NPD 1411.001A

NOAA/NESDIS

DRAFT – Under Review

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE (NESDIS)

NESDIS POLICY DIRECTIVE

FOR
NOAA SATELLITE AND INFORMATION SERVICE FLYOUT CHARTS

July 2016

COMPLIANCE IS MANDATORY

Prepared by:

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

Approval Page

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Document Title Block: **DOCUMENTATION AND PROMULGATION OF NESDIS INTERNAL REQUIREMENTS AND CHARTERS**	
Process Owner: Mark Mulholland	**Document Release Date:** July XX, 2016

Prepared by:

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Office of System Architecture and Advanced Planning

Approved by:

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Director, Office of System Architecture and Advanced Planning

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Stephen Volz Date:

NESDIS Assistant Administrator for Satellite and Information Services

Document Change Record

VERSION	DATE	CCR #	SECTIONS AFFECTED	DESCRIPTION

1. Purpose of this policy

The purpose of this document is to define the administrative procedures for the NOAA Satellite and Information Service (NESDIS) to prepare and maintain the Geostationary, Polar, and, if directed, flyout charts for other projects in the NESDIS enterprise.

2. Purpose of flyout charts:

NESDIS flyout charts visually communicate top-level NESDIS system architecture and satellite acquisition strategy to key stakeholders and the public. NOAA uses the flyout charts to portray the current status of its constellations and the planned launch dates for the future satellites. As such, the charts' purpose is to compile very complex acquisition and operational decisions into a simplistic depiction of NOAA's constellation. The flyout chart format is useful for public presentations and for budget submittals.

It is important to understand what is NOT the purpose of the flyout charts. The flyout charts reflect results of decisions and are not used for any decision-making process. In fact, they depict the results of decision-making. The flyout charts are not intended to provide operational status of any NOAA spacecraft nor are they intended to replace integrated master schedules for individual satellite acquisition programs.

3. Reference Documents:

1. NPR xxx: NESDIS Satellite Extended Life Estimation Policy
2. NPR yyy: NESDIS Communications Policy
3. Program Commitment Agreements (PCAs), as required

4. Roles and Responsibilities:

- NESDIS Assistant Administrator (AA): Approving official.
- NESDIS Office of Systems Architecture and Advanced Plans (OSAAP):
  - Maintains this policy and updates it as needed
  - Responsible for configuration control of all NESDIS flyout charts.
  - Tasks program offices and Office of Satellite and Product Operations (OSPO) for updates with sufficient lead time for staffing.
  - Validates documentation supporting a change to a chart.
  - Prepares front office staffing packages.
- NESDIS Satellite Programs: Provide validated data for updates.
- NESDIS Office of Satellite and Product Operations (OSPO): Validates extended life estimates of operational programs based on standard best practices.
- NESDIS Chief of Staff: Ensures that the current flyout charts are posted on the NESDIS web site and publishes guidelines governing their use in presentations and other publications.

5. Guidelines

In order to communicate to stakeholders, NESDIS flyout charts will contain consistent top-level information based on consistent assumptions. In spite of best efforts, NESDIS personnel must be aware that there is a

risk of stakeholder misperceptions and incorrect conclusions if charts are viewed as the definitive source of NESDIS information.

- Content: The flyout charts contents are limited to the programs of record. External satellite programs essential for the NESIDS mission may be included as the NESDIS AA directs. All data for these programs shall be for reference only.
- Calendar format: Since flyout charts are published on the NESDIS public web site, primary dates shall be in calendar years. A fiscal year line will also be included to communicate to the budgetary and fiscal audiences.
- Launch Date: The contracted launch date for each satellite will be defined by the beginning of the horizontal bar. Launch dates will be sequenced based on the program office acquisition strategy as approved by the NESDIS AA.
- On-orbit Storage/Post Launch Test Period: The length of time that a satellite is planned to be in an on-orbit checkout or storage mode will be delineated by a shaded bar. After launch, this depiction will reflect the actual period of time a spacecraft is in storage.
- Operational Period: The planned length of time that a satellite is anticipated to be in operations is delineated by a solid bar. The projected operational period is defined as the mean mission duration of the primary instrument or another suit able program requirement such as spacecraft design life. For spacecraft with multiple primary instruments, the operational period will be defined as the shortest mean mission duration of all the primary instruments. A secondary methodology for depicting the anticipated operational period shall be the satellite design life.
- Extended Life Estimations: A depiction different than a solid line will be used for spacecraft in operations beyond the mean mission duration or design life period. The criteria used for predicting extended life is contained in the referenced policy document. The Office of Satellite and Product Operations is the sole office responsible for determining extended mission life for spacecraft in orbit. No estimates of extended life are shown for spacecraft which have not yet launched.
- End of life: Following the end of mission for a NESDIS spacecraft, it will be removed from the appropriate flyout chart.
- Use in external presentation: Unless otherwise authorized, only the current signed flyout chart will be used in external communications.

6. Update Policy:

- Routine: The flyout charts will be updated as appropriate, with a yearly update.
- Out-of-cycle updates: The NESDIS AA may direct an out-of-cycle update if any of these events occur:
  - Deorbit, decommissioning, or mission-ending failure of an operational asset;
  - Launch of a new satellite and its designation as a NOAA “numbered” satellite (e.g.: GOES-P redesignated as GOES-15).
  - Significant operational change, such as a GOES spacecraft being brought out of storage and into operations;
  - Significant change in the program of record; or,
  - As directed by the NESDIS AA based on other operational or acquisition events.
- Unless otherwise directed, a routine update is not required if an out-of-cycle update is published within 30 days of when a routine update would have been issued.
- Requests for updated charts may originate from anywhere in NESDIS.

Attachments:

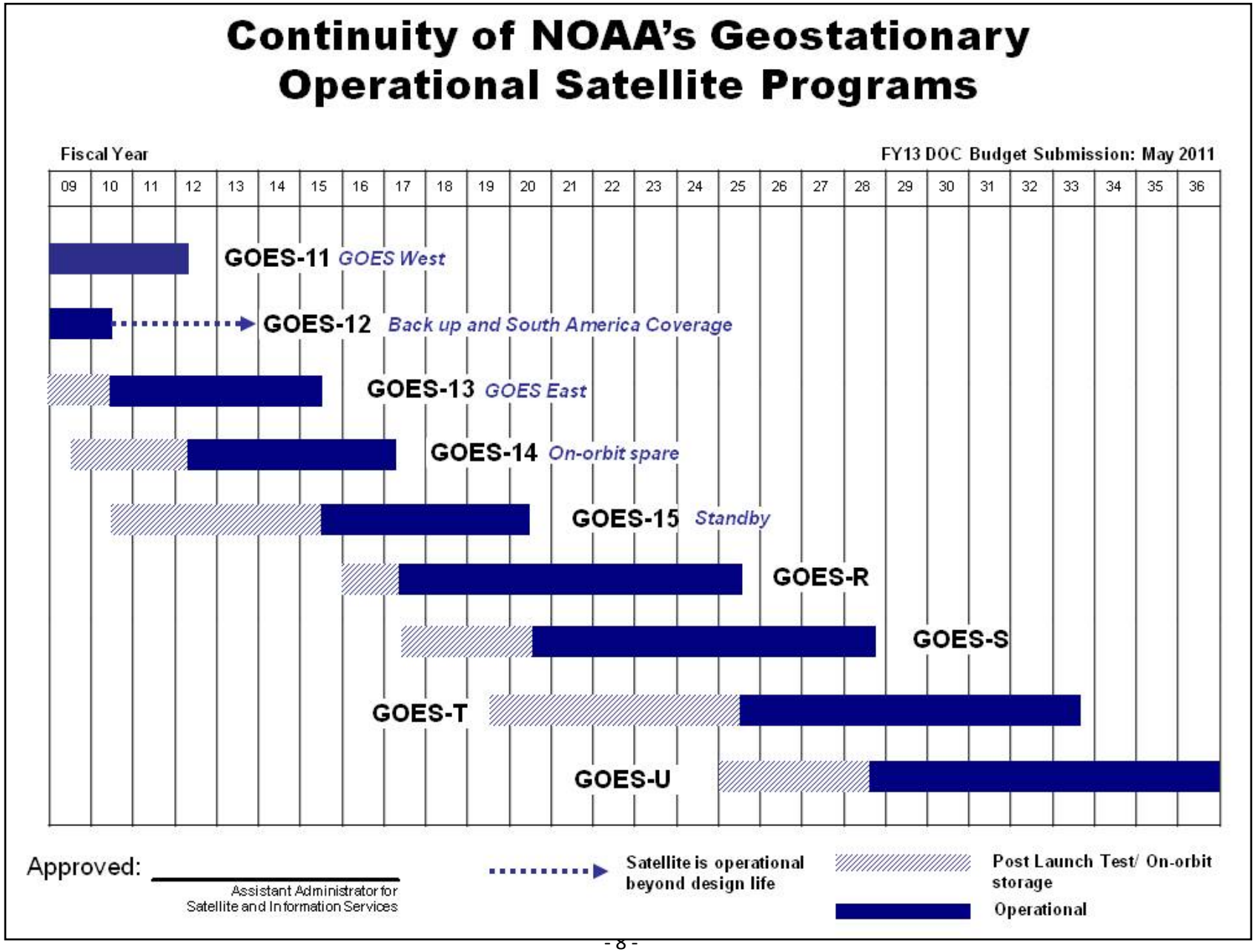
Appendix A: Continuity of NOAA's Geostationary Operational Satellite Programs

Appendix B: Continuity of NOAA's Polar Operational Satellite Programs

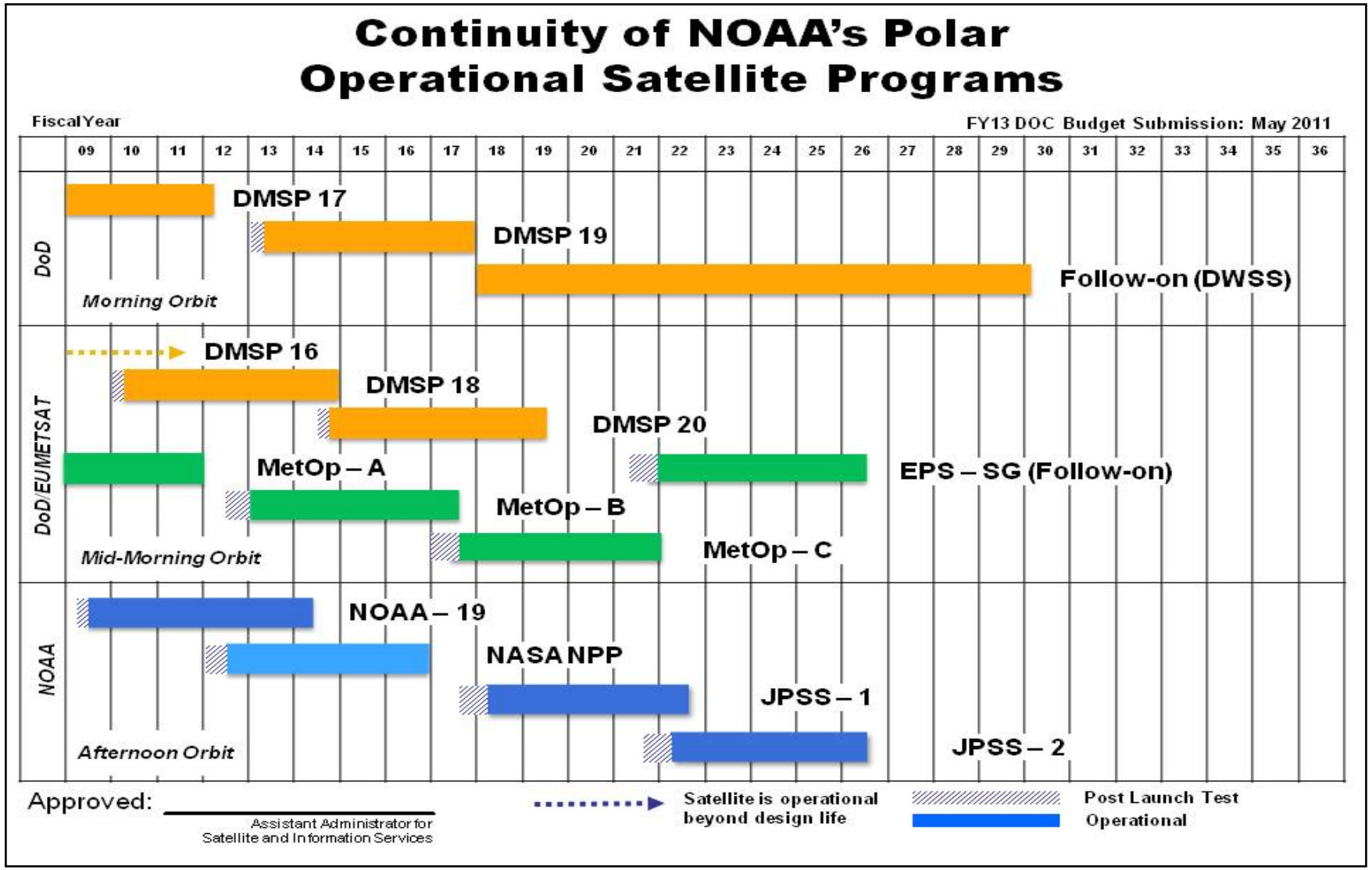
Appendix C: NOAA's Research to Operations Satellite Programs

Appendix D: Example of Unofficial Version

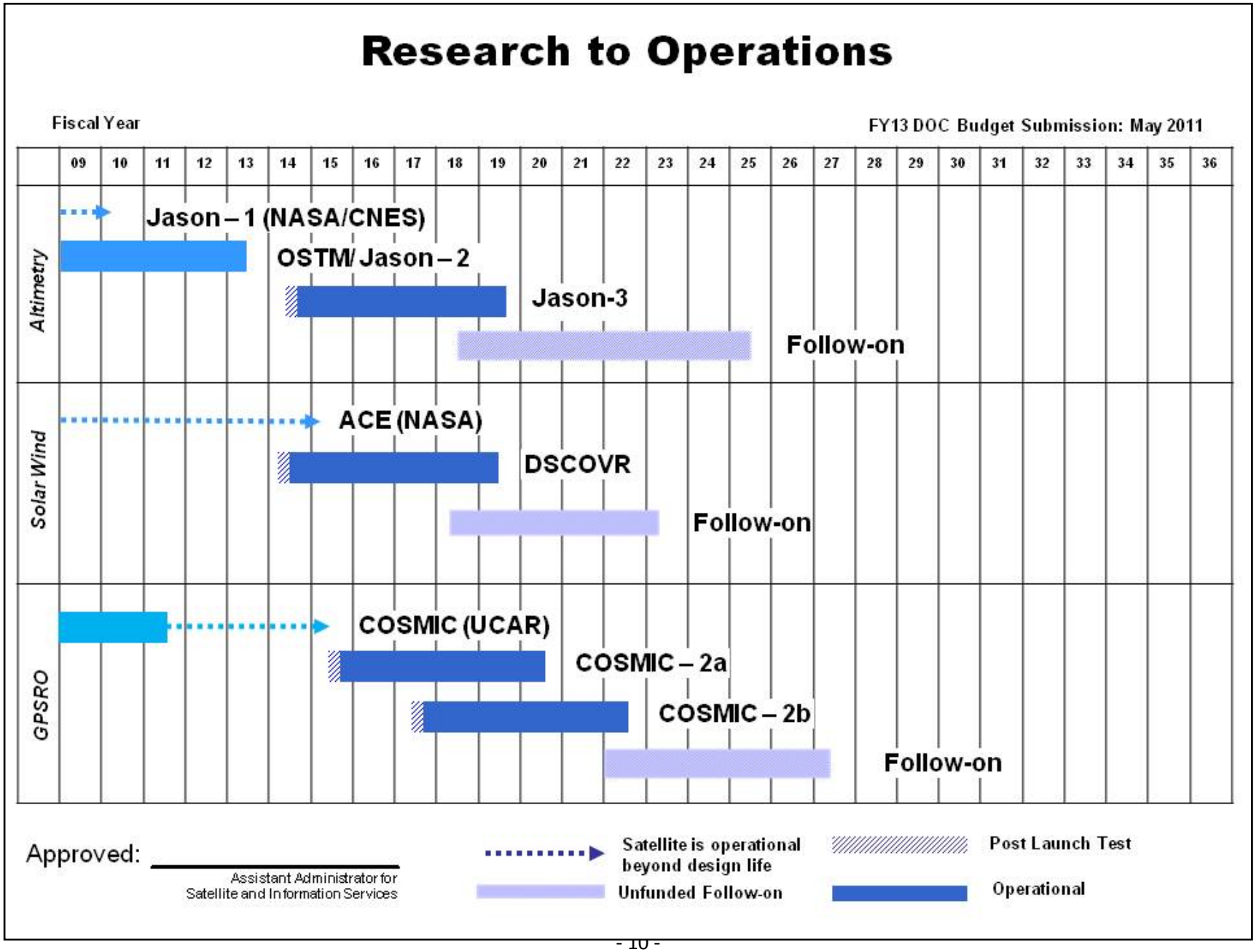
Appendix A: EXAMPLE of Continuity of NOAA's Geostationary Operational Satellite Programs



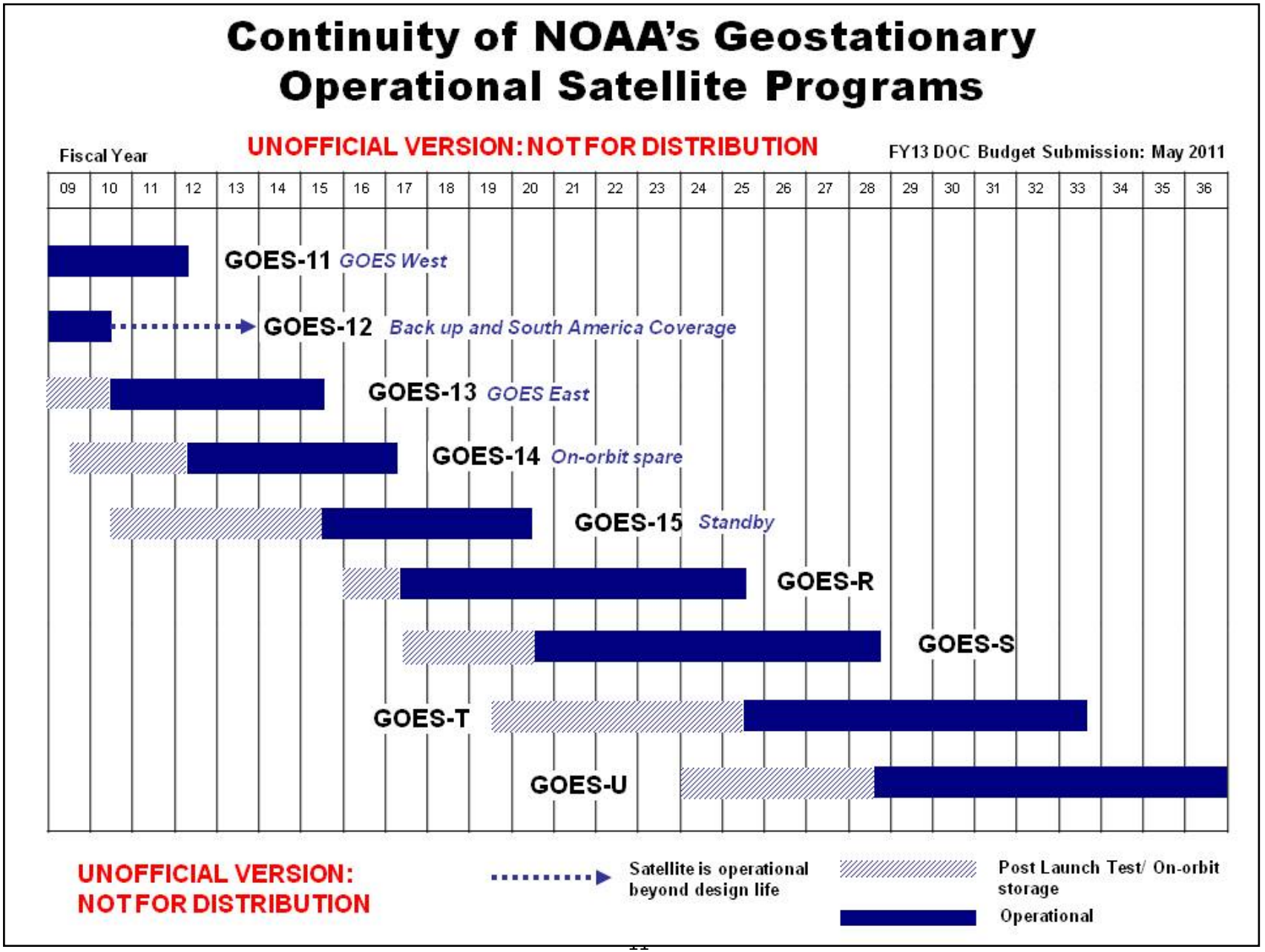
Appendix B: EXAMPLE of Continuity of NOAA's Polar Operational Satellite Programs



Appendix C: EXAMPLE of Research to Operations Satellite Programs



Appendix D: EXAMPLE of "Unofficial Version"



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