Thriving on Our Changing Planet

A Decadal Strategy for Earth Observation from Space

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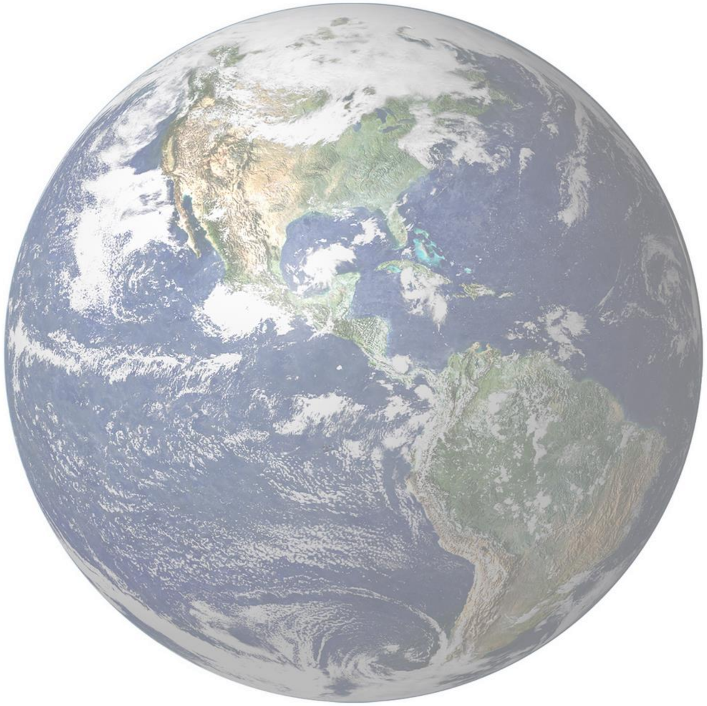

A report of the
Decadal Survey for Earth Science and Applications from Space
Released: 5 January 2018

Report available at: http://www.nas.edu/esas2017

Quick Summary: Recommendations

1 VISION & STRATEGY

"Thriving on our Changing Planet"

2 SCIENCE & APPLICATIONS

Address **35 key science/applications questions,** from among hundreds suggested. Those with objectives prioritized as most important fell into **six categories**:

- Coupling of the Water and Energy Cycles
- Ecosystem Change
- Extending & Improving Weather and Air Quality Forecasts
- Sea Level Rise
- Reducing Climate Uncertainty & Informing Societal Response
- Surface Dynamics, Geological Hazards and Disasters

3 OBSERVATIONS

Augment the **Program of Record** with **eight priority observables**:

- **Five** that are specified to be implemented:
  - *Aerosols*
  - *Clouds, Convection, & Precipitation*
  - *Mass Change*
  - *Surface Biology & Geology*
  - *Surface Deformation & Change*
- **Three** others to be selected competitively from among seven candidates
- Structure **new NASA mission program elements** to accomplish this
- Methods for new NASA capabilities to be **leveraged by NOAA and USGS**

4 PROGRAMMATICS

- CROSS-AGENCY
- NASA
  - Flight
  - Technology
  - Applications
- NOAA
- USGS

What We Were Asked to Do

OVERARCHING TASKS

- Assess **progress from 2007**
- Develop a prioritized list of top-level **science and application objectives** for 2017-2027
- Identify gaps and opportunities in the **programs of record** at NASA, NOAA, and USGS
- Recommend approaches to facilitate the development of a robust, resilient, and appropriately balanced U.S. **program of Earth observations** from space

GENERAL & AGENCY-SPECIFIC TASKS

- **Cross-Agency**
  - Enabling activities
  - Partnerships & synergies
- **NASA**
  - Program balance and scope
  - Ventures flight element
  - Decision principles and measurement continuity
- **NOAA and USGS**
  - Non-traditional observation sources
  - On-ramp of scientific advances
  - Research-to-operations
  - Technology replacement/infusion

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MOLLY K. MACAULEY [Deceased], (Member, 12/1/2015 -- 7/8/2016) Resources for the Future

National Academies
- Space Studies Board (lead)
- Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate
- Board on Earth Sciences and Resource
- Ocean Studies Board
- Polar Research Board
- Water Sciences and Technology Board

Panels

Global Hydrological Cycles and Water Resources

Co-Chairs: Jeff Dozier, UC Santa Barbara and Ana Barros, Duke University

The movement, distribution, and availability of water and how these are changing over time

Weather and Air Quality: Minutes to Subseasonal

Co-Chairs: Steve Ackerman, University of Wisconsin and Nancy Baker, NRL

Atmospheric Dynamics, Thermodynamics, Chemistry, and their interactions at land and ocean interfaces

Marine and Terrestrial Ecosystems and Natural Resource Management

Co-Chairs: Compton (Jim) Tucker, NASA GSFC and Jim Yoder, WHOI

Biogeochemical Cycles, Ecosystem Functioning, Biodiversity, and factors that influence health and ecosystem services

Climate Variability and Change: Seasonal to Centennial

Co-Chairs: Carol Anne Clayson, WHOI and Venkatachalam (Ram) Ramaswamy, NOAA GFDL

Forcings and Feedbacks of the Ocean, Atmosphere, Land, and Cryosphere within the Coupled Climate System

Earth Surface and Interior: Dynamics and Hazards

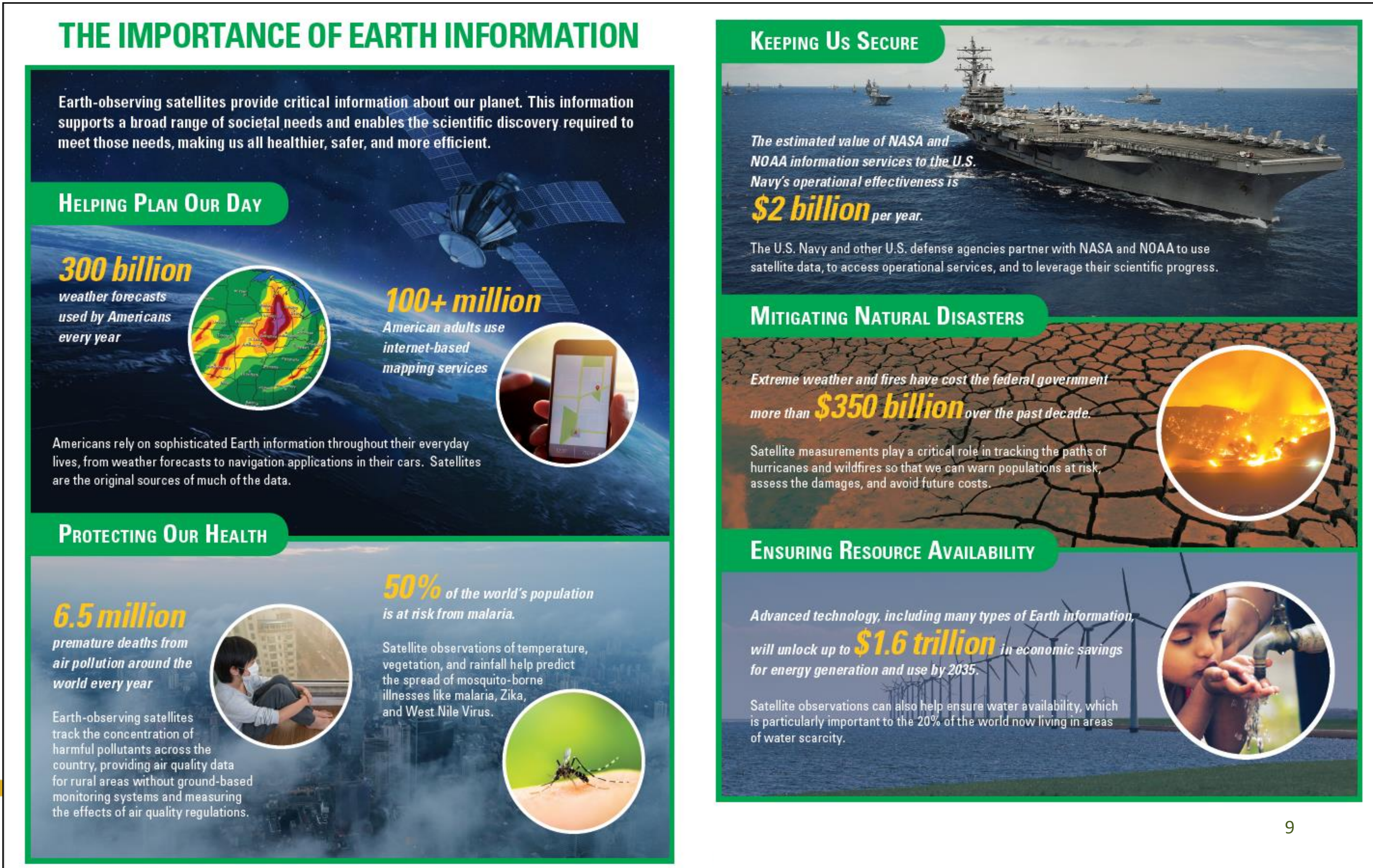
Co-Chairs: Dave Sandwell, Scripps and Doug Burbank, UC Santa Barbara

Core, mantle, lithosphere, and surface processes, system interactions, and the hazards they generate

Comparison to ESAS 2007

- **Prioritization Method.** Prioritize science and applications instead of missions
- **Operational**. NOAA's operational system was not considered in this report
- **Budget Resources.** Align with planned budgets instead of aspirational
- **Large Missions.** Avoid having one recommended activity grow at expense of all others
- **Innovation.** Consider "new space" technology and business ideas
- **Policy.** Existence of recent high-level US government policy guidance regarding Earth observations
- **International.** Increased recognition of important role of international partners

Earth Information is Increasingly Critical to *Thriving* on our Planet



THE IMPORTANCE OF EARTH INFORMATION

Earth-observing satellites provide critical information about our planet. This information supports a broad range of societal needs and enables the scientific discovery required to meet those needs, making us all healthier, safer, and more efficient.

Helping Plan Our Day

300 billion *weather forecasts used by Americans every year*

100+ million *American adults use internet-based mapping services*

Americans rely on sophisticated Earth information throughout their everyday lives, from weather forecasts to navigation applications in their cars. Satellites are the original sources of much of the data.

Protecting Our Health

6.5 million *premature deaths from air pollution around the world every year*

Earth-observing satellites track the concentration of harmful pollutants across the country, providing air quality data for rural areas without ground-based monitoring systems and measuring the effects of air quality regulations.

50% *of the world's population is at risk from malaria.*

Satellite observations of temperature, vegetation, and rainfall help predict the spread of mosquito-borne illnesses like malaria, Zika, and West Nile Virus.

Keeping Us Secure

The estimated value of NASA and NOAA information services to the U.S. Navy's operational effectiveness is ***$2 billion*** *per year.*

The U.S. Navy and other U.S. defense agencies partner with NASA and NOAA to use satellite data, to access operational services, and to leverage their scientific progress.

Mitigating Natural Disasters

Extreme weather and fires have cost the federal government more than ***$350 billion*** *over the past decade.*

Satellite measurements play a critical role in tracking the paths of hurricanes and wildfires so that we can warn populations at risk, assess the damages, and avoid future costs.

Ensuring Resource Availability

Advanced technology, including many types of Earth information, will unlock up to ***$1.6 trillion*** *in economic savings for energy generation and use by 2035.*

Satellite observations can also help ensure water availability, which is particularly important to the 20% of the world now living in areas of water scarcity.

A Paradigm and a Challenge

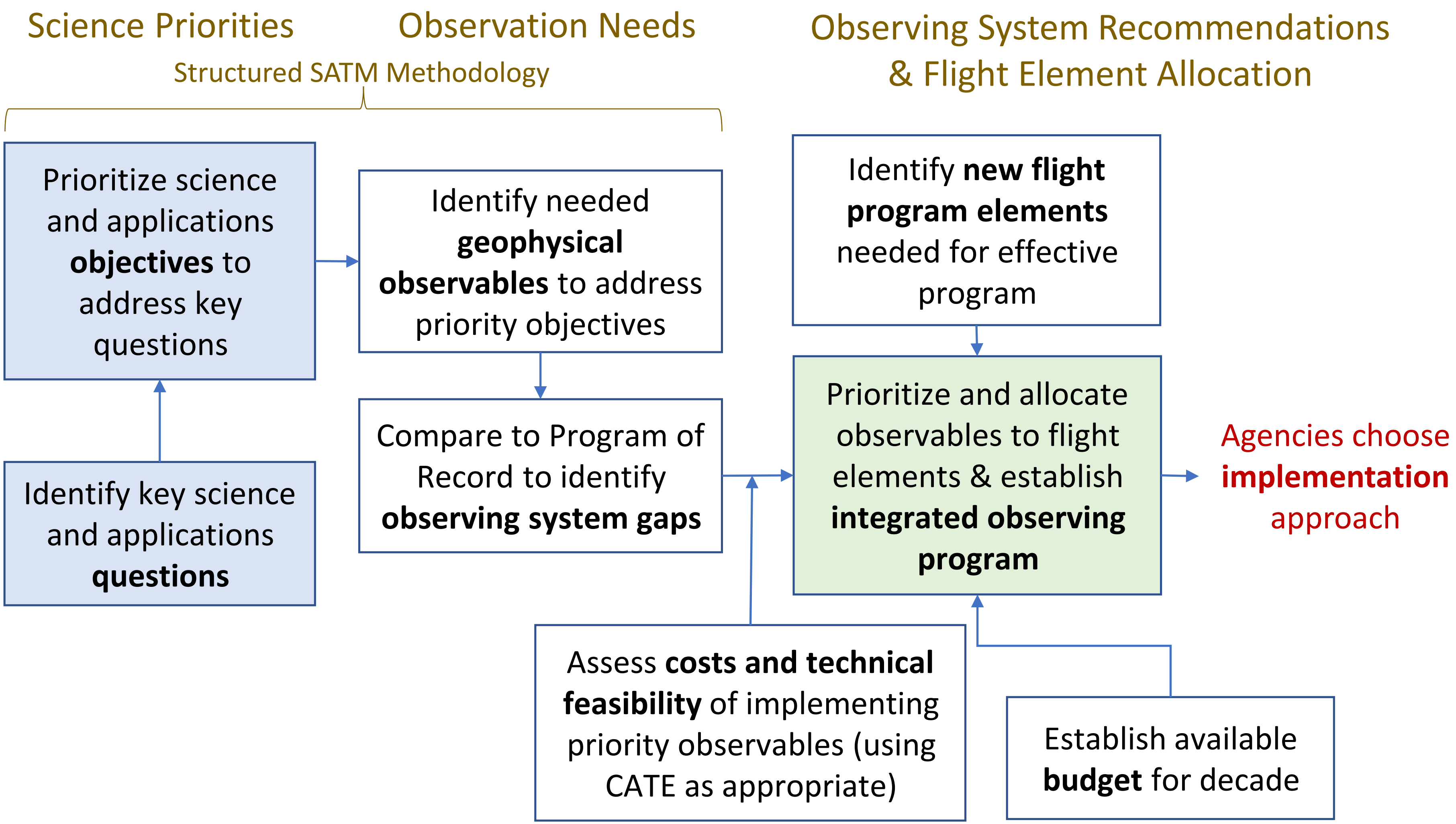
Earth Science and Applications Paradigm for the Coming Decade

Earth science and derived Earth information have become an integral component of our daily lives, our business successes, and society's capacity to thrive. Extending this societal progress requires that we focus on understanding and reliably predicting the many ways our planet is changing.

Decadal Community Challenge

Pursue increasingly ambitious objectives and innovative solutions that enhance and accelerate the science/applications value of space-based Earth observation and analysis to the nation and to the world in a way that delivers great value, even when resources are constrained, and ensures that further investment will pay substantial dividends.

Getting from Science to Implementation (based on the non-operational focus)



Program of Record (example, 1 of 10)

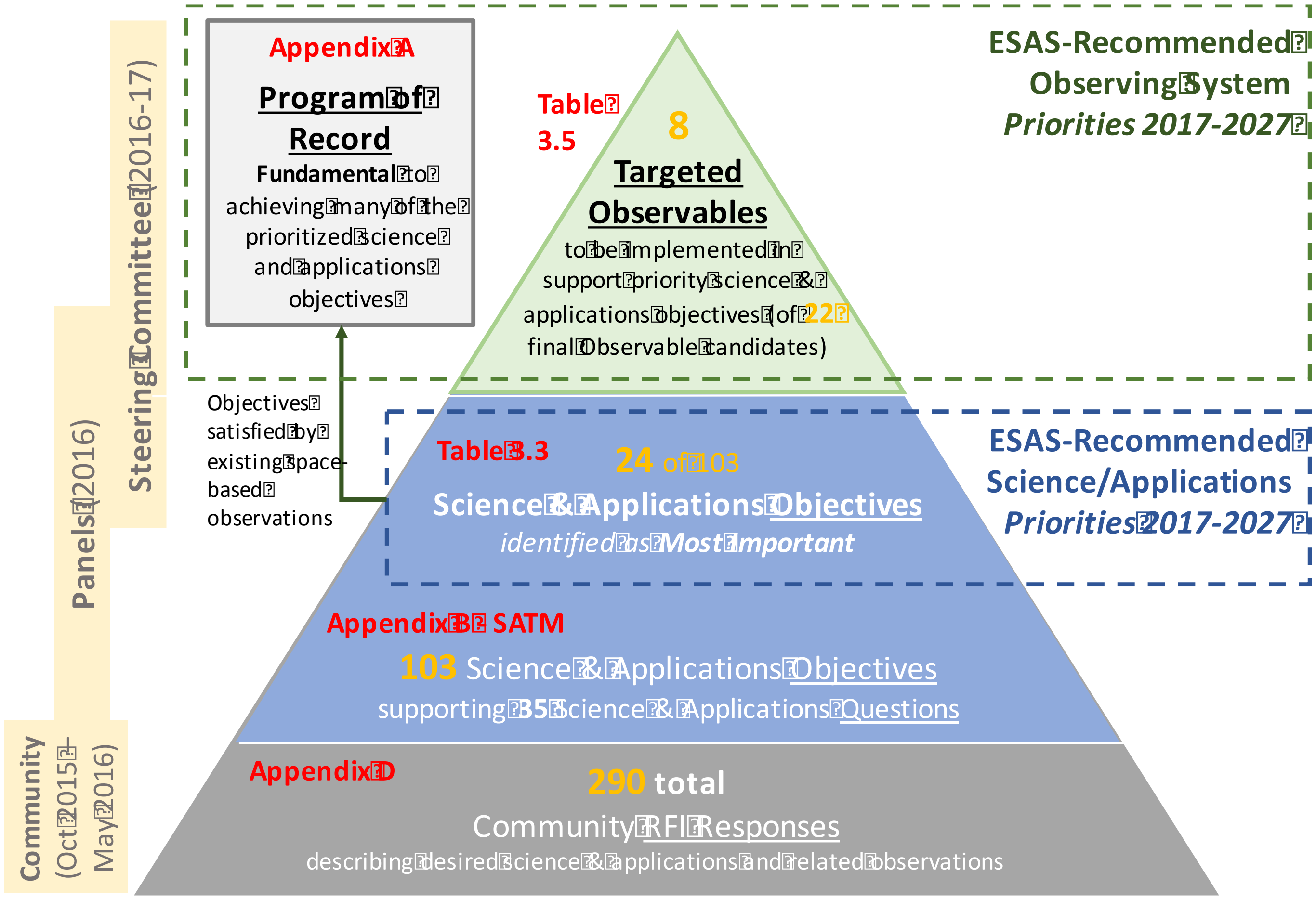
ESAS Consolidated POR																							
NASA + NOAA																							
Mission Family	**Mission**	**Instrument Name**	**Instrument Type**	**Mission Agencies**	**Mission Status**	**Launch Year**	**Design Life**	**Expected EOL**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**
Aqua		AMSU-A	Absorption-band MW radiometer/spectrometer	NASA, JAXA, INPE	Extended Operations	2002	6	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
		CERES	Broad-band radiometer	NASA, JAXA, INPE	Operations	2002	6	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
		AIRS	Medium-resolution IR spectrometer	NASA, JAXA, INPE	Operations	2002	6	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
		MODIS	Medium-resolution spectro-radiometer	NASA, JAXA, INPE	Operations	2002	6	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Aura		TES	High-resolution nadir-scanning IR spectrometer	NASA, NSO, FMI, NIVR, UKSA	Operations	2004	6	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
		OMI	Nadir-viewing wide-field-imaging spectrometer	NASA, NSO, FMI, NIVR, UKSA	Operations	2004	6	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
		MLS	Passive microwave limb-sounding radiometer/spectrometer	NASA, NSO, FMI, NIVR, UKSA	Operations	2004	6	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
CALIPSO		CALIOP	Atmospheric lidar	NASA, CNES	Operations	2006	3	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
		IIR	Multi-purpose imaging Vis/IR radiometer	NASA, CNES	Operations	2006	3	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
		WFC	Multi-purpose imaging Vis/IR radiometer	NASA, CNES	Operations	2006	3	>2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
CATS-on-ISS		CATS	Atmospheric lidar	NASA	Operations	2015	3	2020	■	■	■	■											
CLARREO Pathfinder-on-ISS		CLARREO Pathfinder Reflected Solar Spectrometer	Spectrometer	NASA	Development	2020	1	2022				■	■	■									
CloudSat		CPR (CloudSat)	Cloud and precipitation radar	NASA, DoD (USA), CSA	Operations	2006	2	2018	■	■													
COSMIC	FM1	GOX	GNSS radio-occultation receiver	NOAA, NSPO, UCAR	Operations	2006	2	2008															
	FM2	GOX	GNSS radio-occultation receiver	NOAA, NSPO, UCAR	Operations	2006	2	2008															
	FM4	GOX	GNSS radio-occultation receiver	NOAA, NSPO, UCAR	Operations	2006	2	2008															
	FM5	GOX	GNSS radio-occultation receiver	NOAA, NSPO, UCAR	Operations	2006	2	2008															
	FM6	GOX	GNSS radio-occultation receiver	NOAA, NSPO, UCAR	Operations	2006	2	2008															
	2A (Equatorial)	TGRS	GNSS radio-occultation receiver	NOAA, NSPO, UCAR	Development	2017	5	2022	■	■	■	■	■	■									
	2B (Polar)	TGRS	GNSS radio-occultation receiver	NOAA, UCAR	Development	TBD	TBD	TBD															
CYGNSS	CYGNSS	DDMI (CYGNSS)	GNSS receiver	NASA, NOAA	Operations	2016	2	>2019	■	■	■												
DMSP	F-14	SSM/T-1	Absorption-band MW radiometer/spectrometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1997	4	2016															
		SSM/T-2	Absorption-band MW radiometer/spectrometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1997	4	2016															
		SSM	Magnetometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1997	4	2016															
		SSM/I	Multi-purpose imaging MW radiometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1997	4	2016															
		OLS	Multi-purpose imaging Vis/IR radiometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1997	4	2016															
	F-15	SSM/T-1	Absorption-band MW radiometer/spectrometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1999	5	2017	■														
		SSM/T-2	Absorption-band MW radiometer/spectrometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1999	5	2017	■														
		SSM	Magnetometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1999	5	2017	■														
		SSM/I	Multi-purpose imaging MW radiometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1999	5	2017	■														
		OLS	Multi-purpose imaging Vis/IR radiometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	1999	5	2017	■														
	F-16	SSM	Magnetometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	2003	5	2018	■	■													
		SSM/IS	Multi-purpose imaging MW radiometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	2003	5	2018	■	■													
		OLS	Multi-purpose imaging Vis/IR radiometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	2003	5	2018	■	■													
	F-17	SSM	Magnetometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	2006	5	2019	■	■	■												
		SSM/IS	Multi-purpose imaging MW radiometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	2006	5	2019	■	■	■												
		OLS	Multi-purpose imaging Vis/IR radiometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	2006	5	2019	■	■	■												
		SSM	Magnetometer	NOAA, USAF	Operations	2009	5	2021	■	■	■	■	■										

Prioritization Criteria

AREA	DESCRIPTION
Science Questions	Science objectives that contribute to answering the most important basic and applied scientific questions in Earth System science. These questions may span the entire space of scientific inquiry, from discovery to closing gaps in knowledge to monitoring change.
Applications & Policy	Science objectives contributing directly to addressing societal benefits achievable through use of Earth System science.
Interdisciplinary Uses	Science objectives with benefit to multiple scientific disciplines, thematic areas, or applications.
Long-Term Science and/or Applications	Objectives that can support scientific questions and societal needs that may arise in the future, even if they are not known or recognized today.
Value to Related Objectives	Science objectives that complement other objectives, either enhancing them or providing needed redundancy.
Readiness	Are we in a position to make meaningful progress to advance the objective, regardless of measurement?
Timeliness	Is now the time to invest in pursuing this objective? Examples include recently occurring phenomena that require focused near-term attention and the existence of complementary observing assets that may not be available in the future.

Path from Science & Applications to Observational Priorities

Blue: Science & Applications; Green: Observables



Recommended NASA Flight Program Elements

Program of Record.
The series of existing or previously planned observations, which **should be completed as planned**. Execution of the ESAS 2017 recommendation requires that the total cost to NASA of the Program of Record *flight missions from FY18-FY27 be capped at $3.6B.*

- ***Designated.*** A new program element for ESAS-designated cost-capped medium- and large-size missions to address ***observables essential to the overall program*** and that are outside the scope of other opportunities in many cases. Can be competed, at NASA discretion.
- ***Earth System Explorer.*** A new program element involving competitive opportunities for medium-size instruments and missions serving specified ESAS-priority observations. ***Promotes competition among priorities.***
- ***Incubation.*** A new program element, focused on investment for priority observation opportunities needing advancement prior to cost-effective implementation, including an Innovation Fund to respond to emerging needs. ***Investment in innovation for the future***.
- ***Venture.*** Earth Venture program element, as recommended in ESAS 2007 with the addition of a new Venture-Continuity component to provide ***opportunity for low-cost sustained observations***.

Summary of Top Science & Applications Priorities*

* Complete set of Questions and Objectives in Table 3.3

Science & Applications Topic	Science & Applications Questions addressed by **MOST IMPORTANT** Objectives
Coupling of the Water and Energy Cycles	**(H-1)** How is the water cycle changing? Are changes in evapotranspiration and precipitation accelerating, with greater rates of evapotranspiration and thereby precipitation, and how are these changes expressed in the space-time distribution of rainfall, snowfall, evapotranspiration, and the frequency and magnitude of extremes such as droughts and floods? **(H-2)** How do anthropogenic changes in climate, land use, water use, and water storage interact and modify the water and energy cycles locally, regionally and globally and what are the short- and long-term consequences?
Ecosystem Change	**(E-1)** What are the structure, function, and biodiversity of Earth's ecosystems, and how and why are they changing in time and space? **(E-2)** What are the fluxes (of carbon, water, nutrients, and energy) ***between*** ecosystems and the atmosphere, the ocean and the solid Earth, and how and why are they changing? **(E-3)** What are the fluxes (of carbon, water, nutrients, and energy) ***within*** ecosystems, and how and why are they changing?
Extending & Improving Weather and Air Quality Forecasts	**(W-1)** What planetary boundary layer (PBL) processes are integral to the air-surface (land, ocean and sea ice) exchanges of energy, momentum and mass, and how do these impact weather forecasts and air quality simulations? **(W-2)** How can environmental predictions of weather and air quality be extended to seamlessly forecast Earth System conditions at lead times of 1 week to 2 months? **(W-4)** Why do convective storms, heavy precipitation, and clouds occur exactly when and where they do? **(W-5)** What processes determine the spatio-temporal structure of important air pollutants and their concomitant adverse impact on human health, agriculture, and ecosystems?
Reducing Climate Uncertainty & Informing Societal Response	**(C-2)** How can we reduce the uncertainty in the amount of future warming of the Earth as a function of fossil fuel emissions, improve our ability to predict local and regional climate response to natural and anthropogenic forcings, and reduce the uncertainty in global climate sensitivity that drives uncertainty in future economic impacts and mitigation/adaptation strategies?
Sea Level Rise	**(C-1)** How much will sea level rise, globally and regionally, over the next decade and beyond, and what will be the role of ice sheets and ocean heat storage? **(S-3)** How will local sea level change along coastlines around the world in the next decade to century?
Surface Dynamics, Geological Hazards	**(S-1)** How can large-scale geological hazards be accurately forecasted and eventually predicted in a socially relevant timeframe?

Recommended NASA Priorities: Designated

TARGETED OBSERVABLE	SCIENCE/APPLICATIONS SUMMARY	CANDIDATE MEASUREMENT APPROACH	Designated	Explorer	Incubation
Aerosols	**Aerosol properties, aerosol vertical profiles, and cloud properties** to understand their direct and indirect effects on climate and air quality	Backscatter lidar and multi-channel/multi-angle/polarization imaging radiometer flown together on the same platform	X		
Clouds, Convection, & Precipitation	**Coupled cloud-precipitation state and dynamics** for monitoring global hydrological cycle and understanding contributing processes	Radar(s), with multi-frequency passive microwave and sub-mm radiometer	X		
Mass Change	**Large-scale Earth dynamics** measured by the changing mass distribution within and between the Earth's atmosphere, oceans, ground water, and ice sheets	Spacecraft ranging measurement of gravity anomaly	X		
Surface Biology & Geology	**Earth surface geology and biology,** ground/water temperature, snow reflectivity, active geologic processes, vegetation traits and algal biomass	Hyperspectral imagery in the visible and shortwave infrared, multi- or hyperspectral imagery in the thermal IR	X		
Surface Deformation & Change	**Earth surface dynamics** from earthquakes and landslides to ice sheets and permafrost	Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) with ionospheric correction	X		

Recommended NASA Priorities: Explorer

TARGETED OBSERVABLE	SCIENCE/APPLICATIONS SUMMARY	CANDIDATE MEASUREMENT APPROACH	Designated	Explorer	Incubation
Greenhouse Gases	**CO_2 and methane fluxes and trends,** global and regional with quantification of point sources and identification of source types	Multispectral short wave IR and thermal IR sounders; or lidar**		X	
Ice Elevation	**Global ice characterization** including elevation change of land ice to assess sea level contributions and freeboard height of sea ice to assess sea ice/ocean/atmosphere interaction	Lidar**		X	
Ocean Surface Winds & Currents	**Coincident high-accuracy currents and vector winds** to assess air-sea momentum exchange and to infer upwelling, upper ocean mixing, and sea-ice drift.	Radar scatterometer		X	
Ozone & Trace Gases	**Vertical profiles of ozone and trace gases** (including water vapor, CO, NO_2, methane, and N_2O) globally and with high spatial resolution	UV/IR/microwave limb/nadir sounding and UV/IR solar/stellar occultation		X	
Snow Depth & Snow Water Equivalent	**Snow depth and snow water equivalent** including high spatial resolution in mountain areas	Radar (Ka/Ku band) altimeter; or lidar**		X	
Terrestrial Ecosystem Structure	**3D structure of terrestrial ecosystem** including forest canopy and above ground biomass and changes in above ground carbon stock from processes such as deforestation & forest degradation	Lidar**		X	
Atmospheric Winds	**3D winds in troposphere/PBL** for transport of pollutants/carbon/aerosol and water vapor, wind energy, cloud dynamics and convection, and large-scale circulation	Active sensing (lidar, radar, scatterometer); passive imagery or radiometry-based atmos. motion vectors (AMVs) tracking; or lidar**		X	X

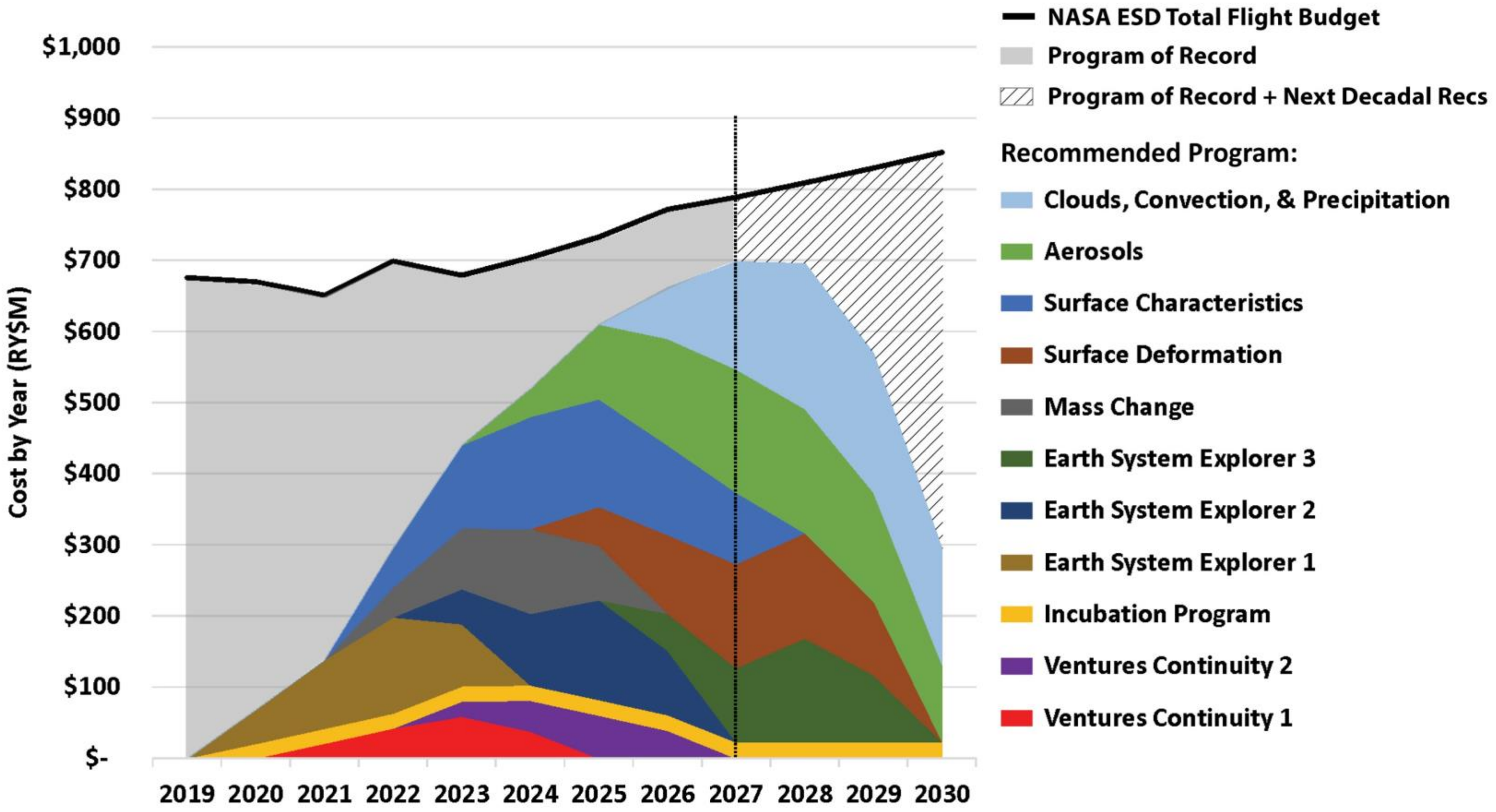
Recommended NASA Priorities: Incubation/Other

TARGETED OBSERVABLE	SCIENCE/APPLICATIONS SUMMARY	CANDIDATE MEASUREMENT APPROACH	Designated	Explorer	Incubation
Atmospheric Winds	**3D winds in troposphere/PBL** for transport of pollutants/carbon/aerosol and water vapor, wind energy, cloud dynamics and convection, and large-scale circulation	Active sensing (lidar, radar, scatterometer); passive imagery or radiometry-based atmos. motion vectors (AMVs) tracking; or lidar**		X	X
Planetary Boundary Layer	**Diurnal 3D PBL thermodynamic properties and 2D PBL structure** to understand the impact of PBL processes on weather and AQ through high vertical and temporal profiling of PBL temperature, moisture and heights.	Microwave, hyperspectral IR sounder(s) (e.g., in geo or small sat constellation), GPS radio occultation for diurnal PBL temperature and humidity and heights; water vapor profiling DIAL lidar; and lidar** for PBL height			X
Surface Topography & Vegetation	**High-resolution global topography** including bare surface land topography ice topography, vegetation structure, and shallow water bathymetry	Radar; or lidar**			X

** Could potentially be addressed by a multi-function lidar designed to address two or more of the Targeted Observables

Other ESAS 2017 Targeted Observables, not Allocated to a Flight Program Element	
Aquatic Biogeochemistry	**Radiance Intercalibration**
Magnetic Field Changes	**Sea Surface Salinity**
Ocean Ecosystem Structure	**Soil Moisture**

NASA Budget Compliance



- Liens from last decade into this one are substantial
- Very little flexibility to absorb funding challenges until mid decade
- Committee sought to keep liens lower on next decade
    - Allows more flexibility for next decadal survey
    - Some carry over of programs into subsequent decade is required

NASA Decision Rules for Absorbing Budget Challenges

1. First delay large missions
2. Second delay medium-sized Designated missions, unless these delays threaten critical continuity measurements
3. Should continuity be threatened, the cadence of medium-sized competitive missions should be reduced but not to fewer than two competitions in the decade
4. The budgets for Ventures and research and applications should not be reduced by more than 5% from their historical averages
5. For budget challenges that exceed this capacity, consultation with CESAS is required

Traceability: Science/Apps to Obs

QUESTION	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVE (MI ONLY)	PRIMARY FLIGHT ELEMENTS TO ADDRESS OBJECTIVE		
		DESIGNATED	*EXPLORER*	*Incubation*
H-1	(H-1a) *Interact. Water & Energy Cycles*	A, CCP, MC	SDSWE	
	(H-1b) *Precipitation*	CCP	SDSWE	
	(H-1c) *Snow Cover*	CCP, SBG, SDC		
H-2	(H-2c) *Land Use & Water*	MC, SDC		
W-1	(W-1a) *Planetary Boundary Layer*	A, CCP	AW, DSWC	AW, PBL
W-2	(W-2a) *Extending Forecast Lead Times*	A, CCP	AW, DSWC, OTG	AW, PBL
W-4	(W-4a) *Convection & Heavy Precip*	CCP	AW, OTG	AW
W-5	(W-5a) *Mitigating Air Pollution*	A	OTG	
E-1	(E-1b) *Structure*		TES	STV
	(E-1c) *Primary Production*	SBG		
E-2	(E-2a) *Fluxes of CO_2 and CH_4*	SBG	GG	
E-3	(E-3a) *Flows Sustaining Lifecycles*	CCP, SBG	GG, TES	
C-1	(C-1a) *Mean Sea Level Rise*	MC		
	(C-1b) *Ocean Heat Uptake*	MC		
	(C-1c) *Ice Sheet Mass Balance*	MC, SDC	IE	STV
C-2	(C-2a) *Cloud Feedback*	A, CCP		
	(C-2d) *Carbon Cycle Feedback*		GG, TES	
	(C-2h) *Aerosol Feedback*	A, CCP		
S-1	(S-1a) *Volcanic Eruptions*	A, SBG, SDC		STV
	(S-1b) *Seismic Activity & Earthquakes*	MC, SDC		STV
S-2	(S-2a) *Response to Disasters*	SDC		
S-3	(S-3a) *Sea Level Change*	MC, SDC		STV
	(S-3b) *Coastline Vertical Motion*	SDC		STV
S-4	(S-4a) *Landscape Change*	MC, SDC		STV

Innovation

- Tension between ensuring the achievement of critical objectives, and innovation in the program – all within a short decade
- Innovation achieved programmatically through the ***Earth System Explorer*** element
  - Allows pressure of competition to promote innovative approaches to achieving science objectives
- Infusion of resources into ***Incubation*** element for developing needed capabilities for beyond the next decade
- Opportunity to innovate in ***Earth Venture***, in particular ***Venture-Continuity***

NOAA Observation System Opportunities

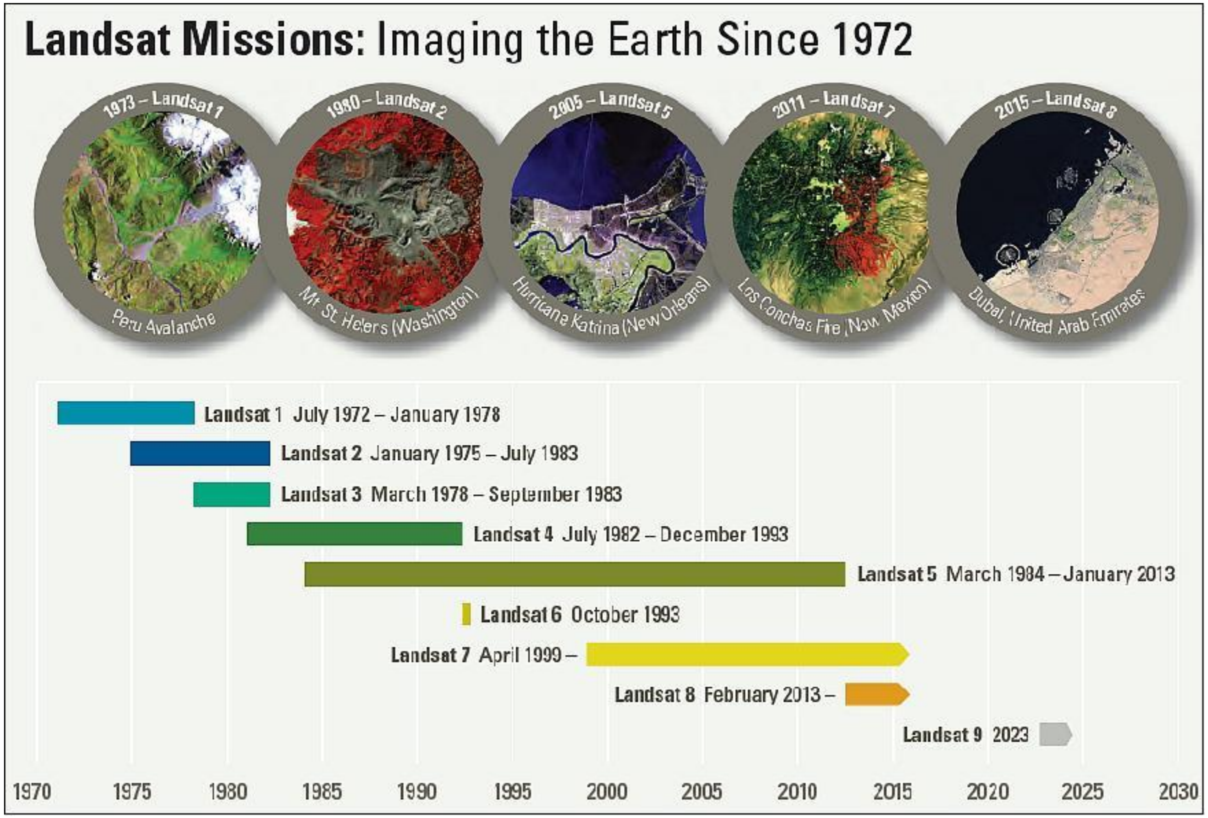
EXPECTED NOAA "UNSATISFIED PRIORITIES"	EXPECTED NOAA PRIORITY AND RATIONALE	RELATED ESAS 2017 PROGRAMS OR TARGETED OBSERVABLES
Instrument Cost Reduction	HIGH – Reducing cost of any system element enables greater system capability. NOAA has limited capacity to invest in development activities that eventually reduce production cost.	Incubation program element NASA ESTO
3D Winds in Troposphere and Lower Stratosphere	HIGH – High cost and low technology readiness impede inclusion in NOAA operational system.	*Atmospheric Winds*
Global Precipitation Rate	HIGH – High cost and low technology readiness impede inclusion in NOAA operational system.	*Clouds, Convection, & Precipitation*
Seasonal Forecasting	MEDIUM – Multiple new and often difficult observations needed, notably upper ocean and ocean-atmosphere coupling, along with assurance of continuity and ongoing cost reduction for existing observations.	Many ESAS 2017 Targeted Observables
Ocean Surface Vector Winds	MEDIUM – Coverage is likely to be less than desired, with high-volume coverage presently costly.	*Ocean Surface Winds & Currents*
Global Atmospheric Soundings	MEDIUM – Expect future systems to have more soundings of at least moderate precision/accuracy levels as compared to today, but high precision/accuracy IR and microwave soundings may be lacking.	*Planetary Boundary Layer*
GEO-based Regional IR and Microwave Sounding	LOW to MEDIUM – Useful for forecaster nowcasting, but generally considered less valuable than global sounding.	*Planetary Boundary Layer*

NOAA Operational System Advances

- Clear science & technology on-ramp opportunities
- Programmatic structures that enable development of those on-ramps jointly with NASA
- Enhanced partnerships to leverage external resources, international and commercial
- Improved internal access to observing assets

USGS Operational System Advances

- Reduced Landsat development costs
- Ongoing assurance that Landsat fulfills rapidly growing user needs
- Enhanced partnerships to leverage external resources, international and commercial



NASA Portfolio Balance

- Earth Science research and analysis: *maintain* at approximately 24% of the ESD budget (22-26%)
  - Includes 18% for openly competed research and analysis
  - Includes approximately 3% each for computing and administration
- Flight program (including Venture): *maintain* at 50-60% of the ESD budget
- Mission operations: *maintain* at 8-12% of the ESD budget
- Technology program: *increase* from current 3% to about 5% of the ESD budget
- Applications program: *maintain* at 2-3% of the ESD budget

Programmatics - NASA

Rec 4.6 Apply **decision rules** (included) to maintain programmatic balance (programmatic balance was a high priority)

Rec 4.7 Small scope changes to **applications & technology programs**

Rec 4.8 Reevaluate **Ventures structure** at mid-term

Rec 3.3 **Avoiding cost growth** is critical to program's success (capability and reliability are where the flexibility must be found)

Programmatics - NOAA

Rec 4.9 Make it easier to extend use of NOAA **satellite data for other NOAA uses** beyond weather

Rec 4.10 Further leverage US and international government **partner observations**

Rec 4.11 Be a leader in exploiting **commercial observations**

Rec 4.12 Establish with NASA a flexible framework to **co-develop technology** that will be used by NOAA

Programmatics - USGS

Rec 4.13 Ensure Landsat **user needs** continue to be understood and addressed

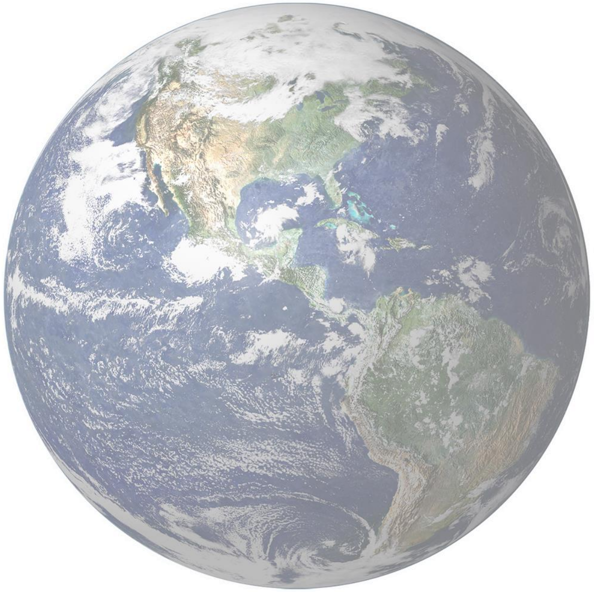
Rec 4.14 Constrain and reduce **Landsat development cost**

Rec 4.15 Leverage **Landsat-related partnerships**, including international complements

USGS
science for a changing world

The Decade Ahead

Thriving on our Changing Planet



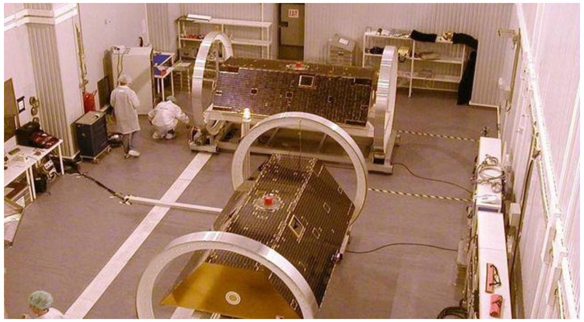
A decade in which we find growing community and public recognition of:

- Society's broad reliance on Earth information to **thrive**
- The growing challenge of understanding and predicting a moving target, as Earth **change** happens around us through natural and human influence

Anticipated Programmatic Progress

Programmatic implementation within the agencies will be made more efficient by:

- *Increasing program cost-effectiveness*
- *Institutionalizing sustained science continuity*
- *Enabling untapped interagency synergies*



Improved observations will enable exciting **new science and applications** by:

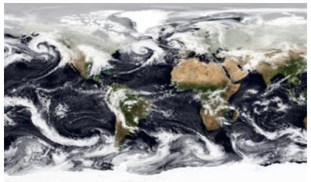
- *Initiating or deploying more than eight new priority observations of our planet*
- *Achieving breakthroughs on key scientific questions*

Enhanced societal value will be provided to businesses and individuals from scientific advances and improved Earth information, such as:

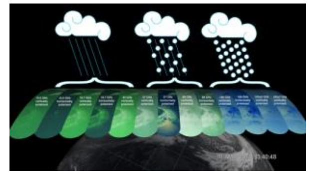
- *Increased benefits to operational system end-users*
- *Accelerated public benefits of science*
- *New enabling data for innovative commercial uses*

Anticipated Science/Applications Accomplishments

DESIGNATED Program Element



Make-up and distribution of **aerosols and clouds**

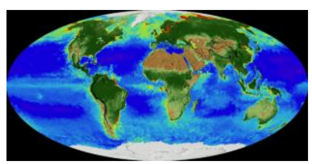


Impacts of **changing cloud cover and precipitation**

Growth or shrinkage of **glaciers and ice sheets**

Trends in **water stored on land**

Alterations to **surface characteristics and landscapes**



Evolving characteristics and health of **terrestrial vegetation and aquatic ecosystems**

Movement of **land and ice surfaces**

Candidate EXPLORER Program Element

- Sources and sinks of **CO2 and methane**
- Contributions of glaciers and ice sheets to **sea level rise**
- Impacts of **ocean circulation and exchange with atmosphere** on weather and climate
- Changes in **ozone and other gases** and impacts on health and climate
- **Snow amounts and melt rates** and implications for water resources
- Impact of changes in **land cover and related carbon uptake** on resource management
- Transport of **pollutants** and energy between land, ocean, and atmosphere

THANK YOU!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