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S. 325

To reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 29, 2025

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. GALLEGRO) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Coordinated Federal
3 Response to Extreme Heat Act of 2025”.

4 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

5 In this Act:

6 (1) **EXTREME HEAT.**—The term “extreme
7 heat” means heat that substantially exceeds local
8 temperature norms in terms of any combination of
9 the following:

10 (A) Duration.

11 (B) Intensity.

12 (C) Season length.

13 (D) Frequency.

14 (2) **HEAT.**—The term “heat” means any com-
15 bination of the atmospheric parameters associated
16 with modulating human thermoregulation, such as
17 air temperature, humidity, solar exposure, and wind
18 speed.

19 (3) **HEAT EVENT.**—The term “heat event”
20 means an occurrence of extreme heat of 2 days or
21 more that may have heat-health implications.

22 (4) **HEAT-HEALTH.**—The term “heat-health”
23 means health effects to humans from heat, during or
24 outside of heat events, including from vulnerability
25 and exposure, or the risk of such effects.

1 (5) PLANNING.—The term “planning” means
2 activities performed across timescales (including
3 days, weeks, months, years, and decades) with sce-
4 nario-based, probabilistic or deterministic informa-
5 tion to identify and take actions to proactively miti-
6 gate heat-health risks.

7 (6) PREPAREDNESS.—The term “preparedness”
8 means activities performed across timescales with
9 decision support tools to manage risk in advance of
10 a heat event and increased ambient temperature.

11 (7) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term “Tribal
12 government” means the recognized governing body
13 of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation,
14 pueblo, village, community, component band, or com-
15 ponent reservation, individually identified (including
16 parenthetically) in the list published most recently as
17 of the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to sec-
18 tion 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe
19 List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

20 **SEC. 3. NATIONAL INTEGRATED HEAT HEALTH INFORMA-**
21 **TION SYSTEM INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.**

22 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE.—There is es-
23 tablished within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
24 Administration an interagency committee, to be known as
25 the “National Integrated Heat Health Information Sys-

1 tem Interagency Committee” (in this section referred to
2 as the “Committee”).

3 (b) PURPOSE.—The Committee shall coordinate
4 agencies represented on the Committee to execute, as ap-
5 propriate, activities across such agencies to ensure a
6 united Federal approach to reducing health risks from
7 heat.

8 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—In order to carry out and
10 achieve the purpose described in subsection (b), the
11 Committee shall include the following:

12 (A) The Director of the National Inte-
13 grated Heat Health Information System.

14 (B) Not fewer than 1 representative from
15 each of the following:

16 (i) From the Department of Com-
17 merce, the following:

18 (I) From the National Oceanic
19 and Atmospheric Administration, the
20 following:

21 (aa) The National Weather
22 Service.

23 (bb) The Office of Oceanic
24 and Atmospheric Research.

1 (cc) The National Environ-
2 mental Satellite, Data, and Infor-
3 mation Service.

4 (II) The National Institute of
5 Standards and Technology.

6 (III) The Bureau of the Census.

7 (ii) From the Department of Health
8 and Human Services, the following:

9 (I) The Centers for Disease Con-
10 trol and Prevention, including the Na-
11 tional Institute for Occupational Safe-
12 ty and Health.

13 (II) The Office of the Assistant
14 Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
15 ices for Preparedness and Response.

16 (III) The Substance Abuse and
17 Mental Health Services Administra-
18 tion.

19 (IV) The National Institutes of
20 Health.

21 (V) The Indian Health Service.

22 (iii) From the Department of the In-
23 terior, the following:

24 (I) The Bureau of Indian Affairs.

1 (II) The Bureau of Land Man-
2 agement.

3 (III) The National Park Service.

4 (IV) The Office of Hawaiian Re-
5 lations.

6 (iv) From the Environmental Protec-
7 tion Agency, the following:

8 (I) The Office of Air and Radi-
9 ation, if the Administrator of the En-
10 vironmental Protection Agency deter-
11 mines appropriate.

12 (II) The Office of Research and
13 Development, if the Administrator de-
14 termines appropriate.

15 (III) The Office of International
16 and Tribal Affairs.

17 (v) The Federal Emergency Manage-
18 ment Agency.

19 (vi) The Department of Defense.

20 (vii) The Department of Agriculture.

21 (viii) The Department of Housing and
22 Urban Development.

23 (ix) The Department of Transpor-
24 tation.

25 (x) The Department of Energy.

1 (xi) The Department of Labor, includ-
2 ing the Occupational Safety and Health
3 Administration.

4 (xii) The Department of Veteran Af-
5 fairs.

6 (xiii) The Department of Education.

7 (xiv) The Department of State.

8 (xv) The United States Agency for
9 International Development.

10 (xvi) Such other Federal agencies as
11 the Under Secretary of Commerce for
12 Oceans and Atmosphere considers appro-
13 priate.

14 (2) SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The
15 head of an agency specified in paragraph (1)(B)
16 shall, in appointing representatives of the agency to
17 the Committee, select representatives who have ex-
18 pertise in areas relevant to the responsibilities of the
19 Committee, such as weather prediction, health im-
20 pacts, behavioral science, public health hazard pre-
21 paredness and response, or mental health services.

22 (3) CO-CHAIRS.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The members of the
24 Committee shall select 3 individuals from
25 among such members to serve as co-chairs of

1 the Committee, subject to the approval of the
2 Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and
3 Atmosphere.

4 (B) SELECTION.—

5 (i) INITIAL SELECTION.—Of the co-
6 chairs first selected, one shall be from the
7 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin-
8 istration, one shall be from the Depart-
9 ment of Health and Human Services, and
10 one shall be from the Federal Emergency
11 Management Agency.

12 (ii) SUBSEQUENT SELECTION.—Sub-
13 sequent co-chairs shall be selected from
14 among the members of the Committee, ex-
15 cept the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
16 Administration shall have the opportunity
17 to maintain a co-chair position.

18 (C) TERMS.—Each co-chair shall serve for
19 a term of not more than 5 years.

20 (D) RESPONSIBILITIES OF CO-CHAIRS.—
21 The co-chairs of the Committee shall, in con-
22 sultation with the Director of the National Inte-
23 grated Heat Health Information System—

1 (i) determine the agenda of the Com-
2 mittee, in consultation with other members
3 of the Committee;

4 (ii) direct the work of the Committee;
5 and

6 (iii) convene meetings of the Com-
7 mittee not less frequently than once each
8 fiscal quarter.

9 (d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMITTEE.—The Com-
10 mittee shall coordinate an integrated, Federal Govern-
11 ment-wide approach to reducing health risks and impacts
12 of heat, including by—

13 (1) developing the strategic plan required by
14 subsection (e);

15 (2) coordinating across Federal agencies on
16 heat-health communication, engagement, research,
17 service delivery, and workforce development; and

18 (3) building capacity and partnerships with
19 Federal and non-Federal entities.

20 (e) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after
22 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Committee
23 shall submit to Congress and make available on a
24 public website a 5-year strategic plan that outlines
25 the goals and projects of the Committee, including

1 how the Committee will improve coordination and in-
2 tegration of interagency Federal capacity and capa-
3 bilities to address health risks of heat, including—

4 (A) a strategy for improving and coordi-
5 nating existing Federal data collection and data
6 management to include sharing of data and sta-
7 tistics on heat-related illnesses and mortalities
8 and other impacts to inform heat-related activi-
9 ties;

10 (B) a strategy for improving and coordi-
11 nating Federal activities to understand user
12 gaps and needs, conduct research, foster inno-
13 vative solutions, and provide actionable infor-
14 mation and services; and

15 (C) mechanisms for financing heat plan-
16 ning and preparedness within such agencies as
17 the Committee considers appropriate.

18 (2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The head of an agency
19 represented on the Committee may implement the
20 portions of the strategic plan required by paragraph
21 (1) that are relevant to that agency.

22 (3) UPDATES.—Not later than 5 years after the
23 submission of the strategic plan required by para-
24 graph (1), and every 5 years thereafter, the Com-
25 mittee shall brief Congress on an update of the plan,

1 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the System is to re-
2 duce heat-related impacts by—

3 (1) improving the delivery of data, information,
4 forecasts, warnings, predictions, and projections re-
5 lated to temperature and extreme heat and related
6 impacts;

7 (2) through the Office of Oceanic and Atmos-
8 pheric Research, developing science-based solutions
9 and tools to improve impact-based decision support
10 services for heat impacts to human life, property,
11 and the United States economy; and

12 (3) supporting a research program on heat
13 health, in coordination with the agencies represented
14 on the National Integrated Heat Health Information
15 System Interagency Committee.

16 (c) DATA MANAGEMENT.—

17 (1) AVAILABILITY.—The data and metadata as-
18 sociated with the System shall be fully and openly
19 available, within the legal right to redistribute, in ac-
20 cordance with chapter 31 of title 44, United States
21 Code (commonly known as the “Federal Records Act
22 of 1950”), and the Federal Evidence-Based Policy-
23 making Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435; 132
24 Stat. 5529) and the amendments made by that Act,

1 to maximize use of such data to support the goals
2 of the System.

3 (2) NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
4 INFORMATION.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary of
6 Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall
7 manage, maintain, and steward archival data
8 and metadata associated with the System with-
9 in the National Centers for Environmental In-
10 formation.

11 (B) WARNING COORDINATION METEOROLO-
12 GIST.—The Under Secretary of Commerce for
13 Oceans and Atmosphere shall designate at least
14 one warning coordination meteorologist, as de-
15 scribed in section 405 of the Weather Research
16 and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15
17 U.S.C. 8545), at the National Centers for Envi-
18 ronmental Information.

19 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

20 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Na-
21 tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry
22 out sections 3 and 4, including for any administrative
23 costs for the National Integrated Heat Health Information
24 System Interagency Committee and the National Inte-

- 1 grated Heat Health Information System, \$5,000,000 for
- 2 each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

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