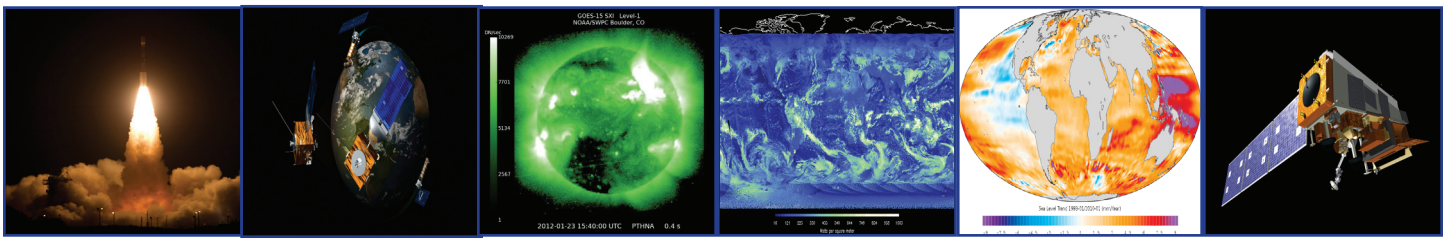

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, & INFORMATION SERVICE

FY 2013 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) requests $2.0B in FY 2013, reflecting a net increase of $163.6M from the FY 2012 Estimate. This budget request supports the highest priority and most essential services for developing, acquiring, and managing satellite and satellite data operations. NOAA recognizes that a significant portion of its missions and programs are supported by satellite data. These activities support NOAA's mission to provide timely access to global environmental data to enhance the Nation's economy, security, and quality of life.

Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites - R Series (GOES-R) +$186.4M: Requests $802M to provide continued satellite engineering development and production activities to meet a launch date in Q1 FY 2016 for the first GOES-R satellite. The increase in FY 2013 is necessary to ramp up ground system integration and test activities, and to continue development of the GOES-R instruments. The GOES-R Series will ensure critical observations for severe weather events, and provide key enhancements in observational capabilities for climate, oceans and coasts, and the space environment through 2036. These activities are necessary to backup the GOES-west satellite at the end of its expected life in 2017.

Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) -$33.5M: Requests $916M to continue development of the JPSS instruments, ground system, and spacecraft. Funding supports a FY 2017 launch date to minimize any gap in coverage between the Suomi NPP satellite and the first JPSS satellite. This request reflect NOAA's efforts to seek cost-effective ways of implementing satellite missions and achieve a life-cycle cost of $12.9 billion or less for the JPSS program.

Suomi-NPP and Polar Continuity Data Processing and Distribution +$9.4M: to ensure processing and distribution of environmental data from the Suomi NPP mission. Funding will procure the IT capability needed to generate operational products on a 24 x 7 basis from Suomi-NPP. This information will lead to improved daily weather forecasts and warnings, hurricane landfall warnings, and harmful algal bloom assessments, which have the potential to mitigate economic losses.

Jason-3 +$10.3M: Requests $30M to continue the development of the Jason-3 satellite in partnership with European space agencies and organizations. It is critical to our understanding of global and regional climate variability that we continue to collect, analyze and maintain a constant record of sea surface height data, which Jason-3 will provide. The requested funds are necessary to complete development activities on the U.S. instruments and meet a launch date in FY 2015 to ensure the continuity of data.

NESDIS FY 2013 Budget Request ($ Millions)

	FY11 Enacted	FY12 Estimate	FY13 Request	FY13 Request vs. FY12 Estimate
ORF	$183.7	$181.2	$191.1	$9.9
PAC	$1,260.4	$1,696.6	$1,850.3	$153.7
TOTAL	$1,444.1	$1,877.8	$2,041.4	$163.6

Deep Space Climate Observatory (DSCOVR) -$6.9M: Requests $22.9M to continue the refurbishment of NASA's DSCOVR, which will provide solar wind data for geomagnetic storm warnings. Space weather has demonstrated the potential to disrupt significant portions of the U.S. infrastructure, including transportation systems, power grids, telecommunications, and GPS.

National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Data Center Operations +$5.8M: will maintain NOAA's ability to provide long-term preservation (safe storage) and access to the Nation's environmental data and information. Funding will be used to provide operations and maintenance of the new Enterprise Archive and Access system and communications bandwidth to deliver large data volumes from satellites, weather radars, high resolution weather, ocean, and climate models, etc.

National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) -$3.8M: will consolidate NODC operations, centralizing Information Technology (IT) functions in Mississippi and administrative functions in Maryland. NODC will continue to provide a permanent archive for ocean and coastal data.

Climate Database Modernization Program (CDMP) -$2.0M: will terminate the CDMP, which converted historical paper records into digital format. NESDIS will continue the storage of paper records. NWS is in the process of digitally converting its remaining stations that still record and report via paper, which will reduce the immediate operational need for CDMP-supported service.