NASA and Earth Science Enterprise Overview

Presentation to Unidata Policy Committee
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NASA Marshall Space Flight Center
NASA’s Vision and Mission

Vision
To improve life here,
To extend life to there,
To find life beyond.

Mission Statement
To understand and protect our home planet,
To explore the universe and search for life,
To inspire the next generation of explorers
...as only NASA can.

Earth Science Mission Statement
To understand and protect our home planet by using our view from space to study the Earth system and improve prediction of Earth system change
Key Elements of New Space Policy

➢ **Space Shuttle**
  – Return the Space Shuttle to flight and plan to retire it, following the completion of its role in the construction of the International Space Station by the end of this decade

➢ **International Space Station**
  – Complete assembly,
  – Refocus research to exploration factors affecting astronaut health, and
  – Acquire crew and cargo systems, as necessary, during and after availability of Shuttle.

➢ **Crew Exploration Vehicle**
  – Develop a CEV to travel beyond low Earth orbit, the first new U.S. human space flight vehicle since the 1980s.
  – Undertake first automated test flight by the end of this decade in order to provide an operational capability to support human exploration missions no later than 2014.

➢ **Lunar Exploration**
  – Begin a series of robotic missions to the Moon by 2008, followed by a period of evaluating lunar resources and technologies for exploration.
  – Begin human expeditions to the Moon in the 2015 – 2020 timeframe.
Key Elements of New Space Policy (cont.)

- **Mars Exploration**
  - Conduct robotic exploration of Mars to search for evidence of life, to understand the history of the solar system, and to prepare for future human exploration.
  - Timing of human missions to Mars based on available budget, experience and knowledge gained from lunar exploration, discoveries by robotic missions at Mars and other solar system locations, and development of required technologies and know-how.

- **Other Solar System Exploration**
  - Conduct robotic exploration across the solar system for scientific purposes and to support human exploration.
  - In particular, explore Jupiter’s moons, asteroids and other bodies to search for evidence of life, to understand the history of the solar system, and to search for resources;

- **Exploration Beyond**
  - Conduct advanced telescope searches for Earth-like planets and habitable environments around other stars;

- **Enabling Capabilities**
  - Develop and demonstrate power generation, propulsion, life support, and other key capabilities required to support more distant, more capable, and/or longer duration human and robotic exploration of Mars and other destinations.
  - Separate to the maximum practical extent crew from cargo launches
Vision enables additional $12B in funding thru FY09

Without Vision
Add with Vision

Exploration Specific
ISS / Shuttle & Related
Rest of Budget

$ in billions

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
**Strategy Based on Long-Term Affordability**

![Graph showing budget planning for various NASA programs from FY04 to FY20.]

- **Pres. FY05 Five-Year Budget Plan**
- **Retire Shuttle**
- **Crew Exploration Vehicle**
- **Complete Station Research Objectives**
- **First Human Lunar Mission**

**Exploration Missions**
- **Human/Robotic Technology**
- **Crew Exploration Vehicle**
- **International Space Station**
- **Space Shuttle**
- **ISS Transport**

**Aeronautics and Other Science Activities**

**NOTE:**
- Exploration missions – Robotic and eventual human missions to Moon, Mars, and beyond
- Human/Robotic Technology – Technologies to enable development of exploration space systems
- Crew Exploration Vehicle – Transportation vehicle for human explorers
- ISS Transport – US and foreign launch systems to support Space Station needs especially after Shuttle retirement
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exploration, Science &amp; Aeronautics</td>
<td>7,544</td>
<td>7,760</td>
<td>7,869</td>
<td>8,320</td>
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<td>1,390</td>
<td>1,368</td>
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<td>Exploration Capabilities</td>
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<td>9,104</td>
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<td>Exploration Systems</td>
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<td>1,782</td>
<td>2,579</td>
<td>2,941</td>
<td>2,809</td>
<td>3,313</td>
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<td>Space Flight</td>
<td>5,857</td>
<td>6,674</td>
<td>6,525</td>
<td>6,524</td>
<td>6,261</td>
<td>5,598</td>
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<td>Inspector General</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>Earmarks</td>
<td>388</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL NASA</td>
<td>15,378</td>
<td>16,244</td>
<td>17,002</td>
<td>17,815</td>
<td>18,001</td>
<td>18,034</td>
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<tr>
<td>year to year growth</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
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* - FY 2004 budget displays enacted less earmarks
NASA Budget by Discipline FY05

FY05 NASA Budget: $16.244 B
Earth Science Budget

The President’s budget request for FY05 includes:

- $560 million for research, 7% above FY04, allowing research on data from **80 sensors on 18 operating satellites**

- $240 million for missions in formulation, a 37% increase from FY 2004, including such missions as Orbiting Carbon Observatory, Aquarius, HYDROS and others.

- $141 million for development of the NPOESS Preparatory Project (NPP), 36% above FY04

- $54 million for the Climate Change Research Initiative, making NASA the largest contributor to the interagency Climate Change Science Program (CCSP)

- $42 million to maintain critical work on Landsat continuity

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<td>1,368</td>
<td>1,343</td>
<td>1,474</td>
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<td><strong>Earth System Science</strong></td>
<td>1,451</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>1,397</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Earth Science Applications &amp; Education</strong></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
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Note: FY04 does not include earmarks
### Earth Science Budget

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<tr>
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<th>FY04 ($M)</th>
<th>FY05 ($M)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>523.4</td>
<td>560.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Observing &amp; Info Systems</td>
<td>875.3</td>
<td>789.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Technology</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>59.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applications &amp; Education</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1552</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>$1485</strong></td>
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- Research increases commensurate with availability of new data from recently launched missions.
- Continues development of NPP, Ocean Surface Topography, Landsat data continuity, CloudSat, CALIPSO, OCO, and Aquarius.
- Defers Global Precip. Mission two years.

* - FY 2004 budget includes earmarks
Strategic Alignment of Sponsored Research

In the last year or so, the Research Program has issued NRAs resulting in grants totaling about $170M, or about one-third of the program. Increasingly, these are align with the six Science Focus Areas:

- Climate Variability and Change
- Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems
- Earth Surface and Interior
- Atmospheric Composition
- Weather
- Water & Energy Cycle

Recent NRAs include:

- New Investigator Program – integration of Earth system science research and education by scientists and engineers at the early stage of their professional careers (59)
- EOS Recompetition – refined algorithms and innovative approaches to making scientific use of the data (192)
- Interdisciplinary Science (IDS) - cross-cutting, interdisciplinary research spanning and integrating across discipline areas addressed by the Enterprise (31)
- Tropical Cloud System Processes – investigations of hurricanes, impact of cirrus on water & energy cycles, and radiative, compositional and dynamic feedbacks between upper tropo / lower strat.
- Oceans & Ice - innovative investigations that utilize NASA's observational data for investigations of ocean, ice and climate processes.
- Carbon Cycle - improve understanding of changes in the distribution and cycling of carbon among the active land, ocean, and atmospheric reservoirs.
Expand and accelerate economical and societal benefits of Earth science information and technology:

- **Carbon Management** – terrestrial and marine biomass productivity
- **Public Health** – modeling weather, climate and environment for disease vectors
- **Renewable Energy** – extended weather forecasts and climate prediction
- **Aviation** – weather nowcasting, monitoring volcanic aerosols
- **Water Management** – improved models of water transport, storage & quality
- **Homeland Security** – observations and modeling of atmospheric transport
- **Coastal Management** – measurement and modeling of SST, winds, color, salinity
- **Disaster Management** – topographic change & crustal strain, severe storms forecast
- **Agricultural Efficiency** – seasonal temperature, precip forecasts and soil moisture
- **Invasive Species** – observing and modeling land cover change and biomass
- **Ecological Forecasting** – obs of land cover change, vegetation structure and biomass
- **Air Quality** – measurement of aerosols, CO, & CO₂ and modeling of transport
NASA Earth Science Information Partners

- **REASoN – Research, Education and Applications Solutions Network**
  - A distributed network of data and information providers for Earth science, applications and education projects
  - 42 awards to government (21), university (16), commercial (3), and non-profit organizations (2)
  - These projects unite previously disparate NASA Earth Science activities and programs

- **Federation of Earth Science Information Partners – ESIPFed**
  - Establish and continuously improve science-based end-to-end processes that increase the quality and value of Earth science products and services
  - Composed of 50+ agencies, universities, commercial companies, and non-profit organizations – many of the REASoNs are joining
  - Federation brings together scientists and organizations that historically have not worked together for the common good
Status of Selected Missions

- **Aura** planned for launch 19 June 2004
  - Suite of instruments to measure atmospheric trace gases, aerosols, ozone and other constituents that play important role in atmospheric air quality and chemistry

- **CloudSat and CALIPSO** launches are planned for the 2nd quarter of CY2005.
  - CloudSat bus ready; instrument high voltage power supply requires redesign of two subassemblies through June

- **NPOESS Preparatory Project** on track for late 2006 launch

- **Nearing completion of programmatic arrangements to add wide-swath capability to the Ocean Surface Topography Mission**
  - Wide-swath enables daily observations instead of once per 10 days

- **Orbiting Carbon Observatory, Aquarius, and HYDROS** authorized to enter into formulation phase
ESE Budget Summary

Preserving a robust Earth Science program

- Completing EOS first series and implementing continuity missions with partners; mission development budget ramps down accordingly
- Missions in formulation (Ocean Surface Topography, OCO, Aquarius, etc.) beginning to ramp up
- EOSDIS becoming more efficient with EOSDIS Maintenance & Development contract
- Research program growing commensurate with availability new data from new missions
- Applications program level funded beyond FY05
- Continuing commitments to Climate Change Science Program, international GEO and related cooperative programs

Contributing to NASA’s Exploration Vision

- Financially: $1.1 billion over FY05-09
- Expertise in studying planetary systems, managing large data volumes, integration of diverse data types, creating new instrument technologies, formation flying of multiple satellites