

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, referred to in par. (6), is act June 30, 1948, ch. 758, as amended generally by Pub. L. 92-500, § 2, Oct. 18, 1972, 86 Stat. 816, which is classified generally to chapter 26 (§1251 et seq.) of Title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1251 of Title 33 and Tables.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, referred to in par. (6), is title XIV of act July 1, 1944, as added Dec. 16, 1974, Pub. L. 93-523, § 2(a), 88 Stat. 1660, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter XII (§300f et seq.) of chapter 6A of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 201 of this title and Tables.

## SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 102-490, § 1, Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3142, provided that: "This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the 'Membrane Processes Research Act of 1992'."

**§ 10342. Research program**

The Director of the National Science Foundation shall establish a basic research program on membranes and membrane processes. Such program may be carried out through awarding grants, entering into contracts or cooperative agreements, or direct research.

(Pub. L. 102-490, § 3, Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3142.)

**§ 10343. Goals of research program**

The goals of the research program established under section 10342 of this title shall be—

- (1) the development of membranes resistant to degradation, bacterial or otherwise, thereby extending the life of such membranes;
- (2) the development of membranes useful for the efficient and cost effective treatment of contaminated water; and
- (3) the development of innovative technologies for membrane processes.

(Pub. L. 102-490, § 4, Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3142.)

**§ 10344. Coordination with other research**

The research program established under section 10342 of this title shall be carried out in coordination with any other related Federal research efforts.

(Pub. L. 102-490, § 5, Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3143.)

**§ 10345. Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Science Foundation, from sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 1993, for carrying out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 102-490, § 6, Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3143.)

**CHAPTER 109B—SECURE WATER**

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**§ 10361. Findings**

Congress finds that—

(1) adequate and safe supplies of water are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and ecology of the United States;

(2) systematic data-gathering with respect to, and research and development of, the water resources of the United States will help ensure the continued existence of sufficient quantities of water to support—

- (A) increasing populations;
- (B) economic growth;
- (C) irrigated agriculture;
- (D) energy production; and
- (E) the protection of aquatic ecosystems;

(3) global climate change poses a significant challenge to the protection and use of the water resources of the United States due to an increased uncertainty with respect to the timing, form, and geographical distribution of precipitation, which may have a substantial effect on the supplies of water for agricultural, hydroelectric power, industrial, domestic supply, and environmental needs;

(4) although States bear the primary responsibility and authority for managing the water resources of the United States, the Federal Government should support the States, as well as regional, local, and tribal governments, by carrying out—

- (A) nationwide data collection and monitoring activities;
- (B) relevant research; and
- (C) activities to increase the efficiency of the use of water in the United States;

(5) Federal agencies that conduct water management and related activities have a responsibility—

- (A) to take a lead role in assessing risks to the water resources of the United States (including risks posed by global climate change); and
- (B) to develop strategies—

(i) to mitigate the potential impacts of each risk described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) to help ensure that the long-term water resources management of the United States is sustainable and will ensure sustainable quantities of water;

(6) it is critical to continue and expand research and monitoring efforts—

(A) to improve the understanding of the variability of the water cycle; and

(B) to provide basic information necessary—

- (i) to manage and efficiently use the water resources of the United States; and
- (ii) to identify new supplies of water that are capable of being reclaimed; and

(7) the study of water use is vital—