

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2675

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, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1, 2025

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. SANDERS) 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, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, 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 “Preventing Health
3 Emergencies And Temperature-related Illness and Deaths
4 Act of 2025” or the “Preventing HEAT Illness and
5 Deaths Act of 2025”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) **COMMUNITY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONCERNS.**—The term “community with envi-
9 ronmental justice concerns” means a community
10 with significant representation of communities of
11 color, low-income communities, or Tribal and indige-
12 nous communities, that experiences, or is at risk of
13 experiencing, higher or more adverse human health
14 or environmental effects as compared to other com-
15 munities.
16

17 (2) **EXTREME HEAT.**—The term “extreme
18 heat” means heat that substantially exceeds local cli-
19 matological norms in terms of any combination of
20 the following:

21 (A) Duration.

22 (B) Intensity.

23 (C) Season length.

24 (D) Frequency.

25 (3) **HEAT.**—The term “heat” means any com-
26 bination of the atmospheric parameters associated

1 with modulating human thermoregulation, such as
2 air temperature, humidity, solar exposure, and wind
3 speed.

4 (4) HEAT EVENT.—The term “heat event”
5 means an occurrence of extreme heat of 2 days or
6 more that may have heat-health implications.

7 (5) HEAT-HEALTH.—The term “heat-health”
8 means health effects to humans from heat, during or
9 outside of heat events, including from vulnerability
10 and exposure, or the risk of such effects.

11 (6) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe”
12 has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the
13 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
14 Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

15 (7) NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.—The
16 term “Native Hawaiian organization” has the mean-
17 ing given that term in section 6207 of the Elemen-
18 tary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20
19 U.S.C. 7517).

20 (8) PLANNING.—The term “planning” means
21 activities performed across timescales (including
22 days, weeks, months, years, and decades) with sce-
23 nario-based, probabilistic or deterministic informa-
24 tion to identify and take actions to proactively miti-
25 gate heat-health risks from increased frequency, du-

1 ration, and intensity of heat waves and increased
2 ambient temperature.

3 (9) PREPAREDNESS.—The term “preparedness”
4 means activities performed across timescales (includ-
5 ing days, weeks, months, years, and decades) with
6 decision support tools to manage risk in advance of
7 a heat event and increased ambient temperature.

8 (10) RESPONSE.—The term “response” means
9 activities performed during and after a heat event to
10 address heat-health and other impacts and assess
11 improvements to planning and preparedness activi-
12 ties.

13 (11) URBAN HEAT ISLAND.—The term “urban
14 heat island” means the phenomenon observed in ur-
15 banized areas in which heat is more extreme than in
16 the surrounding exurban areas and heat is hetero-
17 geneously distributed within urbanized areas, due to
18 factors including—

19 (A) low albedo and impervious surfaces;

20 (B) low vegetation coverage; and

21 (C) waste heat produced in urban areas.

22 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

23 Congress makes the following findings:

24 (1) Extreme heat events have been the leading
25 cause of weather-related death in the United States

1 over the last 30 years, according to the Centers for
2 Disease Control and Prevention and the National
3 Weather Service.

4 (2) The fourth National Climate Assessment,
5 mandated by the Global Change Research Act of
6 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2921 et seq.), finds that during the
7 next few decades, annual average temperature over
8 the contiguous United States is projected to increase
9 by a further 2.2°F relative to current temperatures,
10 regardless of future scenarios. The National Climate
11 Assessment projects that the frequency and intensity
12 of extreme heat events will increase in the future as
13 global temperature increases.

14 (3) Exposure to extreme heat can cause acute
15 heat-related illnesses, such as heat stroke, which al-
16 ready result in more than 65,000 emergency room
17 visits each year and exacerbate respiratory and car-
18 diovascular illnesses.

19 (4) Heat poses the greatest health risks for
20 adults older than 65 years of age, pregnant people,
21 young children, low-income communities, urban com-
22 munities, communities with low air conditioning
23 prevalence, socially isolated individuals, people with
24 mental or physical disabilities, people with under-
25 lying medical conditions, agricultural or other out-

1 door workers, workers without sufficient access to
2 cooling, athletes, incarcerated individuals, people ex-
3 periencing homelessness, and military personnel.

4 (5) Extreme heat is significantly associated
5 with serious adverse pregnancy outcomes across the
6 United States. Those adverse pregnancy outcomes
7 disproportionately impact Black mothers.

8 (6) Heat exposure is an issue of environmental
9 justice, as people living in low-income communities,
10 communities of color, and Tribal nations face a
11 number of interacting factors that render them more
12 vulnerable to extreme heat.

13 (7) The impacts of heat on human health are
14 more severe in urban areas where land surface prop-
15 erties create an urban heat island, particularly in
16 neighborhoods with limited availability of or access
17 to green spaces, shade, and tree cover, due to higher
18 density of building structures and more vehicular
19 traffic.

20 (8) Limited availability of tree cover and higher
21 temperatures are correlated with low-income neigh-
22 borhoods in urban areas. In Richmond, Virginia,
23 Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, DC, re-
24 searchers found that risk of exposure to extreme
25 heat is disproportionately distributed to communities

1 of color in patterns associated with segregation and
2 redlining.

3 (9) Researchers have found that few commu-
4 nities in the United States have sufficient climate
5 and health information, guidance, and resources for
6 heat planning, preparedness, and response.

7 (10) The risks associated with extreme heat
8 have complex interactions and impacts, and the
9 management of those risks requires a
10 transdisciplinary approach.

11 (11) Regions, communities, and populations
12 that face the greatest health consequences of ex-
13 treme heat often may experience the lowest heat risk
14 perceptions, have limited incentives, or have access
15 to the fewest resources for responding to extreme
16 heat, and as such, may be less likely to take pre-
17 cautions.

18 (12) Research on the impacts of extreme heat
19 on human health and the effectiveness of solutions
20 under varying climate, social, and other contexts is
21 stymied by a lack of access to reliable, timely health
22 observations and surveillance due to proprietary data
23 rights, expense, privacy and security concerns, incon-
24 sistent reporting of health outcomes and contribu-
25 tory factors, poor data integration and interoper-

1 ability, few incentives and little systematic coordina-
2 tion to address those problems, and a lack of ade-
3 quate climate observation, modeling, and assessment
4 in rural, urban, indoor, and occupational settings.

5 (13) Integrated climate and health research and
6 information, when developed in a collaborative,
7 transdisciplinary manner, can inform long- and me-
8 dium-range scenario-based planning and decision
9 making to protect communities with environmental
10 justice concerns and other populations from extreme
11 heat, reduce exposure to extreme heat, and address
12 factors that increase vulnerability.

13 (14) The Federal Government has developed,
14 and should maintain, preserve, or reinstate, various
15 science-informed heat-health tools for communities
16 with environmental justice concerns, workers, em-
17 ployers, and the public to understand heat risk and
18 resources, including the Centers for Disease Control
19 and Prevention Heat and Health Tracker, the Office
20 of Climate Change and Health Equity Climate and
21 Health Outlook, the National Weather Service
22 HeatRisk portal, the National Emergency Medical
23 Services Information System Heat-related Emer-
24 gency Management Service Activation Surveillance

1 Dashboard, and the Low Income Home Energy As-
 2 sistance Program and Extreme Heat website.

3 (15) Increased heat can have cascading and
 4 compounding impacts across and among sectors in-
 5 cluding energy, food supply and quality, transpor-
 6 tation, housing, infrastructure, hospital and
 7 healthcare delivery, and education, all of which af-
 8 fect health and well-being.

9 (16) Heat action plans and early warning sys-
 10 tems can reduce heat-related morbidity and mor-
 11 tality by clearly identifying roles and responsibilities
 12 as well as evidence-based actions and thresholds to
 13 enhance preparedness, and by promoting behavior
 14 changes and actions taken by local governments,
 15 communities, and individuals through awareness and
 16 increased risk perception among those most vulner-
 17 able to the health impacts of heat.

18 **SEC. 4. NATIONAL INTEGRATED HEAT HEALTH INFORMA-**
 19 **TION SYSTEM INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.**

20 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE.—There is es-
 21 tablished within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
 22 Administration an interagency committee, to be known as
 23 the “National Integrated Heat Health Information Sys-
 24 tem Interagency Committee” (in this section referred to
 25 as the “Committee”).

1 (b) PURPOSE.—The Committee shall coordinate,
 2 plan, and direct agencies represented on the Committee
 3 to execute, as appropriate, activities across such agencies
 4 to ensure a united Federal approach to reducing health
 5 risks from heat across timescales (including days, weeks,
 6 months, years, and decades).

7 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

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

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

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

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

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

20 (aa) The National Weather
 21 Service.

22 (bb) The Office of Oceanic
 23 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 (VI) The Administration for
23 Children and Families.

24 (VII) The Administration for
25 Community Living.

1 (iii) From the Department of the In-
2 terior, the following:

3 (I) The Bureau of Indian Affairs.

4 (II) The Bureau of Land Man-
5 agement.

6 (III) The National Park Service.

7 (IV) The Office of Hawaiian Re-
8 lations.

9 (iv) From the Environmental Protec-
10 tion Agency, the following:

11 (I) The Office of Environmental
12 Justice and External Civil Rights.

13 (II) The Office of Air and Radi-
14 ation, if the Administrator of the En-
15 vironmental Protection Agency deter-
16 mines appropriate.

17 (III) The Office of Research and
18 Development, if the Administrator de-
19 termines appropriate.

20 (IV) The Office of International
21 and Tribal Affairs.

22 (v) The Department of Homeland Se-
23 curity, including the Federal Emergency
24 Management Agency.

25 (vi) The Department of Defense.

1 (vii) The Department of Agriculture,
2 including the United States Forest Service.

3 (viii) The Department of Housing and
4 Urban Development.

5 (ix) The Department of Transpor-
6 tation.

7 (x) The Department of Energy.

8 (xi) The Department of Labor, includ-
9 ing the Occupational Safety and Health
10 Administration.

11 (xii) The Department of Veterans Af-
12 fairs.

13 (xiii) The Department of Education.

14 (xiv) The Department of State.

15 (xv) The Small Business Administra-
16 tion.

17 (xvi) Such other Federal agencies as
18 the Under Secretary of Commerce for
19 Oceans and Atmosphere considers appro-
20 priate.

21 (2) SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The
22 head of an agency specified in paragraph (1)(B)
23 shall, in appointing representatives of the agency to
24 the Committee, select representatives who have ex-
25 pertise in areas relevant to the responsibilities of the

1 Committee, such as weather and climate prediction,
2 health impacts, environmental justice, urban plan-
3 ning, behavioral science, public health hazard pre-
4 paredness and response, or mental health services.

5 (3) CO-CHAIRS.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The members of the
7 Committee shall select 3 individuals from
8 among such members to serve as co-chairs of
9 the Committee, subject to the approval of the
10 Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and
11 Atmosphere.

12 (B) SELECTION.—

13 (i) INITIAL SELECTION.—Of the co-
14 chairs first selected, one co-chair shall be
15 from each of the National Oceanic and At-
16 mospheric Administration, the Department
17 of Health and Human Services, and the
18 Federal Emergency Management Agency.

19 (ii) SUBSEQUENT SELECTION.—Sub-
20 sequent co-chairs shall be selected from
21 among the members of the Committee, ex-
22 cept the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
23 Administration shall have the opportunity
24 to maintain a co-chair position.

1 (C) TERMS.—Each co-chair shall serve for
2 a term of not more than 5 years, except the
3 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra-
4 tion shall have the opportunity to maintain a
5 co-chair position.

6 (D) REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL OCE-
7 ANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—If
8 determined appropriate by the Under Secretary
9 of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, 1 co-
10 chair of the Committee shall be a representative
11 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
12 Administration.

13 (E) RESPONSIBILITIES OF CO-CHAIRS.—
14 The co-chairs of the Committee shall work with
15 the Director of the National Integrated Heat
16 Health Information System—

17 (i) to determine the agenda of the
18 Committee, in consultation with other
19 members of the Committee;

20 (ii) to direct the work of the Com-
21 mittee; and

22 (iii) to convene meetings of the Com-
23 mittee not less frequently than once each
24 fiscal quarter.

1 (d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMITTEE.—The Com-
 2 mittee shall promote an integrated, Federal Government-
 3 wide approach to reducing health risks and impacts of
 4 heat, including by—

5 (1) developing the strategic plan and implemen-
 6 tation plans required by subsection (e);

7 (2) coordinating across Federal agencies on
 8 heat-health communication, engagement, research,
 9 service delivery, financial assistance, contracting,
 10 and workforce development; and

11 (3) building capacity and partnerships with
 12 Federal and non-Federal entities.

13 (e) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after
 15 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Committee
 16 shall submit to Congress and make available on a
 17 public website a 5-year strategic plan that outlines
 18 the goals and projects of the Committee, including
 19 how the Committee will improve coordination and in-
 20 tegration of interagency Federal capacity and capa-
 21 bilities to address health risks of heat, including—

22 (A) a strategy for improving and coordi-
 23 nating existing Federal data collection and data
 24 management to include sharing of data and sta-
 25 tistics on heat-related illnesses and mortalities

1 and other impacts, such as agricultural losses,
2 energy and transportation system disruptions,
3 and labor productivity, to inform heat-related
4 activities;

5 (B) a strategy for improving and coordi-
6 nating Federal activities to understand user
7 gaps and needs, conduct research, foster inno-
8 vative solutions, and provide actionable infor-
9 mation and services for extreme heat prevention
10 and response; and

11 (C) mechanisms for financing heat plan-
12 ning, and preparedness, and response within
13 such agencies as the Committee considers ap-
14 propriate.

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

19 (3) UPDATES.—Not later than 5 years after the
20 submission of the strategic plan required by para-
21 graph (1), and every 5 years thereafter, the Com-
22 mittee shall brief Congress on an update of the plan,
23 which shall include progress made toward goals out-
24 lined in the plan and new priorities that emerge.

1 (f) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Under Sec-
 2 retary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall pro-
 3 vide technical and administrative support to the Com-
 4 mittee, using amounts authorized to be appropriated to
 5 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

6 (g) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the responsibil-
 7 ities of the Committee, the Committee shall consult with
 8 relevant—

9 (1) regional, State, and local governments, and
 10 Indian Tribes;

11 (2) international organizations and partners;

12 (3) research institutions;

13 (4) nongovernmental organizations and associa-
 14 tions;

15 (5) medical experts with expertise in emergency
 16 response; and

17 (6) environmental health, economic or business
 18 development, or community engagement organiza-
 19 tions.

20 **SEC. 5. NATIONAL INTEGRATED HEAT HEALTH INFORMA-**
 21 **TION SYSTEM.**

22 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Under Secretary of Com-
 23 merce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall establish within
 24 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration a
 25 system, to be known as the “National Integrated Heat

1 Health Information System” (NIHHIS) (in this section
2 referred to as the “System”).

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

5 (1) improving the delivery of data, information,
6 forecasts, warnings, predictions, and projections re-
7 lated to temperature, extreme heat, and related im-
8 pacts, especially for disproportionately affected com-
9 munities;

10 (2) through the Office of Oceanic and Atmos-
11 pheric Research, developing, maintaining, and pre-
12 serving science-based solutions and tools to build ca-
13 pacity and improve impact-based decision support
14 services for heat resilience, particularly human life;
15 and

16 (3) entering into grant agreements with centers
17 of excellence that provide technical and other assist-
18 ance to support heat resilience.

19 (c) DIRECTOR.—The System shall be headed by a Di-
20 rector.

21 (d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out the purpose
22 described in subsection (b), the Director of the System
23 shall—

24 (1) develop and sustain robust relationships
25 with Federal and non-Federal partners and decision-

1 makers, representing different geographic (including
2 urban and rural) regions and including—

3 (A) members of the emergency manage-
4 ment field and emergency response providers,
5 including fire service, law enforcement, haz-
6 ardous materials response, emergency medical
7 services, and emergency management personnel,
8 or organizations representing such individuals;

9 (B) health scientists, emergency and inpa-
10 tient medical providers, public health profes-
11 sionals, and healthcare providers at Federally
12 Qualified Health Centers;

13 (C) experts from Federal, State, and local
14 governments and Indian Tribes, and the private
15 sector, representing standards-setting and ac-
16 crediting organizations, including representa-
17 tives from the voluntary consensus codes and
18 standards development community, particularly
19 those with expertise in the emergency prepared-
20 ness and response field;

21 (D) state and local government and Indian
22 Tribes officials with expertise in preparedness,
23 protection, response, recovery, and mitigation,
24 including Adjutants General;

1 (E) elected State and local government and
2 Indian Tribe executives;

3 (F) representatives of individuals from
4 communities who have a high proportion of ex-
5 tremes heat survivors and communities with en-
6 vironmental justice concerns;

7 (G) representatives of individuals with dis-
8 abilities and other populations with special
9 needs;

10 (H) representatives of individuals from the
11 private, nonprofit, and public energy sector that
12 help to protect consumers from energy shutoffs
13 and assist with energy rebate funding; and

14 (I) such other individuals as the Under
15 Secretary of Commerce considers appropriate—

16 (i) to identify and respond to the de-
17 mand for actionable weather- and climate-
18 related information that reduces health
19 risks on multiple timescales;

20 (ii) to conduct research and scientific
21 innovation; and

22 (iii) to develop and deliver timely and
23 accessible decision support services, solu-
24 tions, tools, and information to inform

1 planning, preparedness, and risk-reducing
 2 actions across timescales;

3 (2) coordinate and collaborate with the inter-
 4 national community and global partners to conduct
 5 research and learn from, leverage, and contribute to
 6 global knowledge as it pertains to predicting and
 7 preventing the impacts of increased heat;

8 (3) enhance observations, surveillance, moni-
 9 toring, and analysis necessary for the activities de-
 10 scribed in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

11 (4) communicate, educate, and build awareness
 12 regarding the risks and impacts of increased heat
 13 and extreme heat events to communities, educational
 14 and economic sectors, Indian Tribes, and other rel-
 15 evant stakeholders.

16 (e) DATA MANAGEMENT.—

17 (1) AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—The Director of
 18 the System shall coordinate with interagency part-
 19 ners to ensure that data and metadata associated
 20 with the System is fully and openly available, within
 21 the legal right to redistribute, in accordance with
 22 chapter 31 of title 44, United States Code (com-
 23 monly known as the “Federal Records Act of
 24 1950”), and the Foundations for Evidence-Based
 25 Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435;

1 132 Stat. 5529) and the amendments made by that
2 Act, to maximize use of such data to support the
3 goals of the System.

4 (2) DATA MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.—In co-
5 ordination with the activities described in paragraph
6 (1), the Director of the System and interagency
7 partners shall—

8 (A) develop data management strategies to
9 ensure that data and metadata are adequately
10 stewarded, maintained, and archived in accord-
11 ance with—

12 (i) findable, accessible, interoperable,
13 and reusable (FAIR) principles;

14 (ii) the Foundations for Evidence-
15 Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public
16 Law 115–435; 132 Stat. 5529) and the
17 amendments made by that Act; and

18 (iii) collective benefit, authority to
19 control, responsibility, and ethics (CARE)
20 principles; and

21 (B) preserve and curate such data and
22 metadata, in accordance with chapter 31 of title
23 44, United States Code.

24 (3) NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
25 INFORMATION.—

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

7 (B) WARNING COORDINATION METEOROLO-
8 GIST.—The Under Secretary of Commerce for
9 Oceans and Atmosphere shall designate at least
10 one warning coordination meteorologist with ex-
11 pertise in heat warnings, as described in section
12 405 of the Weather Research and Forecasting
13 Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8545), at
14 the National Centers for Environmental Infor-
15 mation.

16 (f) RESEARCH PROGRAM.—The Director of the Sys-
17 tem shall develop and implement a climate and health re-
18 search grant program, in coordination with the financial
19 assistance program under section 7 and other Federal pro-
20 grams—

21 (1) to improve understanding of—

22 (A) the climate epidemiology and social,
23 behavioral, and economic drivers of heat-health
24 vulnerability and risk;

1 (B) the drivers of climate variability, pre-
2 dictability, and changes in extreme heat; and

3 (C) the impacts of extreme heat, compound
4 hazards, and cascading impacts across
5 timescales;

6 (2) to investigate and evaluate the effectiveness
7 of risk management actions, interventions, policies,
8 standards, codes, and guidelines; and

9 (3) to address other topics as appropriate, in-
10 cluding topics outlined in the strategic plan required
11 by section 4(e)(1) and the financial assistance pro-
12 gram under section 7.

13 (g) **ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.**—The Director of the
14 System shall carry out such other activities as the Na-
15 tional Integrated Heat Health Information System Inter-
16 agency Committee established under section 5 considers
17 appropriate.

18 **SEC. 6. STUDY ON EXTREME HEAT INFORMATION AND RE-**
19 **SPONSE.**

20 (a) **STUDY.**—

21 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days
22 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
23 Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and At-
24 mosphere, in consultation with the National Inte-
25 grated Heat Health Information System Interagency

1 Committee established under section 4 (in this sec-
2 tion referred to as the “Committee”) and the indi-
3 viduals and entities described in section 4(g), shall
4 seek to enter into an agreement with the National
5 Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to
6 conduct a study on extreme heat information and re-
7 sponse, to be completed not later than 3 years after
8 such date of enactment.

9 (2) ELEMENTS.—The study described in para-
10 graph (1) shall—

11 (A) identify policy and research gaps,
12 which may include—

13 (i) regions of the United States with
14 the largest gaps between awareness, pre-
15 paredness, and capacity to address extreme
16 heat; and

17 (ii) heat-related gaps in data, such
18 as—

19 (I) the number of schools, pris-
20 ons, and other public facilities that
21 lack air conditioning;

22 (II) the demographic breakdown
23 of people affected by heat events, in-
24 cluding by race, age, gender, occupa-
25 tion, and income;

1 (III) capacity building, research,
2 and heat resilience resource shortages
3 in rural and urban communities;

4 (IV) medical coding in health
5 care facilities (such as hospitals,
6 emergency rooms, and health centers)
7 that indicate heat-related illnesses
8 (such as kidney failure, dehydration,
9 and fainting spells);

10 (V) with respect to public policy
11 at the State and community level that
12 enhances vulnerabilities to extreme
13 heat (such as outdoor working condi-
14 tions and thresholds to protect work-
15 ers, animals, and others susceptible to
16 heat-related illness); and

17 (VI) the extent to which Federal
18 heat-health tools that have been dis-
19 continued, dismantled, or otherwise
20 limited in public accessibility and
21 availability, including the Centers for
22 Disease Control and Prevention Heat
23 and Health Tracker, the Office of Cli-
24 mate Change and Health Equity Cli-
25 mate and Health Outlook, the Na-

1 tional Weather Service HeatRisk por-
 2 tal, the National Emergency Medical
 3 Services Information System Heat-re-
 4 lated Emergency Management Service
 5 Activation Surveillance Dashboard,
 6 and the Low Income Home Energy
 7 Assistance Program and Extreme
 8 Heat website, have contributed to
 9 changes in extreme heat risk, edu-
 10 cation, and data collection;

11 (B) provide recommendations for address-
 12 ing gaps with respect to policy, research, oper-
 13 ations, communications, and data, including the
 14 gaps identified under subparagraph (A), affect-
 15 ing heat-health planning, preparedness, re-
 16 sponse, resilience, adaptation, and environ-
 17 mental justice and equity;

18 (C) provide such other recommendations as
 19 the Director of the National Integrated Heat
 20 Health Information System established under
 21 section 5 considers appropriate, which may in-
 22 clude strategies for—

23 (i) communicating warnings to and
 24 providing impact-based decision support to
 25 promote preparedness actions and resil-

1 ience of populations with limited opportu-
2 nities to avoid extreme heat, including to
3 individuals who may have barriers to such
4 information;

5 (ii) understanding compound and cas-
6 cading risks, and implementing alternative
7 heat-health risk reduction interventions to
8 manage those risks collectively, such as re-
9 ducing risk of the transmission of infec-
10 tious diseases during heat waves by cre-
11 ating outdoor cooling locations or increas-
12 ing ventilation and filtration in indoor cool-
13 ing centers;

14 (iii) promoting community resilience
15 to heat events and incorporating principles
16 of environmental justice in community re-
17 sponse to heat waves;

18 (iv) addressing the impacts of extreme
19 heat on energy cost, affordability, and reli-
20 ability for residential and commercial in-
21 frastructure (such as weatherization, en-
22 ergy costs, electric power systems, and
23 water supply and treatment systems); and

1 (v) developing protections for workers
2 for the effects of indoor and outdoor heat;
3 and

4 (D) consider such other subjects as the
5 Committee considers appropriate, which may in-
6 clude—

7 (i) the feasibility of enhancing and
8 standardizing existing nationwide data col-
9 lection on heat-related illnesses and mor-
10 talities to improve and ensure consistent
11 collection of national-level heat illness data
12 across all 50 States, territories, and local
13 jurisdictions of the United States;

14 (ii) mechanisms for financing heat
15 preparedness; and

16 (iii) the effectiveness of county- or
17 local-level heat awareness and communica-
18 tion approaches, heat action, and tools,
19 preparedness plans, or mitigation.

20 (3) DEVELOPMENT OF DEFINITIONS.—Fol-
21 lowing the study described in paragraph (1), the
22 Committee shall work with heat experts across dis-
23 ciplines to comprehensively identify impacts of in-
24 creased heat to inform consistent and agreed upon

1 definitions for heat events, heat waves, and other
 2 relevant terms.

3 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after com-
 4 pleting the study described in subsection (a)(1), the Com-
 5 mittee shall—

6 (1) make available to the public on a Federal
 7 internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmos-
 8 pheric Administration a report on the findings and
 9 conclusions of the study; and

10 (2) submit the report to—

11 (A) the Committee on Commerce, Science,
 12 and Transportation of the Senate;

13 (B) the Committee on Health, Education,
 14 Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

15 (C) the Committee on Science, Space, and
 16 Technology of the House of Representatives;

17 (D) the Committee on Energy and Com-
 18 merce of the House of Representatives; and

19 (E) the Committee on Education and
 20 Workforce of the House of Representatives.

21 **SEC. 7. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESILIENCE IN AD-**
 22 **DRESSING EXTREME HEAT AND HEALTH**
 23 **RISKS.**

24 (a) COMMUNITY HEAT RESILIENCE PROGRAM.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
2 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director
3 of the National Integrated Heat Health Information
4 System established under section 5 (in this section
5 referred to as the “Director”) may, in coordination
6 with the National Integrated Heat Health Informa-
7 tion System Interagency Committee established
8 under section 4 (in this section referred to as the
9 “Committee”), establish and administer a commu-
10 nity heat resilience program to provide financial as-
11 sistance to eligible entities to carry out projects de-
12 scribed in subsection (e) to ameliorate human health
13 impacts of extreme heat events.

14 (2) REVISION.—Upon completion of the stra-
15 tegic plan required by section 4(e)(1), the Com-
16 mittee may revise the community heat resilience pro-
17 gram to ensure the program aligns with the strategic
18 plan and is administered in accordance with the
19 plan.

20 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the financial assist-
21 ance provided under this section is to improve community
22 resilience to heat and heat-health impacts and further sci-
23 entific research to address adaptation gaps and priorities.

1 (c) FORMS OF ASSISTANCE.—Financial assistance
 2 provided under this section may be in the form of prizes,
 3 contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements.

4 (d) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Entities eligible to receive
 5 financial assistance under this section to carry out
 6 projects described in subsection (e) include—

- 7 (1) nonprofit entities;
- 8 (2) States;
- 9 (3) Indian Tribes;
- 10 (4) local governments;
- 11 (5) local workforce development boards;
- 12 (6) academic institutions; and
- 13 (7) centers of excellence designated by the Na-
 14 tional Integrated Heat Health Information System.

15 (e) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—Projects described in this
 16 subsection include the following:

- 17 (1) Projects to reduce heat-health risks, includ-
 18 ing sustainable heat reduction and mitigation solu-
 19 tions such as for cool roofs, cool pavements, urban
 20 forestry or tree plantings and maintenance, the pro-
 21 vision of shade, cooling and resilience centers, retro-
 22 fitting buildings for cooling, improving the resilience
 23 of the power grid to ensure reliable air conditioning,
 24 energy efficiency, acquisitions or upgrades of filtra-
 25 tion systems or high-efficiency air conditioning sys-

1 tems, and strategies to improve community level re-
 2 sponse before and during a heat event.

3 (2) Training programs to support the develop-
 4 ment and integration of education and training pro-
 5 grams for identifying and addressing risks associ-
 6 ated with climate change for vulnerable individuals.

7 (3) Projects designed to improve heat risk miti-
 8 gation capacity, research, and resource access and
 9 deployment in rural and urban communities.

10 (4) Projects focusing on being responsive to
 11 heat-related needs from communities heard from en-
 12 gagements at different geographic scales (national to
 13 regional to local) including—

14 (A) to expand public awareness of heat
 15 risks;

16 (B) to conduct community-based climate
 17 and health observational campaigns;

18 (C) to conduct scientific research to assess
 19 and address gaps and priorities regarding the
 20 risks of extreme heat in communities;

21 (D) to communicate risks and warnings to
 22 isolated communities;

23 (E) to support the establishment of work-
 24 place policies and practices to reduce the risk of
 25 extreme heat illness among workers;

1 (F) to educate such communities about
 2 how to respond to extreme heat events; and

3 (G) to establish local, city, and county heat
 4 planning and heat-related emergency action
 5 plans.

6 (5) Other projects that the Director determines
 7 will achieve a significant reduction in heat risk or in-
 8 creased resilience to increased heat or extreme heat
 9 events.

10 (f) PRIORITIES.—In selecting eligible entities to re-
 11 ceive financial assistance under this section, the Director
 12 shall prioritize entities that will carry out projects that
 13 provide benefits for historically disadvantaged commu-
 14 nities and communities with significant heat disparities
 15 associated with race, ethnicity, or income.

16 (g) DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE.—

17 (1) COMMUNITIES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL JUS-
 18 TICE CONCERNS AND LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES.—

19 Not less than 40 percent of the amount of financial
 20 assistance provided under this section in any fiscal
 21 year shall be provided to eligible entities to imple-
 22 ment projects described in subsection (e) in commu-
 23 nities with environmental justice concerns or low-in-
 24 come communities.

1 (2) **EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.**—The Director
 2 shall seek to equitably distribute financial assistance
 3 provided under this section based on geographic lo-
 4 cation or such other factors as the Director deter-
 5 mines appropriate.

6 **SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

7 (a) **NATIONAL INTEGRATED HEAT HEALTH INFOR-**
 8 **MATION SYSTEM INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE; NATIONAL**
 9 **INTEGRATED HEAT HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM.**—
 10 There is authorized to be appropriated to the National
 11 Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out sec-
 12 tions 4 and 5, including for any administrative costs for
 13 the National Integrated Heat Health Information System
 14 Interagency Committee and the National Integrated Heat
 15 Health Information System, the following:

- 16 (1) For fiscal year 2026, \$20,000,000.
- 17 (2) For fiscal year 2027, \$20,000,000.
- 18 (3) For fiscal year 2028, \$20,000,000.
- 19 (4) For fiscal year 2029, \$20,000,000.
- 20 (5) For fiscal year 2030, \$20,000,000.

21 (b) **STUDY ON EXTREME HEAT INFORMATION AND**
 22 **RESPONSE.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to
 23 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to
 24 contract with the National Academies of Sciences, Engi-

1 neering, and Medicine to carry out section 6 \$500,000 for
 2 each of fiscal years 2026 through 2028.

3 (c) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR RESILIENCE IN AD-
 4 DRESSING EXTREME HEAT AND HEALTH RISKS.—There
 5 is authorized to be appropriated to the National Oceanic
 6 and Atmospheric Administration to carry out section 7 the
 7 following:

- 8 (1) For fiscal year 2026, \$10,000,000.
- 9 (2) For fiscal year 2027, \$10,000,000.
- 10 (3) For fiscal year 2028, \$20,000,000.
- 11 (4) For fiscal year 2029, \$30,000,000.
- 12 (5) For fiscal year 2030, \$30,000,000.

○