

GPS – U.S. Policies Relative to International Use

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Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)



Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) Expanding

- Sep 2005 first launch of new 2nd civil GPS signal
 - Sustaining constellation with continued launches into the future
- Dec 2005 first Galileo test satellite
 - Projecting full constellation in 2010-2012
- Dec 2005, Dec 2006 launch of 6 GLONASS satellites
 - Building to full constellation by end of decade
- 2006 European EGNOS operational
- Japan preparing for MSAS ops in 2007 and QZSS
- India moving forward with GAGAN and IRNSS
- China BeiDou, Compass coming on the scene

Interoperability key to seamless global operations



Today

- Like the Internet, GPS/GNSS has become a critical component of the global information infrastructure
 - Scalable applications enabling broad new capabilities
 - Facilitating innovations in efficiency, safety, environmental, public security, and science
- Over the past decade, GPS has grown into a global utility providing space-based positioning, navigation and timing (PNT)
 - Consistent, predictable, dependable policy and performance
 - Modernization and improvement are underway



GPS as a Global "Public Service"

- Owned and operated by the U.S. Government
 - Acquired and operated by the U.S. Air Force on behalf of the U.S. Government
 - Managed at a national level as multi-use asset
 - Access to civilian GPS service is free of direct user charges
 - As well as USG GPS Augmentation services
 - Global GPS civil service performance commitment met continuously since 1993
- Public domain documentation
 - Available on an equal basis to all users and industry
 - Anyone has the opportunity to develop GPS user equipment
 - And to compete on the world market



GPS Augmentations

- GPS is an Open Architecture service
 - Where GPS alone does not fulfill user needs, it can be augmented
 - Provides corrections/integrity warnings to improve safety and for other applications
 - Allows individual country or regional control
- U.S. Gov't/other nations operate augmentations to enhance GPS performance, particularly for transportation safety
 - Space-based Augmentation Systems (e.g. WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS, GAGAN)
 - Ground-based Augmentation Systems (Nationwide DGPS)
 - Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS), International GNSS Service (IGS), Global Differential GPS (GDGPS)
- Commercial companies also offer local and regional augmentation services and systems



U.S. Space-Based PNT Policy

Outlined in 2004 U.S. National Policy on Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)

- Provide civil GPS and augmentations free of direct user fees on a continuous, worldwide basis
- Provide open, free access to information needed to develop equipment
- Address mutual security concerns with international providers to prevent hostile use

- Improve performance of civil GPS and augmentations to remain competitive with other international systems
- Encourage international development of PNT systems based on GPS
- Seek to ensure international systems are interoperable with civil GPS and augmentations
 - Or at a minimum, are compatible

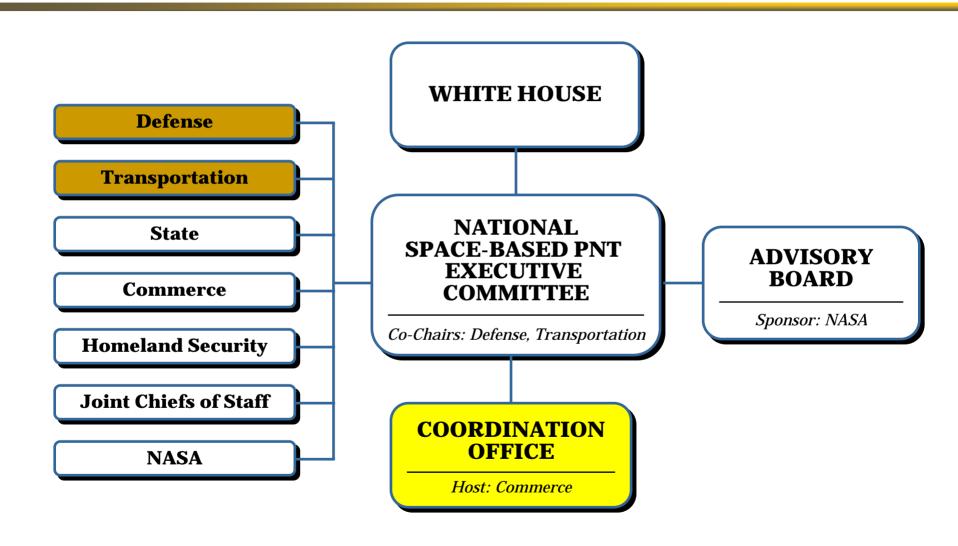


National Space-Based PNT Executive Committee

- National Space-Based PNT Executive Committee established in 2004 U.S. Policy to advise and coordinate across U.S. Government
 - Chaired by Deputy Secretaries of Defense and Transportation
 - Membership includes: State, Commerce, Homeland Security,
 Joint Chiefs of Staff and NASA
 - Executive Committee met four times in 2006
 - Recently met on March 28, 2007
 - Supported by National Coordination Office
- National Coordination Office (NCO) is staffed with individuals from each member agency
 - Director, Deputy Director, and 6 staff



U.S. Space-Based PNT Organizational Structure





What is the National Coordination Office?

- Facilitates information sharing, coordination, and issue resolution regarding space-based positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) across all the Departments of the U.S. Gov't
- Evaluates plans to modernize the U.S. space-based PNT infrastructure, i.e. GPS and its augmentations
- Conducts or oversees space-based PNT studies, analyses, and projects that have broad U.S. Government participation
- Represents the National Executive Committee on space-based PNT matters with Federal, State, and local governments
 - Also the private sector and representatives of foreign governments



Key Executive Committee Actions

- Five-Year National Space-Based PNT Plan
 - Plan is in draft to include a FY08 program assessment
- Interference Detection and Mitigation Plan
 - Department of Homeland Security coordinating U.S.
 capabilities to detect and mitigate sources of interference to GPS and its augmentations
- National PNT Architecture
 - Provide national PNT framework/investment strategy to help guide future PNT system-of-systems investment



Key Executive Committee Actions (cont'd)

- National Space-Based PNT Advisory Board
 - Conduct assessments and make recommendations to accomplish national policy goals and objectives
 - As tasked by the Executive Committee
 - NASA is hosting Advisory Board
 - 24 members to include 6 international
 - First meeting was held on March 29-30, 2007
- Outreach both domestic and international



Web-based Information

- **PNT.gov** established to disseminate information on the U.S. National Executive Committee
 - Contains information on membership, Policy, the Advisory Board, and frequently asked questions
 - Recent public presentations
- GPS.gov established to disseminate information on GPS applications
 - Brochures with information on GPS applications
 - Available on website in English, French, and Spanish
 - Also in hardcopy; available on request
 - Contains additional links to various other websites



Summary

- Implementing U.S. National Space-Based PNT Policy
 - Coordination Office activated on 1 Nov 05
 - National Executive Committee meeting regularly
- GPS performance is getting better; will continue to improve
 - Modernization is in progress
 - Augmentations enable high performance today
 - Additional improvements will continue in the future
- International coordination and cooperation is a U.S. priority
 - Strongly support International Committee on GNSS
 - Compatibility and interoperability with other GNSS systems
- U.S. policy encourages and promotes worldwide use of civil GPS and augmentations



Contact Information

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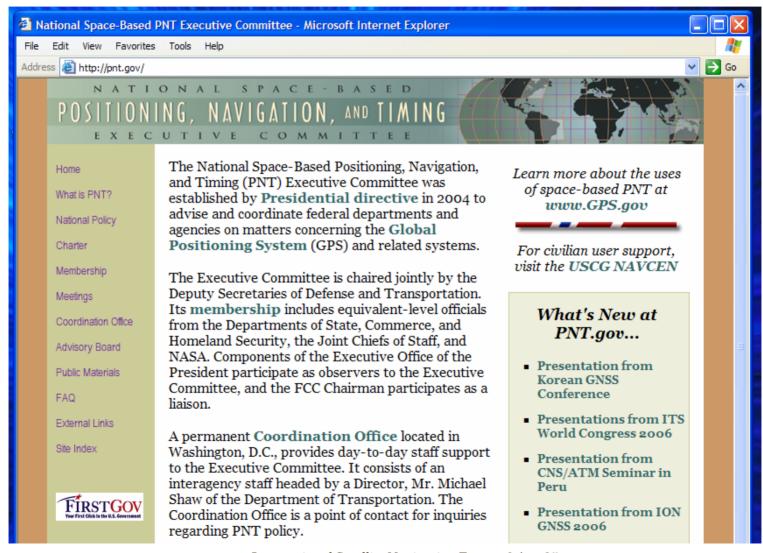
Presentation and other GPS information available: www.PNT.gov



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