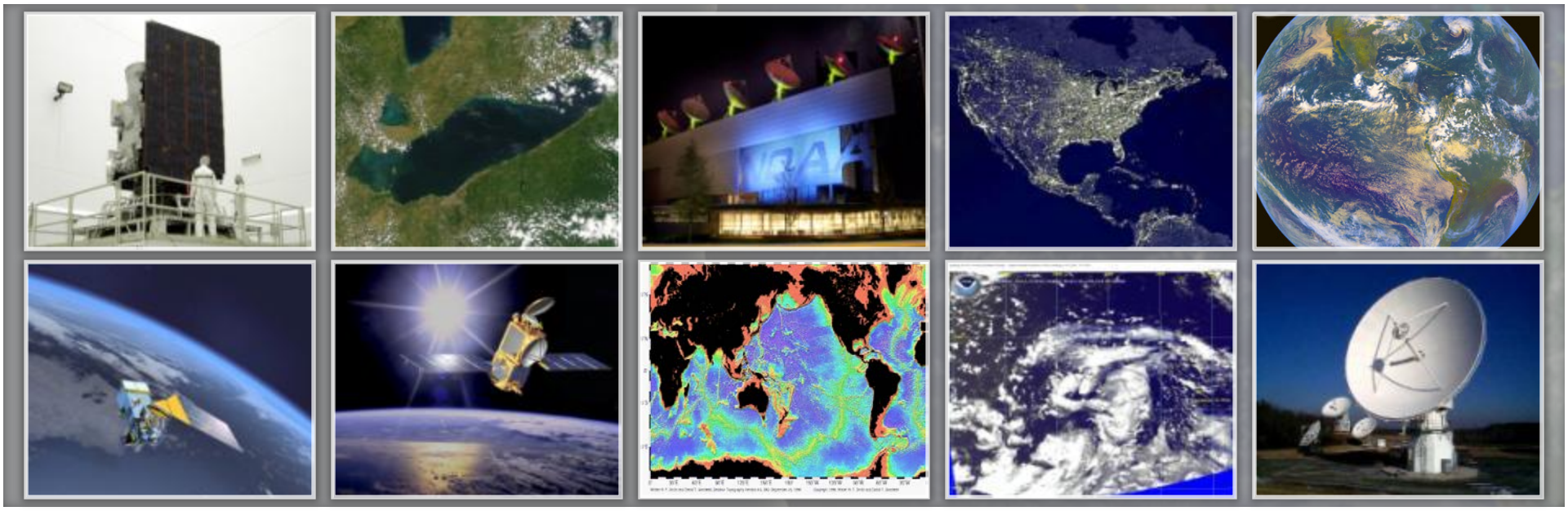
NOAA Satellite and Information Service

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

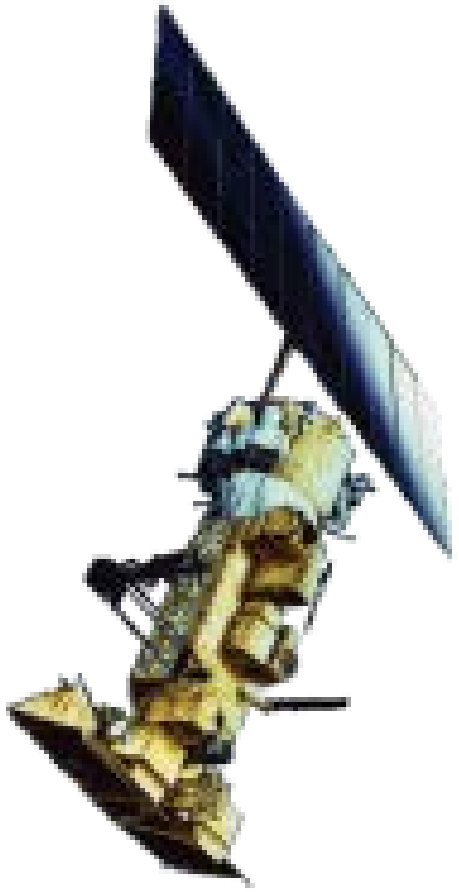


Mitch Goldberg, NOAA/NESDIS – NOAA Report

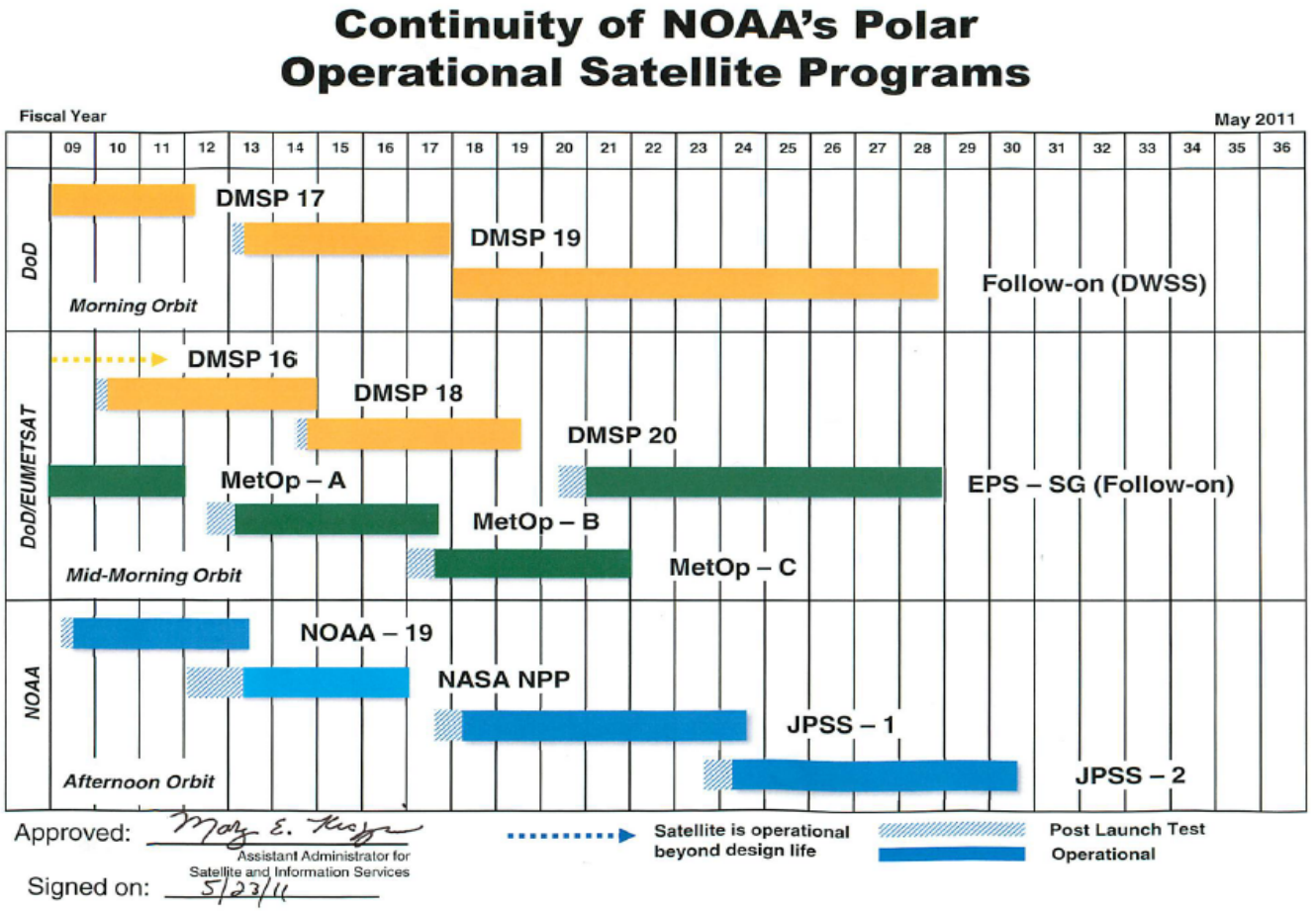
Contents

Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite Series (POES)

NOAA-19	PM Primary IJPS
Metop-A	AM Primary IJPS
NOAA-18	PM Secondary
NOAA-17	AM Backup
NOAA-16	PM Secondary
NOAA-15	AM Secondary

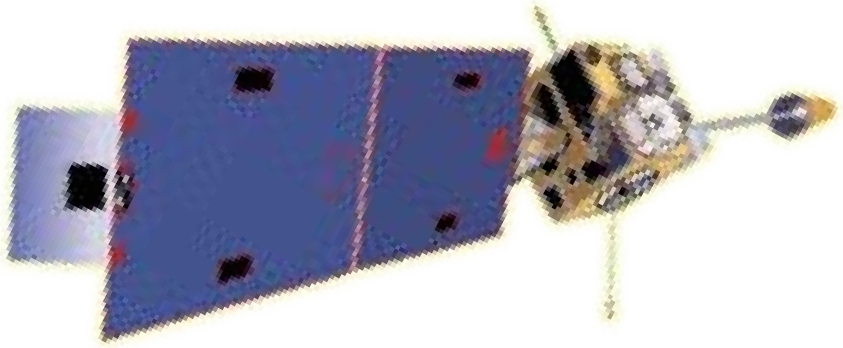


Continuity of Polar Satellites

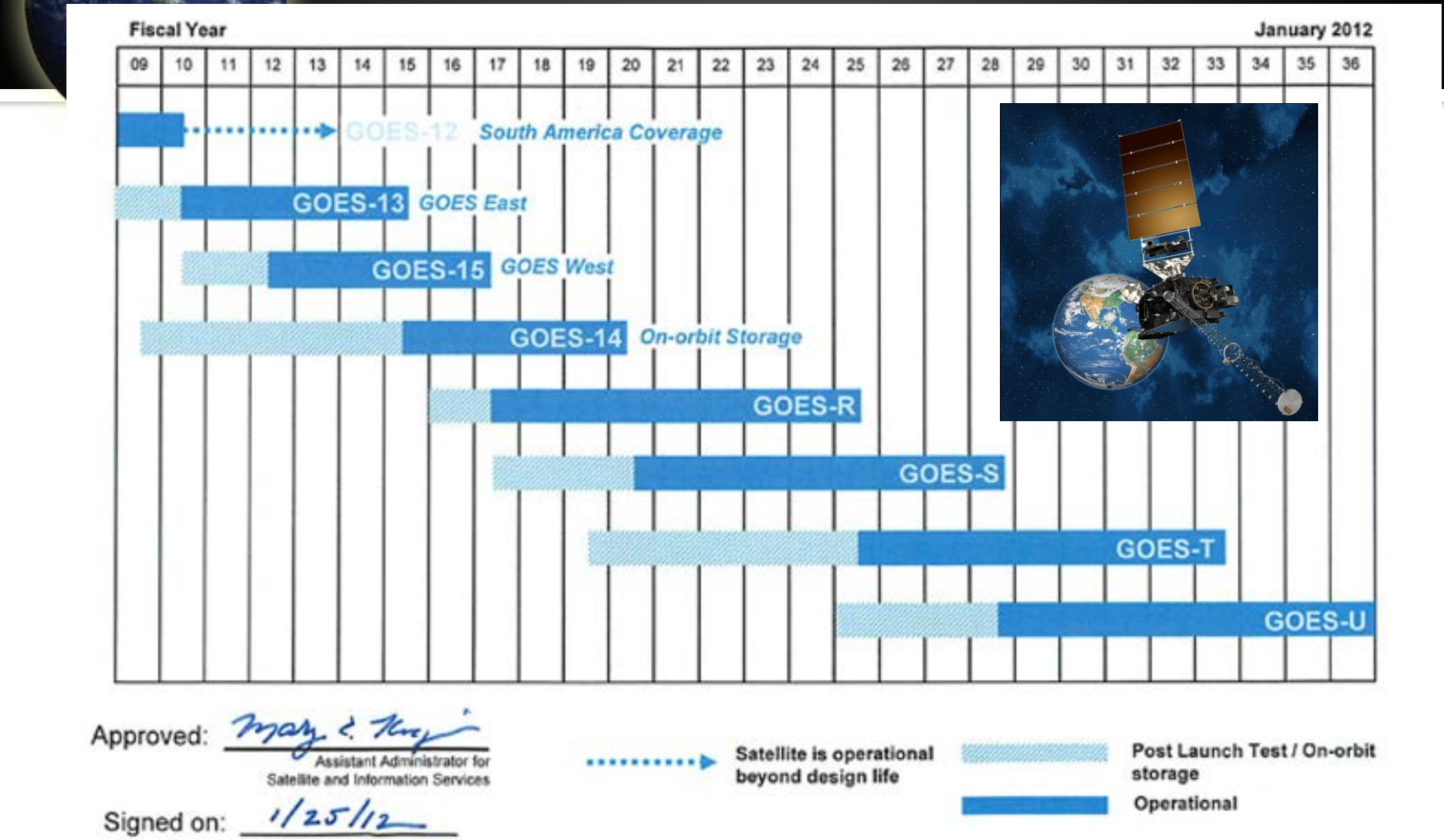


Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES)

GOES-13	Primary East Satellite (75 W. degrees)
GOES-11	Primary West Satellite (135 W. degrees)
GOES-12	South American Support (60 degrees)
GOES-14	On-orbit storage(105 W. degrees)
GOES-15	Space weather support (89.5 W. degrees)

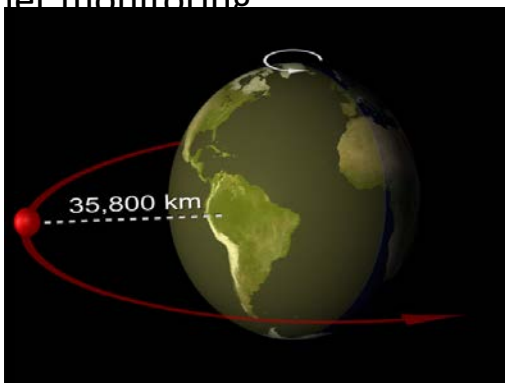


Continuity of GOES Operational Satellite Program



Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite – R Series (GOES-R)

The GOES-R series is the next-generation of GOES satellites that will provide advanced imagery and atmospheric measurements of Earth's Western Hemisphere and space weather monitoring



GOES-R is a NOAA-NASA Partnership

- NOAA is responsible for overall program management and funding
  - NASA is responsible for acquisition of the spacecraft and launch
  - NOAA is responsible for acquisition of ground system and operations

All GOES-R elements are under contract

- Spacecraft, *Lockheed Martin*
- Ground Segment & Antenna Systems, *Harris Corporation*
- Advanced Baseline Imager, *ITT*
- Geostationary Lightning Mapper, *Lockheed Martin*
- Space Environment In-Situ Suite, *Assurance Technology Corp.*
- Extreme Ultraviolet / X-Ray Irradiance Sensors, *Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics*
- Solar Ultraviolet Imager and Magnetometer, *Lockheed Martin*

Top-Level Issues:

Securing long-term stable and adequate funding for on-time development of NOAA satellite portfolio.

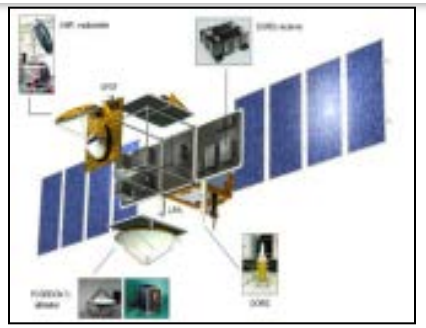
GOES-R Launch Readiness Date	October 2015
Program Architecture	4 Satellites (GOES R, S, T, U); 10 year operational design life
Program Operational Life	FY 2017 – FY 2036
FY 2012 Conference	$617.4M

Research to Operations

Jason-2 mission, to be continued with Jason-3, is a successful partnership among NOAA, NASA, EUMETSAT, and CNES

NOAA has partnered with NASA and Air Force to refurbish and launch the Deep Space Climate Observatory (DSCOVR) as a space weather mission

In partnership with Taiwan, COSMIC-1 provides real-time global atmospheric temperature and moisture data that are valuable in improving weather forecast accuracy. Air Force is providing funding for COSMIC-2



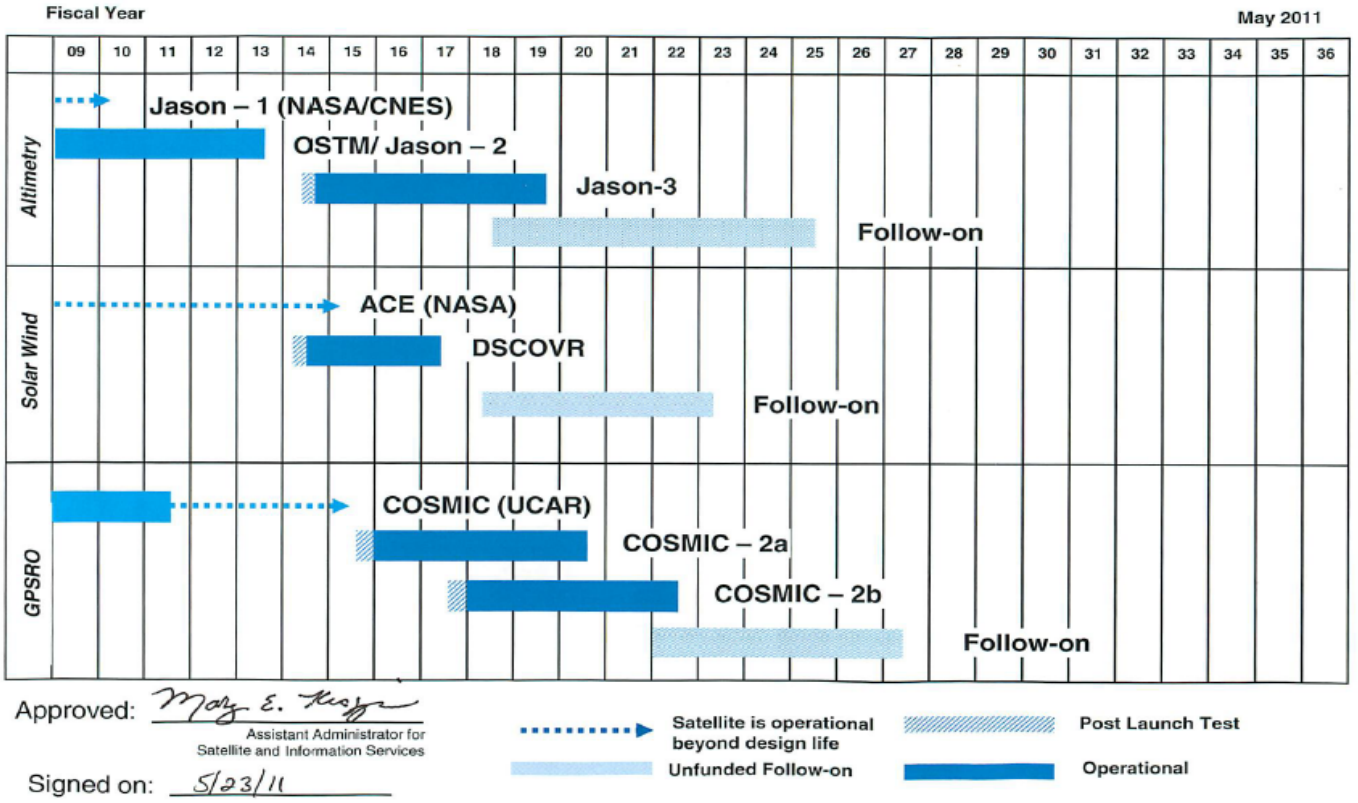
Jason Satellite

Artist's concept of DSCOVR in space

COSMIC

Research to Operations

Research to Operations



International Partnerships

International partnerships are integral to NOAA's mission:

- Working together is crucial to obtaining continuity, global coverage, and filling gaps
- International data sharing/data access
- International opportunities for research to operations

U.S. National Space Policy supports NOAA leadership and engagement in a variety of international forums:

- Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
- Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS)
- Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites (CGMS)
- International Charter on Space and Major Disasters (ICSMD)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS)

Summary

- NOAA's current constellation of polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites remains robust. Given the current budget environment, however, poses challenges for continuity of space-based Earth observations.
- Demand for weather, ocean, and climate data has expanded significantly, and working with international partners to transition research missions to operations must be a priority as we cooperatively plan for the future.
- NOAA is committed to working with international partners to provide continuous, high-quality, and timely observations in support of societal and economic decision-making