000”.	
2014—Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 113–235	substituted
“\$300,000,000” for “\$200,000,000”.	

FUNDING

Pub. L. 114–322, title III, §4009(d), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1870, provided that: “Section 9504 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10364) is amended in subsection (e) by striking ‘\$350,000,000’ and inserting ‘\$450,000,000’ on the condition that of that amount, \$50,000,000 of it is used to carry out section 206 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2015 (43 U.S.C. 620 note; Public Law 113–235).”

§ 10365. Hydroelectric power assessment

(a) Duty of Secretary of Energy

The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Administrator of each Federal Power Marketing Administration, shall assess each effect of, and risk resulting from, global climate change with respect to water supplies that are required for the generation of hydroelectric power at each Federal water project that is applicable to a Federal Power Marketing Administration.

(b) Access to appropriate data

(1) In general

In carrying out each assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall consult with the United States Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the program, and each appropriate State water resource agency, to ensure that the Secretary of Energy has access to the best available scientific information with respect to presently observed impacts and projected future impacts of global climate change on water supplies that are used to produce hydroelectric power.

(2) Access to data for certain assessments

In carrying out each assessment under subsection (a), with respect to the Bonneville Power Administration and the Western Area Power Administration, the Secretary of En-

¹ See Funding note below.

ergy shall consult with the Commissioner to access data and other information that—

- (A) is collected by the Commissioner; and
- (B) the Secretary of Energy determines to be necessary for the conduct of the assessment.

(c) Report

Not later than 2 years after March 30, 2009, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes—

(1) each effect of, and risk resulting from, global climate change with respect to—

(A) water supplies used for hydroelectric power generation; and

(B) power supplies marketed by each Federal Power Marketing Administration, pursuant to—

- (i) long-term power contracts;
- (ii) contingent capacity contracts; and
- (iii) short-term sales; and

(2) each recommendation of the Administrator of each Federal Power Marketing Administration relating to any change in any operation or contracting practice of each Federal Power Marketing Administration to address each effect and risk described in paragraph (1), including the use of purchased power to meet long-term commitments of each Federal Power Marketing Administration.

(d) Authority

The Secretary of Energy may enter into contracts, grants, or other agreements with appropriate entities to carry out this section.

(e) Costs

(1) Nonreimbursable

Any costs incurred by the Secretary of Energy in carrying out this section shall be non-reimbursable.

(2) PMA costs

Each Federal Power Marketing Administration shall incur costs in carrying out this section only to the extent that appropriated funds are provided by the Secretary of Energy for that purpose.

(f) Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2023, to remain available until expended.

(Pub. L. 111–11, title IX, §9505, Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1336.)

§ 10366. Climate change and water intragovernmental panel

(a) Establishment

The Secretary and the Administrator shall establish and lead a climate change and water intragovernmental panel—

(1) to review the current scientific understanding of each impact of global climate change on the quantity and quality of freshwater resources of the United States; and

(2) to develop any strategy that the panel determines to be necessary to improve observational capabilities, expand data acquisition, or take other actions—

(A) to increase the reliability and accuracy of modeling and prediction systems to benefit water managers at the Federal, State, and local levels; and

(B) to increase the understanding of the impacts of climate change on aquatic ecosystems.

(b) Membership

The panel shall be comprised of—

- (1) the Secretary;
- (2) the Director;
- (3) the Administrator;
- (4) the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment);
- (5) the Commissioner;
- (6) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers;
- (7) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and
- (8) the Secretary of Energy.

(c) Review elements

In conducting the review and developing the strategy under subsection (a), the panel shall consult with State water resource agencies, the Advisory Committee, drinking water utilities, water research organizations, and relevant water user, environmental, and other non-governmental organizations—

(1) to assess the extent to which the conduct of measures of streamflow, groundwater levels, soil moisture, evapotranspiration rates, evaporation rates, snowpack levels, precipitation amounts, flood risk, and glacier mass is necessary to improve the understanding of the Federal Government and the States with respect to each impact of global climate change on water resources;

(2) to identify data gaps in current water monitoring networks that must be addressed to improve the capability of the Federal Government and the States to measure, analyze, and predict changes to the quality and quantity of water resources, including flood risks, that are directly or indirectly affected by global climate change;

(3) to establish data management and communication protocols and standards to increase the quality and efficiency by which each Federal agency acquires and reports relevant data;

(4) to consider options for the establishment of a data portal to enhance access to water resource data—

(A) relating to each nationally significant freshwater watershed and aquifer located in the United States; and

(B) that is collected by each Federal agency and any other public or private entity for each nationally significant freshwater watershed and aquifer located in the United States;

(5) to facilitate the development of hydrologic and other models to integrate data that reflects groundwater and surface water interactions; and

(6) to apply the hydrologic and other models developed under paragraph (5) to water resource management problems identified by the