

U.S. National Space Weather Strategy

UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space 18 February 2016

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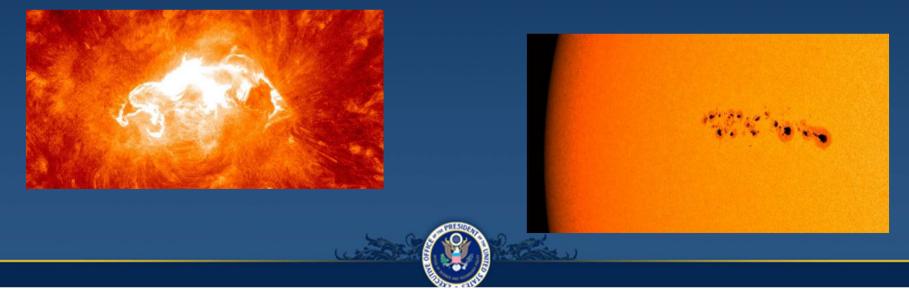
Severe Space Weather – Societal and Economic Impacts



Space Weather Impact – 4 Nov 2015

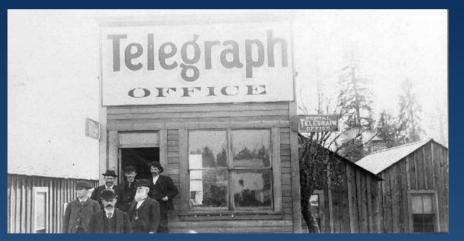


"Flights disappeared from radar screens in Swedish air traffic control towers during the blackout, which lasted about an hour"



Extreme Space Weather: Carrington Event, September 1859

"All our exchanges, from the northern coast of the Island of Cuba gave glowing descriptions of the Aurora Borealis - as bright in the tropics as in the northern zones" [New Orleans Daily Picayune, September 7, 1859]



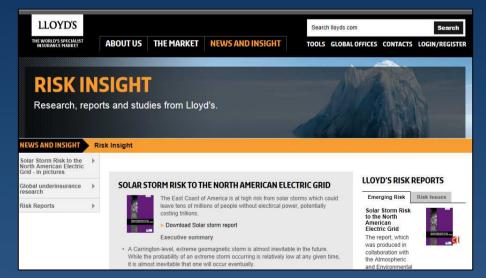
Discharges shocked telegraph operators and set the telegraph paper on fire.





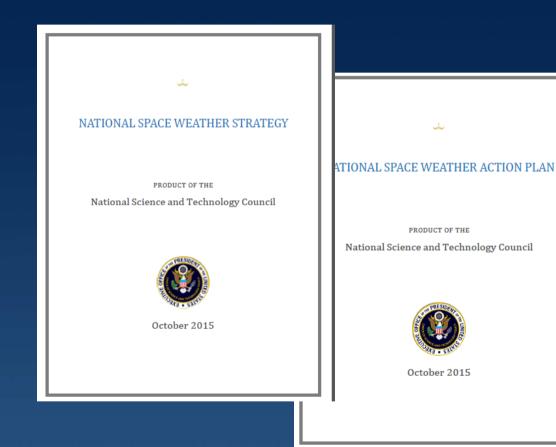
Lloyds Report (21 May 2013): Solar Storm Risk to the North American Electric Grid

- US population at risk of extended power outage:
 20-40 mil
- Duration: 16 days to 1-2 years
- Economic cost: **\$0.6-2.6 trillion USD**
- Highest Risk: DC-NYC corridor
- Gulf Coast states, including Florida, identified as "high risk" area





The National Strategy and Action Plan



Released on 29 October 2015



National Space Weather Strategy

A cohesive all-of-government strategy was necessary to ensure the federal government was positioned to mitigate, respond to and recover from a major space weather storm

Nov 2014 – Space Weather Operations, Research, and Mitigation (SWORM) Task Force is established

Tasked to develop:

- National Space Weather Strategy (NSWS)
- Space Weather Action Plan





National Space Weather Strategy – <u>Whole Enterprise</u> Involvement

- Multi-agency effort both science and prepardness
- All Actions coordinated with White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, National Security Council, and Office of Management and Budget
- Public Comment Period stakeholders provided input and feedback on National Strategy

Strategy will require us to strengthen our interagency, public-private and <u>international</u> partnerships, in a whole community approach.



National Space Weather Strategy – Structure Strategy articulates six high-level goals

- 1. Establish Benchmarks for Space-Weather Events
- 2. Enhance Response and Recovery Capabilities
- 3. Improve Protection and Mitigation Efforts
- 4. Improve Assessment, Modeling, and Prediction of Impacts on Critical Infrastructure
- 5. Improve Space-Weather Services through Advancing Understanding and Forecasting
- 6. Increase International Cooperation



National Space Weather Action Plan

A National Space Weather Action Plan (NSWAP) establishes a process to implement the National Space Weather Strategy

The NSWAP establishes specific activities with:

- implementation timelines
- detailed actions
- specific agency assignments



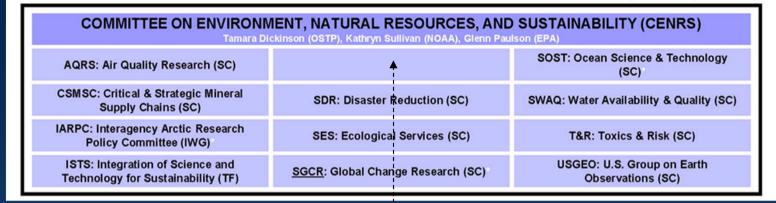
Goal 6. Increase International Cooperation Space weather should be regarded as a global challenge requiring a coordinated global response.

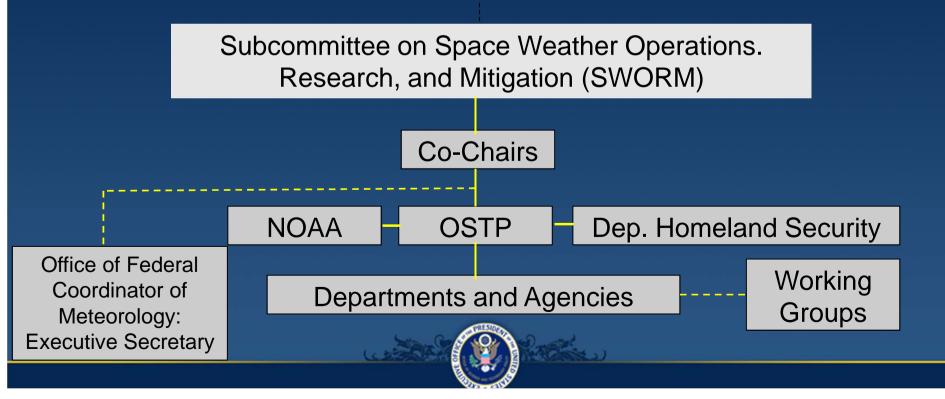
- Build international support and policies for acknowledging space weather as a global challenge
- Increase engagement with the international community on observation infrastructure, data sharing, numerical modeling, and scientific research
- Strengthen international coordination and cooperation on space-weather products and services
- Promote a collaborative international approach to preparedness for extreme space-weather events



Way Forward – NSTC Subcommittee on Space Weather

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL (NSTC)







THANK YOU!



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