

1960—Pub. L. 86-397 substituted “Secretary of Commerce” for “Weather Bureau”, authorized the Secretary to fix the compensation of the employees, and limited the base rates to not more than the maximum scheduled rate for GS-12.

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1964 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 88-448 effective on first day of first month which begins later than ninetieth day following Aug. 19, 1964, see section 403 of Pub. L. 88-448.

### § 328. Transfer from other Government Departments of surplus equipment and supplies for Arctic stations

Subject to approval of the President, and without charge to the National Weather Service, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to transfer to the National Weather Service equipment and supplies which are surplus to the needs of their respective Departments and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather stations.

(June 2, 1948, ch. 373, § 4, 62 Stat. 286; 1965 Reorg. Plan No. 2, 1970 eff. July 13, 1965, 30 F.R. 8819, 79 Stat. 1318; 1970 Reorg. Plan No. 4, eff. Oct. 3, 1970, 35 F.R. 15627, 84 Stat. 2090.)

#### Executive Documents

##### TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions vested by law (including reorganization plan) in Bureau of the Budget or Director of Bureau of the Budget transferred to President by section 101 of Reorg. Plan No. 2, of 1970, eff. July 1, 1970, 35 F.R. 7959, 84 Stat. 2085, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. Section 102 of 1970 Reorg. Plan No. 2, redesignated Bureau of the Budget as Office of Management and Budget.

Weather Bureau consolidated with Coast and Geodetic Survey to form new agency in Department of Commerce known as Environmental Science Services Administration by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, eff. July 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

#### Editorial Notes

##### 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.
330d.	Violation; penalty.
330e.	Authorization of appropriations.

### § 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.)

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### 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