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OA/ID Number: 62083
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DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BUSH, George: PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

FEB 14 1992

NSPC Landsat

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/05/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING NATIONAL SPACE POLICY DIRECTIVE 5.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Karl Erb
Michelle Van Cleave
Nancy Maynard

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/12/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: PHYSICAL SCIENCES-SPACE

CENTRAL FILES: NSPC II/EOS, etc

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WASHINGTON

February 5, 1992 62 FEB 12 PM 12:36

NATIONAL SPACE POLICY DIRECTIVE 5

OSIP
MAIL ROOM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION



SUBJECT: Landsat Remote Sensing Strategy

I. Policy Goals

A remote sensing capability such as is currently being provided by Landsat satellites 4 and 5 benefits the civil and national security interests of the United States and makes contributions to the private sector which are in the public interest. For these reasons, the United States government will seek to maintain continuity of Landsat-type data. The U.S. government will:

- (a) Provide data which are sufficiently consistent in terms of acquisition geometry, coverage characteristics, and spectral characteristics with previous Landsat data to allow comparisons for change detection and characterization;
- (b) Make Landsat data available to meet the needs of national security, global change research, and other federal users; and,
- (c) Promote and not preclude private sector commercial opportunities in landsat-type remote sensing.

II. Landsat Strategy

a. The Landsat strategy is composed of the following elements:

(1) Ensuring that Landsat satellites 4 and 5 continue to provide data as long as they are technically capable of doing so, or until Landsat 6 becomes operational.

(2) Acquiring a Landsat 7 satellite with the goal of maintaining continuity of Landsat-type data beyond the projected Landsat 6 end-of-life.

(3) Fostering the development of advanced remote sensing technologies, with the goal of reducing the cost and increasing the performance of future Landsat-type satellites to meet U.S. government needs, and potentially, enabling substantially greater opportunities for commercialization.

(4) Seeking to minimize the cost of Landsat-type data for U.S. government agencies and to provide data for use in global change research in a manner consistent with the Administration's Data Management for Global Change Research Policy Statements. /

(5) Limiting U.S. government regulations affecting private sector remote sensing activities to only those required in the interest of national security, foreign policy, and public safety.

(6) Maintaining an archive, within the United States, of existing and future Landsat-type data.

(7) Considering alternatives for maintaining continuity of data beyond Landsat 7.

b. These strategy elements will be implemented within the overall resource and policy guidance provided by the President.

III. Implementing Guidelines

a. The Department of Commerce will:

(1) Complete and launch Landsat 6.

(2) In coordination with OMB, arrange for the continued operation of Landsat satellites 4 and 5 until Landsat 6 becomes operational.

b. The Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will:

(1) Develop and launch a Landsat 7 satellite of at least equivalent performance to replace Landsat 6 and define alternatives for maintaining data continuity beyond Landsat 7.

(2) Prepare a plan by March 1, 1992, which addresses management and funding responsibilities, operations, data archiving and dissemination, and commercial considerations associated with the Landsat program. This plan will be coordinated with other U.S. government agencies, as appropriate, and reviewed by the National Space Council.

(3) With the support of the Department of Energy and other appropriate agencies, prepare a coordinated technology plan that has as its goals improving the performance and reducing the cost for future Landsat-type remote sensing systems.

c. The Department of the Interior will continue to maintain a national archive of Landsat-type remote sensing data.

d. Affected agencies will identify funds, within their approved fiscal year 1993 budget, necessary to implement this strategy.

IV. Reporting Requirements

U.S. government agencies affected by these strategy guidelines are directed to report by March 15, 1992, to the National Space Council on the implementation of this strategy.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 28, 1992

NATIONAL SPACE POLICY DIRECTIVE 7

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Space-based Global Change Observation

I. Introduction

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), is a key component of the nation's overall approach to global stewardship and is one of the nation's highest priority science programs. This program's goal is to provide a sound scientific basis for developing national and international policy relating to natural and human-induced changes in the Earth system. The ultimate success of the USGCRP depends upon an integrated set of ground- and space-based observation and research programs. The United States is planning and implementing a series of satellite missions that include NASA's Mission to Planet Earth, related environmental satellites, and activities of other agencies to provide these global observations for the next several decades. For the purposes of this document, these systems are collectively referred to as the Space-based Global Change Observation System (S-GCOS).

II. Objectives

a. General

The Space-based Global Change Observation System will provide space-based global observations which together with other observations and studies, coordinated through the U.S. Global Change Research Program, will provide the scientific information to help understand the Earth system.

b. Specific

In support of the USGCRP the S-GCOS shall:

1. Improve our ability to detect and document changes in the global climate system to determine, as soon as possible, whether there is global warming or other potentially adverse global environmental changes; and, if changes are detected, determine the magnitude of these changes and identify their causes.

2. Provide data to help identify and understand the complex interactions that characterize the Earth system in order to anticipate changes and differentiate between human-induced and natural processes.

3. Provide for a data system to manage the information collected by S-GCOS as an integral part of the Global Change Data and Information System, consistent with the USGCRP data policy.

4. Provide for the development and demonstration of new space-based remote sensing technologies for global change observation and identify candidate technologies for future operational use.

III. Implementing Actions

This directive provides guidance to agencies developing, deploying, operating or supporting S-GCOS elements to acquire and manage relevant observations and data sets for the USGCRP.

a. International Cooperation

It is recognized that the goals and objectives of the U.S. Global Change Research Program can best be achieved through the mutually-reinforcing research of all nations and many organizations and programs which require a large measure of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Accordingly, participating agencies may explore, in accordance with this directive and established procedures, international cooperation in space-based global change observation.

b. Interagency Coordination

Space-based Global Change Observation System activities are conducted in the context of the USGCRP. The Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), through its Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES), is responsible for developing and coordinating the USGCRP, and for the activities and requirements of the USGCRP and, therefore, for the Space-based Global Change Observation System. All S-GCOS agencies shall participate with other USGCRP agencies and the CEES in the development and coordination of the Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan. The provision, management, and exchange of data will be a key element of the USGCRP.

The CEES will coordinate the interagency development of the Global Change Data and Information System (GCDIS) which integrates appropriate observations, regardless of platform basing mode or orientation of data (land, oceanographic, atmospheric, or space). All agencies involved with S-GCOS will participate with other USGCRP agencies in planning for the GCDIS, with a goal of maximizing the system's interoperability. Data sets intended for the GCDIS shall be responsive to the requirements of, and be accessible to, global change scientists and U.S. Government authorized research and operational users.

c. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is the lead agency for planning Space-based Global Change Observation System activities, and is responsible for developing and operating the NASA component of the S-GCOS. This component shall be developed to provide maximum program flexibility within budget constraints. As part of the USGCRP, NASA shall:

1. Lead the development and preparation of a coordinated interagency Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan, to be delivered to the National Space Council (NSpC), National Security Council (NSC), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) by the CEES through FCCSET. This plan will guide agencies' S-GCOS activities.

2. Continue with the Mission to Planet Earth by conducting the ongoing development, operation, and scientific use of instruments and satellites designed to observe and monitor processes that govern key aspects of global environmental change.

3. As part of the Mission to Planet Earth, develop the Earth Observing System (EOS), comprised of intermediate and small sized satellites as recommended by the EOS Engineering Review Panel.

4. Plan and develop, in an incremental and evolutionary manner, the EOS Data and Information System (EOSDIS), which is the NASA part of the data and information system for S-GCOS. This data and information system shall be compatible with other parts of the USGCRP Global Change Data and Information System, and able to incorporate, as appropriate, currently available Earth observations, such as those from Landsat, and provide an active archive for S-GCOS system data sets. Prototype versions of this system, using existing Earth observations, shall be constructed to demonstrate system utility and functions.

5. Develop new instruments and space systems for global change monitoring, utilizing technologies from NASA and other S-GCOS agencies. A plan for related NASA research and development activity shall be integral to the interagency coordinated Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan.

d. Department of Energy (DOE)

The Department of Energy shall participate with NASA and the other appropriate S-GCOS agencies in developing satellite systems to maintain data continuity for the understanding of the Earth's radiation budget, consistent with the Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan, with an initial capability by 1995.

The DOE shall participate with other S-GCOS agencies in conducting research and development for advanced technologies that can offer promise of increased performance and/or lower cost for advanced long-term global change monitoring systems. A plan for related DOE research and development activity shall be integral to the interagency coordinated Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan.

e. Department of Defense (DoD)

The participation of the Department of Defense in the Space-based Global Change Observation System shall consist of related activities derived from current and planned DoD programs. DoD, in cooperation with the Director of Central Intelligence, as appropriate, will identify those technologies and programs that support the S-GCOS and shall seek to make appropriate technology and data from those programs available. DoD may also seek to identify and take advantage of S-GCOS programs and capabilities, as appropriate.

f. Department of Commerce (DOC)

The Department of Commerce, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), shall participate in the collection, processing, archiving, retrieval, and use of oceanic- and atmospheric-oriented data and shall, consistent with the Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan, provide for the permanent archiving, management, access, and distribution of oceanic and atmospheric Earth science data sets for global change research, including data sets obtained by the S-GCOS. DOC/NOAA shall work with other appropriate agencies to transition, as appropriate, systems, technology, and/or sensors developed for use in the S-GCOS to operational use. The Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan shall include a discussion of the criteria related to the desirability and economic feasibility of transitioning specific S-GCOS assets to operational use.

g. Department of the Interior

The Department of the Interior shall assist in the collection, processing, archiving, retrieval, and use of land-oriented data and shall, consistent with the Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan, provide for the permanent archiving, management, access, and distribution of land-oriented Earth science data sets for global change research, including data sets obtained by S-GCOS.

h. Department of State

The Department of State has a role in Space-based Global Change Observation with respect to international agreements, significant activities or arrangements with foreign countries, international organizations, or commissions where the United States and one or more foreign countries are members. Prior to discussions between participating agencies and foreign entities that could reasonably be expected to lead to such agreements, activities, or arrangements, the Department of State shall be consulted and, as appropriate, shall coordinate interagency review of the proposed U.S. position to ensure consistency with U.S. foreign policy, national security, and economic interests, and satisfaction of applicable legal requirements. This shall not affect the ability of participating agencies to explore, in accordance with established procedures, scientific, technical, and programmatic aspects of proposed international cooperation that do not involve commitments or foreign policy concerns.

IV. Reporting Requirements

a. NASA shall lead the preparation of a coordinated and integrated interagency Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan that shall be forwarded by the CEES through FCCSET to the NSpC, NSC, OSTP, and OMB not later than July 1, 1992. This plan shall address the S-GCOS architecture, existing and planned S-GCOS satellite systems, technology development activities, sensor suites, launch systems, supporting agency contributions and the data and information systems.

b. Each March, FCCSET/CEES shall prepare and forward a Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Report on the progress and accomplishments of the S-GCOS to the NSpC, NSC, OSTP, and OMB. The Space-based Global Change Observation System Program Plan will meet this requirement for 1992.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Bush", is located in the lower right quadrant of the page. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Draft Memorandum	National Space Policy Directive: Space Based Global Change Observation System (11 pp.)	2/3/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Organization Files - Government Organizations
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Physical Sciences - National Space Council II/EOS, Landsat, etc. [1992]

Date Closed:	3/29/2000	OA/ID Number:	62083-010
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1999-0093-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Draft Memo	National Space Policy Directive: Space Based Global Change Observation System (9 pp.)	1/17/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Organization Files - Government Organizations
WHORM Cat.:
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
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