HR 3086

Space Weather Research and Forecasting Act

Congress: 115 (2017–2019, Ended)
Chamber: House
Policy Area: Science, Technology, Communications
Introduced: Jun 27, 2017
Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Space.
Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Space. (May 22, 2018)
Official Text: https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3086

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Perlmutter, Ed [D-CO-7]
Party: Democratic • **State:** CO • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (7 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Bridenstine, Jim [R-OK-1]	R · OK		Jun 27, 2017
Rep. Johnson, Eddie Bernice [D-TX-30]	D · TX		Jun 27, 2017
Rep. Kilmer, Derek [D-WA-6]	D · WA		Jul 11, 2017
Rep. Kuster, Ann M. [D-NH-2]	D · NH		Oct 31, 2017
Rep. Brooks, Mo [R-AL-5]	R · AL		Jun 8, 2018
Rep. Pocan, Mark [D-WI-2]	D · WI		Sep 26, 2018
Rep. Eshoo, Anna G. [D-CA-18]	D · CA		Nov 9, 2018

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Armed Services Committee	House	Referred to	Jul 26, 2017
Foreign Affairs Committee	House	Referred To	Jun 27, 2017
Intelligence (Permanent Select) Committee	House	Referred To	Jun 27, 2017
Science, Space, and Technology Committee	House	Referred to	May 22, 2018
Science, Space, and Technology Committee	House	Referred to	May 22, 2018
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee	House	Referred to	Jun 28, 2017

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Science, Technology, Communications

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
115 S 141	Related bill	**Jan 3, 2019:** Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 896.

Summary (as of Jun 27, 2017)

Space Weather Research and Forecasting Act

This bill directs the Office of Science and Technology Policy to:

- coordinate the development and implementation of federal government activities to improve the nation's ability to prepare, avoid, mitigate, respond to, and recover from potentially devastating impacts of space weather events;
- coordinate the activities of an interagency working group on space weather to be established by the National Science and Technology Council to continue coordination of executive branch efforts to understand, prepare, coordinate, and plan for space weather; and
- develop an integrated strategy for space and ground-based space weather observations.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) shall enter interagency agreements providing for cooperation and collaboration in the development of space weather spacecraft, instruments, and technologies and in the transition of research to operations.

NASA shall: (1) maintain operations of the Solar and Heliospheric Observatory/Large Angle and Spectrometric Coronagraph (SOHO/LASCO) for as long as the satellite continues to deliver quality observations; and (2) prioritize the reception of LASCO data.

NOAA shall: (1) secure reliable secondary capability for near real-time coronal mass ejection imagery; and (2) develop requirements and a plan for follow-on space-based observations for operational purposes.

The National Science Foundation (NSF), the Air Force, and the Navy shall each: (1)maintain and improve ground-based observations of the Sun, and (2) provide space weather data by means of ground-based facilities.

NOAA, the Air Force, and the Navy shall conduct a survey to prioritize the needs of space weather forecast users.

The NSF, NASA, and the Department of Defense (DOD) shall continue to carry out basic research activities on heliophysics, geospace science, and space weather and support merit-based proposals for research, modeling, and monitoring of space weather and its impacts.

The NSF and NOAA shall support basic research activities in the social, behavioral, and economic sciences that will lead to improving national preparedness and encouraging mitigation and protection measures before a space weather event.

The NSF, NOAA, and NASA shall pursue multidisciplinary research in subjects that further our understanding of solar physics, space physics, and space weather.

NASA shall seek to implement missions meeting science objectives identified in National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Solar and Space Physics Decadal surveys.

NASA, the NSF, NOAA, the Air Force, and the Navy shall: (1) develop a mechanism to transition NASA, NSF, Air Force, and Navy research findings, research needs, models, and capabilities to NOAA and DOD space weather operational forecasting centers; and (2) enhance coordination between research modeling centers and forecasting centers.

NASA and the NSF shall: (1) make space weather related data obtained for scientific research available to space weather forecasters and operations centers, and (2) support model development and applications to space weather

forecasting.

NOAA shall arrange with the NAS to establish a Space Weather Government-Industry-University Roundtable to facilitate communication and knowledge transfer among government participants in the Space Weather Interagency Group, industry, and academia to facilitate advances in space weather prediction and forecasting, help enable the two-way coordination of research and operations, and improve preparedness for potential space weather events.

The space weather interagency working group shall develop benchmarks for measuring solar disturbances.

NOAA shall inform the Department of Homeland Security about space weather hazards to protect national critical infrastructure from space weather events.

The National Security Council shall develop mechanisms to protect national security assets from space weather threats.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) shall: (1) assess the safety implications and vulnerability of the nation's airspace system by space weather events, and (2) develop methods to increase the interaction between the aviation community and the space weather research and service provider community.

Actions Timeline

- **May 22, 2018:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment.
- **May 22, 2018:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Space.
- **Jul 26, 2017:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces.
- **Jun 28, 2017:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Aviation.
- **Jun 27, 2017:** Introduced in House
- **Jun 27, 2017:** Referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Foreign Affairs, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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