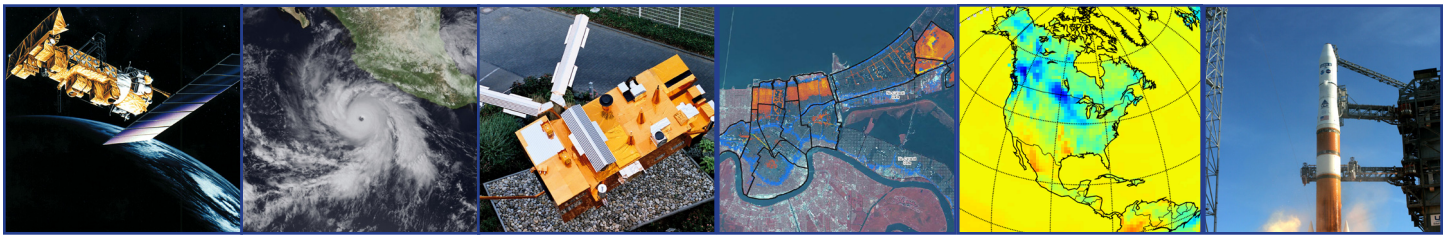

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE SERVICE

JOINT POLAR SATELLITE SYSTEM

NOAA's polar satellites are critical to the Nation's infrastructure and economy. The Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) will provide global environmental data necessary for NOAA's missions to monitor the earth, manage resources, support the Nation's economy, and protect lives and property.

FY 2012 Highlights

In FY 2012, NOAA is requesting an increase of $687.8M for JPSS, NOAA's responsibility under the former National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) program.

This request will continue to address NOAA's requirements to provide global environmental data used in numerical weather prediction models for near-term (1-3 day) and mid-term (3-5 day) forecasts. Requested funds will also support ground systems activities for a planned 2011 launch of the NASA NPOESS Preparatory Project (NPP) mission. Successful NPP and JPSS systems will improve the Nation's ability to collect and distribute higher resolution data and products for use by the National Weather Service and other Federal, state, and local government agencies. The request will continue development of the instruments, ground systems, and to acquire the spacecraft for the afternoon orbit for the JPSS program.

Status of JPSS Program

On February 1, 2010, the Executive Office of the President announced the decision to restructure NPOESS as part of the Administration's FY 2011 budget request.

NOAA, NASA, and DOD (Air Force) have made progress to transition to JPSS and continue to work together to implement the most efficient government transition and re-alignment of responsibilities including:

- Transitioning the NPOESS Integrated Program Office to the JPSS Program Office. NOAA and NASA have developed and are implementing the staffing plan to provide management and engineering oversight of JPSS acquisition activities.

- JPSS ground system contract in place and property successfully transferred from the Air Force contract to NASA management control on November 1, 2010. The ground system is being developed to support the NPP launch first, followed by the JPSS launches.

- Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite (OMPS) contract in place and property successfully transferred from the Air Force contract to NASA management control on November 1, 2010 for OMPS-Nadir development.

- Cross-track Infrared Sounder (CrIS) contract in place and property successfully transferred from the Air Force contract to NASA management control on November 1, 2010.

- Visible/Infrared Imager/Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) letter contract in place in September 2010- Transfer of VIIRS property from Air Force to NASA management control pending completion of negotiations with contractor.

- Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder (ATMS)- Contract and transfer of ATMS property from Air Force contract to NASA management control pending completion of negotiations.

With FY 2012 funds, NOAA, with NASA as its acquisition agent will undertake continued development of instrument, spacecraft, and ground segment development to meet launch readiness dates.

NOAA and NASA continue to make progress working together to share mission success responsibilities. Mission success includes building all instruments, launching the spacecraft, developing algorithms, fielding ground systems, and all other program related activities that are essential to the success of the JPSS program. NOAA, NASA, and DOD continue to work towards an efficient government transition and re-alignment of responsibilities. Together the agencies are committed to completing the remaining transition activities as smoothly as possible to best meet the nation's operational polar-orbiting environmental satellite data and information requirements.

JPSS FY 2012 Budget Request ($ Millions)

	FY 2010 Enacted *	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request	FY 2012 Request vs. FY 2010 Enacted
PAC	$382.2	$382.2	$1,070.0	$687.8

*The FY10 enacted reflects the appropriated NOAA share of the former NPOESS program