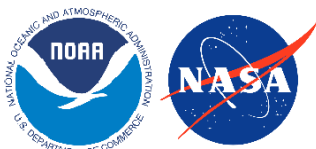


# **NOAA-NASA Satellite Programs and Projects**

## **Management Control Plan (MCP)**

**Version 2.0**

**September 2025**



**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**

Approved by:

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## Management Control Plan Document Change Record

Version	Date	Description	Revised Section(s)
0	12/17/19	Initial Release	
1.0	4/28/23	First Revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sec 1.1: Update to National Space Policy of the United States dated December 9, 2020.</li> <li>• Sec 1.1: More specific references to DOC policies</li> <li>• Sec 2.1: Added reference to NPR 7120.8 but with a statement that 7120.5 is preferred. Also updated Figure 1 to be more readable and color neutral.</li> <li>• Sec 2.2: Figure 2 updated programmatic authority flow to be more consistent with DOC/NOAA policy (NASA role not affected).</li> <li>• Sec 2.3.3: Added section (coordinated with NASA OSMA) to clarify that NESDIS AA assigns mission risk classification for NOAA missions.</li> <li>• Sec. 2.4.2: NASA Directorate Program Management Council (DPMC) signature authority changed from Deputy Associate Administrator for Programs (DAAP) to AA or Deputy AA.</li> <li>• Sec. 2.4.4: Added section to describe role of NESDIS Executive Council (including reference to JASD Director serving as Ex Officio member).</li> <li>• Sec. 3.1: Added paragraph on tailoring/integration of DOC and NASA program milestones.</li> <li>• Sec. 3.1: Corrected numbering error from previous version of MCP which skipped section 3.1.1.</li> <li>• Sec. 3.1.2 (formerly Sec. 3.1.3): Added paragraph describing role of NESDIS Deputy AA for Systems.</li> <li>• Section 3.4: Added language stating that tailoring of LCRs will be documented in Formulation Authorization Document (FAD) or Program/Project Plan.</li> <li>• Section 4.1: Removed specificity regarding approval of PCAs.</li> <li>• Section 4.3: Revised process for definition of program requirements by NOAA.</li> <li>• Section 4.4: Added reference to FAD.</li> <li>• Section 4.5: Added SMD as approver of project plans.</li> </ul>

2.0	9/12/25	Revision to reflect changes in NOAA-NASA working relationship	<p>All sections affected. Major changes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Responsibility for NASA’s oversight and management of program/project elements assigned to NASA will be exercised by Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) rather than NASA’s Science Mission Directorate (SMD) and Joint Agency Satellite Division (JASD).</li> <li>● Either NOAA or NASA may now conduct satellite program and project acquisitions rather than assuming NASA as the primary acquisition agent.</li> <li>● NESDIS will approve all acquisition strategies. For procurements performed by NASA, NESDIS will concur with the Source Selection Authority (SSA) appointed by GSFC, and participate in source evaluations.</li> <li>● Program/project teams will employ streamlined management processes and practices; e.g., single Joint Agency Council (JAC) to replace Center Management Council (CMC)/DPMC and increased flexibility in demonstrating compliance with Department of Commerce milestone requirements.</li> <li>● Increased emphasis on program and project management requirements in relation to applicable DOC Guidebooks. Deemphasized internal agency processes, limiting the MCP to interagency processes and responsibilities.</li> <li>● The <i>NESDIS Processes and Guidelines for Acquisition</i> has been added as a reference for joint program/project procurements.</li> <li>● Removed previous Appendix C (Interagency Agreement NOAA-NASA); new Appendix C added to record previously delegated acquisition authorities to GSFC.</li> </ul>
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This document and subsequent versions are maintained under configuration control by NOAA’s National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS).

## Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Purpose	7
1.2 Context	7
2.0 IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH, PROGRAMMATIC AUTHORITY, INSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE	8
2.1 Implementation Approach	8
2.2 Programmatic Authority	8
2.3 Acquisition Authority	8
2.3.1 Acquisition Strategy Meetings	9
2.3.2 Procurement Strategy Meetings	9
2.3.3 Source Evaluation Boards	9
2.3.4 Performance Monitoring	9
2.4 Institutional Authority	9
2.5 Governance	10
2.6 Status Reporting	11
3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	11
3.1 NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)	11
3.2 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	12
3.3 Joint Programs/Projects	13
4.0 PROGRAM BASELINE DOCUMENTATION	13
4.1 Program Commitments	13
4.2 Interagency Agreements (IAA)	13
4.3 Program Level Requirements	13
4.4 Program Plan	13
4.5 Project Plan	14
4.6 Review Plan	14
5. BUDGET PLANNING AND EXECUTION PROCESS	14
6. STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT	14
7. INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT	14
APPENDIX A: Acronyms	15
APPENDIX B: NOAA-NASA Mandatory Meeting Attendees	17
APPENDIX C: Prior Agreements and Acquisition Authority Delegations	18

## **Table of Tables**

Table 1: Acronyms	16
Table 2: NOAA-NASA Mandatory Meeting Attendees	18
Table 3: Prior Agreements and Acquisition Authority Delegations	19

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Purpose

The National Space Policy of the United States dated December 9, 2020 states, “NOAA may utilize NASA as the acquisition agent for operational environmental satellites for [atmospheric and space weather forecasting] activities and programs.” This Management Control Plan (MCP) documents the high-level governance of the NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) satellite programs throughout their lifecycles that leverage NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) as an acquisition agent. This MCP codifies methods and procedures agreed upon by NESDIS and GSFC management to ensure clarity of communications and the consistent implementation of a formal and disciplined program management process across different programs and projects. It defines the NESDIS-GSFC intra-and inter-organizational relationships, authorities, roles, and responsibilities, and governance structure. Specific program- and project-level details will be documented in Program and Project Plans, as well as other program and project documents/plans. *It is possible that GSFC’s role could be a subset of what would typically be considered a project (e.g., an instrument). For the purposes of this MCP, such an effort will be treated as a project.*

Adherence to this MCP is consistent with applicable Department of Commerce (DOC) Waterfall and Agile Guidebooks, which satisfy DOC requirements that major systems institute a formal requirements process, institute formal program management discipline, and ensure proper DOC oversight and insight on major systems.

## 1.2 Context

The NOAA-NASA MCP defines the general governance and management approach for all NOAA programs/projects using reimbursable agreements to leverage GSFC as an acquisition agent (hereinafter referred to as “joint programs/projects”). Each joint program/project will be traceable to an Interagency Agreement (IAA), and will have its own program/project-specific governing documents such as Program and Project Plans (as described in Section 4.0).

All existing programs and projects will transition to the new governance model while continuing their existing production procurements; changes may be reflected in updated program and project plans. The only exception to this change in governance is NOAA’s Space Weather Follow On at Lagrange Point 1 mission in pre-launch activities. For all other joint programs and projects, in the event of a conflict between preexisting program/project plans and this MCP, the terms of this MCP will govern. New joint programs and projects will be initiated in accordance with this MCP.

This revision to the MCP is responsive to 2025 Administration direction to achieve greater efficiency through the streamlining of processes and management. Rather than terminate or restructure reimbursable agreements, the NASA Associate Administrator (AA) issued a memo, “Delegation of Authority for Joint NOAA and NASA Programs,” delegating NASA authority over NOAA-NASA programs from NASA Headquarters to GSFC on August 12, 2025. This MCP constitutes a significant change to NOAA and NASA governance with the removal of NASA’s Science Mission Directorate (SMD) and Joint Agency Satellite Division (JASD) from oversight and management of NOAA programs.

Throughout this document, there are multiple references to NOAA's Assistant Administrator (AA) for Satellite and Information Services, herein referred to as the NESDIS AA, and the GSFC Director. Those references should be understood to include any staff to whom they may choose to delegate their authority, such as the NESDIS Deputy AA for Systems (DAAS) or GSFC Deputy Director.

## **2.0 IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH, PROGRAMMATIC AUTHORITY, ACQUISITION AUTHORITY, INSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE**

### **2.1 Implementation Approach**

The approach to initiate, plan, design, produce, operate, maintain, and dispose of joint programs/projects will be in accordance with applicable DOC Guidebooks. Acquisitions will be conducted in accordance with NESDIS-PD-1120.1, *Processes and Guidelines for Acquisition*. NESDIS-PD-1120.1 requires that technical, cost, and schedule baselines be established. The content of those baselines will be defined in the Program/Project Plan. Other agencies' policies and procedures may be drawn upon to inform the development of those baselines to ensure mission success and obtain best value for the Government; reference examples include NASA Procedural Requirements (NPR) 7120.5, NASA Space Flight Program and Project Management Requirements, Department of Defense Directive 5000.01, The Defense Acquisition System, or equivalent. All procedural tailoring, which is encouraged, will be documented in the Program/Project Plan and must be consistent with DOC guidance.

### **2.2 Programmatic Authority**

Programmatic authority is the authority to make decisions on requirements, architecture, cost, and schedule of programs/projects.

The NOAA Administrator delegates programmatic authority to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Environmental Observation and Prediction (ASEOP) and Deputy Under Secretary for Operations (DUSO) for the implementation of all environmental observations and prediction, including satellite development programs. The ASEOP (or DUSO) delegates appropriate authorities to the NESDIS AA, who provides programmatic direction to the NESDIS Office Directors (OD), who then provides programmatic direction to Project Managers (PMs).

Consistent with the flow of programmatic authority, funding will flow from NESDIS to the responsible program. Funding will flow next to the implementing organizations per governmental IAA standard practices.

### **2.3 Acquisition Authority**

NOAA approves the overall acquisition framework for its portfolio as part of its DOC Milestone process. Acquisition authority at NASA flows from the Administrator to the Agency Assistant Administrator for Procurement, the Senior Procurement Executive (SPE).

Joint program/project procurements valued at \$500 million or less are delegated by the SPE to GSFC Head of Contracting Activity (HCA). The SPE may delegate procurements above this threshold on an individual procurement basis. Appendix C includes a list of standing delegations for joint programs/projects.

### **2.3.1 Acquisition Strategy Meetings**

Individual joint programs/projects are responsible for formulating initial acquisition strategy. GSFC Director of Flight Projects with concurrence from the NESDIS DAAS makes the need determination for a joint program or project Acquisition Strategy Meeting (ASM). The NASA SPE delegates the Convening Authority for ASMs to the GSFC Director for joint NOAA-NASA programs and projects. When GSFC convenes the ASM, the meeting will include, but is not limited to, NASA SPE, NESDIS AA, GSFC senior leaders, GSFC HCA, GSFC Chief Counsel, GSFC Chief Financial Officer (CFO), program/project management, and other NASA Center senior leaders from each participating NASA organization.

The NESDIS AA approves all acquisition strategies with GSFC Director concurrence; the NASA SPE retains final signature authority on acquisition strategy.

### **2.3.2 Procurement Strategy Meetings**

Procurement Strategy Meetings (PSM) are conducted for each stand-alone procurement in excess of \$50 million. Following concurrence by the NESDIS DAAS, GSFC's Director appoints the Source Selection Authority (SSA), who serves as the approval authority for each Procurement Strategy. GSFC will conduct PSMs on-site for all delegated procurements and may also conduct PSMs for non-delegated procurements. PSMs will include, but are not limited to, NESDIS Leadership, GSFC Flight Projects Directorate leadership and program/project management, HCA, and NASA's SPE (for non-delegated actions).

### **2.3.3 Source Evaluation Boards**

Source Evaluations Boards will be appointed by the SSA. NASA will solicit NOAA civil servant participants for each board. Additionally, NESDIS Leadership will be invited to all Source Selection Briefings.

### **2.3.4 Performance Monitoring (Performance Evaluation Boards and Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System)**

GSFC Director of Flight Projects serves as the Fee Determining Official (FDO) and appoints the Performance Evaluation Boards (PEB). Each PEB will include a NOAA civil servant. Additionally, NASA will brief NESDIS on award fee decisions and rationales. For non-Cost Plus Award Fee (CPAF) contracts, NASA will notify NESDIS if the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) category ratings drops by two adjectival levels or for any CPARS ratings below Satisfactory for any given contract.

## **2.4 Institutional Authority**

Institutional authority is defined as the authority to ensure that technical, policy, and other institutional standards are maintained during the execution of programs. Institutional standards define how NESDIS and GSFC manage and execute activities, and are independent of any

particular program or project. Institutional requirements may respond to Federal statute, regulation, treaty, or Executive order.

Both NESDIS and GSFC exercise institutional authority on joint programs/ projects. NESDIS and GSFC are responsible for ensuring that their own standards are maintained on joint programs/projects and are documented in program/project plans, when applicable. In the event of a direct conflict between any applicable NESDIS and GSFC institutional standards, the NESDIS standard will take precedence unless an alternate approach is documented in the Program/Project Plan. Institutional standards may be tailored for specific programs/projects. Any such tailoring is documented in each Program/Project Plan.

GSFC has been delegated institutional authority for NASA, representing the agency in all governing management councils, milestone reviews, and approval of products. Signature authority of the NASA Associate Administrator is reserved for when decisions are raised from the NOAA level to the DOC level, unless otherwise delegated on a case-by-case basis. NASA authority will no longer flow through the SMD. The flow of authority and governance may be tailored or further delegated based on the specific needs of individual programs/projects, to be documented in a delegation memorandum and distributed to all stakeholders and captured in corresponding Program and Project Plans.

An aspect of institutional authority that warrants particular attention is Technical authority (TA). For GSFC, the institutional TA organizations (Engineering, Safety and Mission Assurance, and Health and Medical) support programs/projects. GSFC's Director is responsible for establishing and maintaining Center TA policies and practices, consistent with Agency policies and standards. The TA process allows team members to elevate a technical disagreement to the appropriate level of technical authority for resolution. For the portions of joint programs/projects assigned to GSFC, GSFC's Director provides final TA recommendations with concurrence by the NESDIS Chief Engineer to the NESDIS AA, who is the final institutional decision authority.

The NESDIS DAAS has the authority to determine the mission risk tolerance for joint programs/projects, after consultation with the NOAA-NASA team.

## **2.5 Governance**

The governance for joint programs/projects is exercised by two councils: the NOAA-NASA Agency-level Program Management Council (APMC) and a Joint Agency Council (JAC). Memberships of each council are found in Appendix B.

The NOAA-NASA APMC provides executive and strategic oversight of all NOAA programs and projects being implemented in partnership with NASA. It is a joint council responsible for providing executive oversight and assessment of NOAA Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA) where NASA is a partner and serves as the acquisition agent. The council serves as NOAA's decision forum for satellite mission milestones and external commitments, unless delegated to NESDIS. The APMC is co-chaired by the NOAA Deputy Under Secretary for Operations (DUSO) and GSFC Director (or alternates as designated). The NOAA Administrator has final decision and signature authorities with required concurrence by the NESDIS AA.

The JAC fulfills the prior role of GSFC's Center Management Council (CMC) for joint GSFC programs/projects. For decisional reviews, the NESDIS AA and GSFC Director co-chair; the NESDIS AA ultimately makes a recommendation to the APMC with GSFC Director

concurrence. For routine status reviews, the JAC is co-chaired by the GSFC Deputy Director and NESDIS DAAS.

The JAC will be the primary means for program/project insight by NESDIS and GSFC leadership. It also serves as the governing body that informs the joint agency position for DOC milestones, or any intermediate governance/decision body. The JAC will also convene independent assessments as defined by approved Program/Project Review Plans. Finally, the JAC will serve as the primary forum for NESDIS to notify GSFC of changes in program/project scope and commitments.

## **2.6 Status Reporting**

Joint programs and projects conduct regular (typically monthly) status reporting to the JAC utilizing GSFC's Monthly Status Review (MSR) processes, unless directed otherwise by the JAC.

Joint programs and projects will also conduct regular status reporting to the NOAA-NASA APMC. The APMC will convene quarterly or as additionally required for decision approval.

## **3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **3.1 NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service**

NOAA is an agency of the executive branch of the Federal government of the United States within DOC and has a responsibility to the nation for understanding and predicting changes in climate, weather, ocean and coasts. This includes the responsibility for building and operating the nation's weather satellites.

NESDIS is responsible for providing timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment, and quality of life. To fulfill its responsibilities, NESDIS:

- a. Acquires and manages the Nation's operational environmental satellites
- b. Provides, archives, and stewards data and information services including Earth system monitoring
- c. Performs official assessments of the environment
- d. Conducts related research

The NESDIS AA is responsible for developing and operating civilian satellite remote sensing systems and facilitating the acquisition, processing, dissemination, and exchange of global environmental data per the guidance and direction of NOAA. The NESDIS AA provides leadership, strategic vision and management oversight of all NOAA-NASA programs/projects and is responsible for the overall success of the NOAA satellite enterprise. The NESDIS AA has the responsibility and authority to approve the NESDIS-Level Requirements (NLR), and all official actions related to the NLR for the NOAA satellite enterprise.

The NESDIS AA delegates the responsibility for implementation of joint programs/projects to the NESDIS ODs. The NESDIS AA will approve Program Plans and Program Review Plans, which will include the program's approach for compliance with DOC, NOAA, and NESDIS life cycle review (LCR)/Milestone requirements. The NESDIS AA will coordinate with DOC and NOAA leadership for any tailoring, including delegation of milestone decision authority, as applicable.

Specifically, for those responsibilities assigned to NOAA, NESDIS provides:

- 1) Strategic direction and management of programs/projects, and defining program and project requirements
- 2) Determination of allocation of program and project scope and resources between NOAA and NASA
- 3) Final approval authority for acquisition strategy
- 4) Decision authority (NESDIS AA) on Technical Authority issues raised by GSFC, with concurrence by the NESDIS Chief Engineer
- 5) Mission risk tolerance (NESDIS DAAS) for joint programs and projects
- 6) Decision authority for NASA-led mishap investigations
- 7) Final decision authority for mission readiness, and operational ground system and personnel readiness
- 8) Procurement expertise and acquisition support when retaining responsibilities of the acquisition agent
- 9) Leadership for program budget development for fiscal year and life cycle in accordance with DOC/NOAA processes
- 10) Facilities and necessary infrastructure, as required for joint program personnel
- 11) Leadership and coordination on Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, and Outreach within NOAA and between NOAA and NASA
- 12) Manages services/agreements that involve other NOAA organizations

### **3.2 National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

NASA is an independent agency of the executive branch of the Federal government of the United States responsible for the civilian space program, as well as aeronautics and aerospace research.

NASA GSFC's Director is responsible for execution of all NASA responsibilities within the IAAs, this MCP, and Program/Project Plans to meet NOAA mission requirements.

Specifically, for those responsibilities assigned to NASA, GSFC provides:

- 1) Insight and institutional support for effective and efficient implementation of programs and projects
- 2) Program and project management best practices, including concurring with Program/Project Plans and Review Plans
- 3) Procurement expertise and acquisition support, including when assigned to serve as the acquisition agent. Facilitate NOAA participation in acquisition and contract execution activities including but not limited to source selection boards and award fee performance evaluation boards
- 4) Provide budget formulation and budget execution services, as well as appropriate financial reporting for NOAA
- 5) Support sustainment activities, as required by NOAA
- 6) Facilities (including assignments and prioritization), co-locating joint personnel from both agencies whenever requested and feasible
- 7) Technical Authority (TA) for scope allocated to NASA, including leading technical reviews associated with the TA process
- 8) Leads mishap investigations in accordance with NASA institutional procedures, with NOAA as the decisional authority
- 9) Support to Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, Education, and Outreach within NASA and

between NOAA and NASA

- 10) Manages services/agreements that involve other NASA centers or NASA Headquarters (e.g., launch services, orbital debris analyses)

### **3.3 Joint Programs/Projects**

Joint programs/projects are led by a NESDIS OD, who is ultimately responsible for the successful implementation of the program and associated projects.

The OD will recommend to the NESDIS AA and GSFC Director the role of GSFC in program/project activities, including GSFC staffing and facility requirements.

The OD will recommend membership of independent and lifecycle review teams to the NESDIS DAAS for approval with concurrence from GSFC Director on program-level review teams and GSFC Director of Flight Projects on project-level review teams.

The OD will approve Project Plans and Project Review Plans for subordinate projects, and will coordinate with the NESDIS AA for any LCR/Milestone tailoring.

## **4.0 PROGRAM BASELINE DOCUMENTATION**

The MCP is an applicable document for each Program/Project Plan.

### **4.1 Program Commitments**

NOAA programs are baselined consistent with DOC guidance. The life cycle milestone compliance approach for each program/project will be described in the applicable Program/Project Plan. This will include how DOC milestone requirements will be addressed. The Program's Life Cycle Cost and launch commitment dates will be documented in milestone decision memoranda (MDM).

### **4.2 Interagency Agreements**

Federal law requires that an IAA be executed if joint activity between agencies requires a transfer of funds. The IAA model was developed by the Department of Treasury Financial Management Service (FMS) and OMB. The standard IAA consists of two processes, the General Terms and Conditions (GT&C) and Funding Orders and is executed through the Federally mandated G-Invoicing system. The GT&C specifies the scope of the agreement.

### **4.3 Program-Level Requirements**

NESDIS observation requirements are approved by the NOAA Observing System Council (NOSC) and captured in the NLR document. The program requirements/observational objectives are derived from the NLR by NESDIS, approved by the NESDIS AA and OD, and configuration managed by NESDIS.

### **4.4 Program Plan**

The OD is responsible for the development and maintenance of a Program Plan to document the environment in which the program operates, governance and decision authorities, and the requirements levied on the program to implement, as well as the high-level requirements

allocated from the program to its projects. The Program Plan is approved by the NESDIS AA with concurrence by GSFC's Director.

#### **4.5 Project Plan**

PMs are responsible for the development of a Project Plan to document the project's implementation, requirements, governance and decision authorities, constraints, and risk posture, as applicable. It also defines the project's objectives, technical and management approach, and commitments of the project to the program. It will also address how *NESDIS-PR-1120.1*, *NESDIS Processes and Guidelines for Acquisition*, will inform the project's acquisitions. The Project Plan is approved by the OD with concurrence by GSFC Director of Flight Projects.

#### **4.6 Review Plan**

Each joint program/project will also produce a Review Plan (either as a standalone document or as part of the Program/Project Plan) that documents all levels of independent, lifecycle, and lower-level reviews, including the convening and decision authorities and review team membership. Generally, the NESDIS DAAS and GSFC's Director will be the convening authorities with the NESDIS DAAS approving the program-level Review Plan; the OD will approve project-level Review Plans. The GSFC Director will review Program Review Plans for concurrence; the GSFC Director of Flight Projects will review the Project Review Plans for concurrence.

### **5. BUDGET PLANNING AND EXECUTION PROCESS**

The OD is responsible for budget planning and execution and will follow NOAA's processes for the development, submission, and tracking of annual budgets. For any questions on NOAA's budget planning and execution process, the OD should reach out to NESDIS CFO/Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). GSFC will participate in the budget process by providing consultation regarding inputs to NOAA's Strategy, Evaluation and Execution (SEE) process. The OD will report budget execution status in accordance with monthly obligation and cost plans, and monthly earned value reports.

### **6. STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT**

NOAA will lead stakeholder and public engagement including: responding to congressional inquiries and reporting; engaging with international partners, OMB, and public affairs. NASA will provide support as needed/requested.

### **7. INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT**

Each Agency will support program review and audit activities conducted by independent oversight organizations (e.g., the Government Accountability Office (GAO)). Each agency will follow its own processes for oversight by Agency-specific oversight (e.g., the Office of the Inspector General (OIG)). Cross-agency audit/inspection/review activities will be initiated, coordinated, and conducted through the subject Agency's oversight office (e.g., OIG).

## APPENDIX A: Acronyms

Abbreviation	Definition
AA	(NOAA) Assistant Administrator (ex. NESDIS' Assistant Administrator for Satellite and Information Services) (NASA) Associate Administrator
APMC	Agency-level Program Management Council
ASEOP	Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Environmental Observation and Prediction (NOAA)
ASM	Acquisition Strategy Meeting
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CMC	Center Management Council
CPAF	Cost Plus Award Fee
CPARS	Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System
DAAS	Deputy Assistant Administrator for Systems (NESDIS)
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DPMC	Directorate Program Management Council
DUSO	Deputy Under Secretary for Operations
FAD	Formulation Authorization Document
FDO	Fee Determining Official
FPD	Flight Projects Directorate
FMS	Financial Management Service
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA)
GT&C	General Terms and Conditions
HCA	Head of Contracting Activity (NASA GSFC)
IAA	Interagency Agreement
JAC	Joint Agency Council
JASD	Joint Agency Satellite Division
LCR	Life Cycle Review (NESDIS)
MCP	Management Control Plan
MDA	Milestone Decision Authority
MDM	Milestone Decision Memoranda
MSR	Monthly Status Review
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOSC	NOAA Observing Systems Council
NPR	NASA Procedural Requirements
NRL	NESDIS-Level Requirements

OD	Office Director (NESDIS)
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PEB	Performance Evaluation Board
PM	Project Manager
PSM	Procurement Strategy Meeting
SEE	Strategy, Evaluation and Execution
SMD	Science Mission Directorate
SPE	Senior Procurement Executive (NASA)
SSA	Source Selection Authority
SWFO-L1	Space Weather Follow On at Lagrange Point 1
TA	Technical Authority

## APPENDIX B: NOAA-NASA Mandatory Meeting Attendees

Meeting	Mandatory Attendees or Designee
NOAA-NASA Agency-level Program Management Council (APMC)	<p>NOAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator, <i>final decision authority</i></li> <li>● NOAA Deputy Under Secretary for Operations (DUSO), <i>co-chair</i></li> <li>● AA for Satellite and Information Services</li> <li>● Program/project's NESDIS Office Director</li> </ul> <p><i>Refer to NOAA Program Management Council (PMC) Terms of Reference (TOR) for additional attendees.</i></p> <p>NASA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GSFC Director, <i>co-chair</i></li> </ul>
Decisional Joint Agency Council (JAC)	<p>NOAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Assistant Administrator for Satellite and Information Services, <i>co-chair</i></li> <li>● Deputy Assistant Administrator for Systems (DAAS) and NESDIS Office Directors (i.e., Geostationary Earth Observations, Chief Financial Officer, Assistant Chief Information Officer, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>NASA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GSFC Director, <i>co-chair</i></li> <li>● GSFC Center Management Council (CMC)</li> </ul>
Non-Decisional JAC	<p>NOAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Deputy Assistant Administrator for Systems (DAAS), <i>co-chair</i></li> <li>● NESDIS Office Directors (i.e., Geostationary Earth Observations, Chief Financial Officer, Assistant Chief Information Officer, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>NASA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GSFC Deputy Director, <i>co-chair</i></li> <li>● GSFC CMC</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX C: Standing Agreements and Acquisition Authority Delegations

Program/Project	Delegation Agreement
Geostationary Extended Observations (GeoXO) Program	<p>NASA's Senior Procurement Executive (SPE) delegated acquisition authority to GSFC Head of Contracting Activity (HCA) for the associated contracts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GeoXO Imager (GXI) instrument acquisition on February 14, 2022.</li> <li>● GeoXO Hyperspectral Infrared Sounder (GXS) instrument acquisition on October 14, 2022.</li> <li>● GeoXO Lightning Mapper (LMX), Atmospheric Composition (ACX), and Ocean Color (OCX) instrument acquisitions on January 5, 2023.</li> <li>● GeoXO spacecraft acquisition on January 5, 2023.</li> </ul>
Space Weather Next (SW Next) Program: Space Weather Observations at Lagrange 1 to Advance Readiness (SOLAR) Project	<p>NASA's SPE delegated acquisition authority for the SOLAR spacecraft procurement to GSFC HCA, which was held on December 18, 2023.</p> <p>All other procurements including instruments and launch vehicle were delegated and approved by SMD and NESDIS on September 28, 2023 (with NASA SPE in attendance).</p>
Near Earth Orbit Network (NEON) Program: Series-1 Project	<p>October 17, 2023: NASA AA delegated Pre-Acquisition Strategy Meeting (ASM) and ASM authority to NASA Science Mission Directorate (SMD) AA.</p> <p>June 28, 2024: SMD convened a Decision-Framing Meeting and determined that an ASM would not be necessary.</p>