



NOAA Agency Report

To ITWG 2010

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Presenting on Behalf of:

NOAA's Satellite Service

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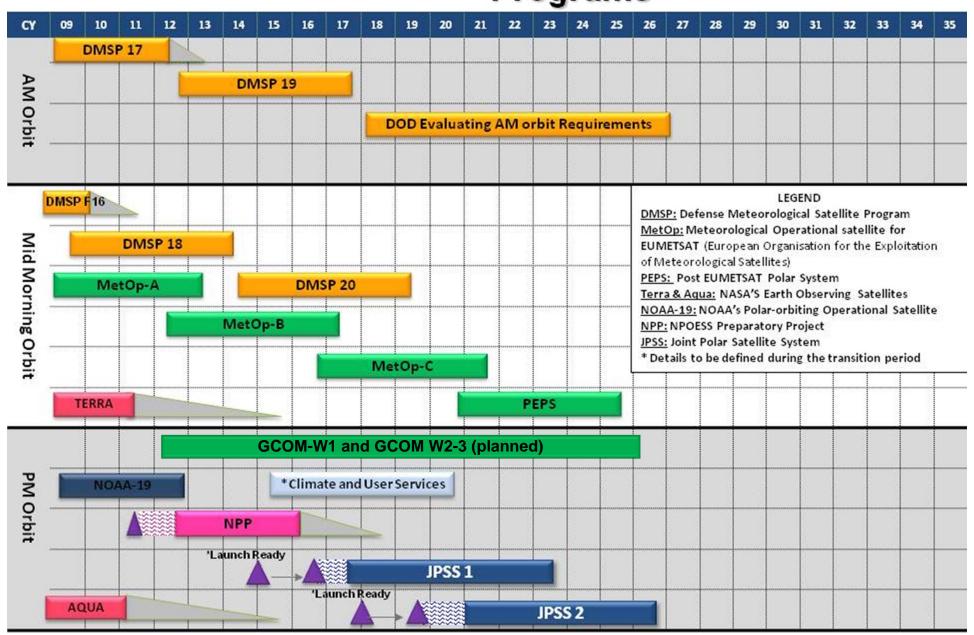
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)

On 1 February 2010 the White House announced its decision to restructure NPOESS http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/rdbudgets/2011>

- Separates civilian and military satellite procurements, but retains sharing of common assets such as ground system
- NOAA & NASA will be responsible for the afternoon orbit called the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) – and will collaborate in much the same way as with POES and GOES
- Department of Defense will be responsible for the early morning orbit
- EUMETSAT will continue to provide the mid-morning orbit
- Observations planned for the afternoon orbit for NPOESS will be maintained:
 - VIIRS, CrIS, ATMS, OMPS, and CERES/ERBS remain
 - AMSR-2 on JAXA's GCOM satellite to replace MIS for microwave imaging/sounding
- Continue plan to use data operationally from the NPOESS Preparatory Project, which has an afternoon orbit and a Fall 2011 launch readiness date



Continuity of Polar Operational Satellite Programs





GCOM Cooperation

AMSR-2 on GCOM-W

- Continuity beyond AMSR-E on NASA's Aqua satellite
- Observes: precipitation rate, atmospheric cloud water, water vapor, sea surface temperature, sea ice concentration, snow-water equivalent, soil moisture, surface wetness and wind speed
- These are critical for understanding global climate change, air-sea interaction....

SGLI on GCOM-C

- Continuity beyond NASA's SeaWiFS and MODIS on Aqua
- Observes: vegetation, phytoplankton, sea ice, land cover, and aerosols
- With existing & planned Visible/IR imaging capability, SGLI provides global coverage every 4 hours

Ground Support for GCOM-W and -C

- NESDIS plans to provide data reception for GCOM satellites at Svalbard on/about November 2011 – in time for launch of GCOM-W1
- To enable data collection for all 14 revolutions/day and data dissemination to NOAA and JAXA by high-speed fiber optic link



GOES-R

Launched our final Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite Series N (GOES-N) on March 4, 2010. It is now named GOES-15.

GOES-R development is progressing well. (ABI - 5 minute refresh!!)

Instruments are finishing critical design reviews to ensure the design meets all requirements. This is the final step before the manufacturing of the instruments. Engineering units are being built to validate the design.

The spacecraft is developing its initial baseline so the program can evaluate contractor performance and assess development risk.

The ground segment's cost and schedule were baselined and system definitions efforts are beginning to demonstrate the ground architecture is acceptable. Currently in the source selection process for the GOES-R Antenna System.



JASON Continuity Mission

The only way to globally assess ocean heat distribution is through satellite observations of sea surface topography. NASA initiated these observations with the launch of the TOPEX/Poseidon altimeter mission in 1992. Today, there is an unbroken record that reveals long-term trends.

NOAA continues routine operations of Jason-2, including command and control through two U.S. and one European ground stations.

Spacecraft, instruments and ground system are performing nominally.

The FY 2010 budget includes Jason-3 activities with our European partners, CNES and EUMETSAT. EUMETSAT has secured the funding necessary to formally start their Jason-3 activities. The President's FY 2011 budget request included \$XX million for Jason-3.



COSMIC

GPS Radio occultation mission used to produce high fidelity atmospheric profile data. NOAA used this data to achieve important, measurable improvements in short and medium range weather forecasting.

COSMIC is a NOAA-Taiwan partnership. A kickoff meeting for COSMIC-2 will be held in May with Taiwan.

NOAA 's request for COSMIC development is in the President's FY 2011 budget

Climate Actions

- NOAA Climate Service
 - In February 2010, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator proposed a new NOAA line office
- NOAA Operational Program for Climate Data Records
- NOAA Contributions to the International Community
 - WMO GSICS & SCOPE-CM Programs
 - CEOS Response to new 2010 GCOS Implementation Plan

