

Program and Policy Update

14th Meeting of the International Committee on GNSS Bangalore, India

9 December 2019

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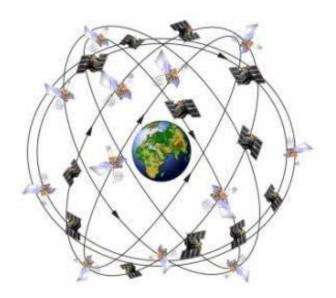


GPS Constellation Status



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35 Satellites • 30 Set Healthy Baseline Constellation: 24 Satellites



| Satellite Block | Quantity | Average Age (yrs) | Oldest |
|-----------------|----------|----------------------|--------|
| GPS IIA | (2*) | 25.9 | 26.0 |
| GPS IIR | 11 | 17.8 | 22.3 |
| GPS IIR-M | 7 (1*) | 12.1 | 14.1 |
| GPS IIF | 12 | 5.8 | 9.5 |
| GPS III | (2*) | 0.6 | 0.9 |

*Ops capable; not set healthy

As of 13 Nov 19

GPS Signal in Space (SIS) Performance

From 14 Nov 18 to 13 Nov 19

| Average URE* | Best Day URE | Worst Day URE |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 51.4 cm | 36.2 cm (21 Sep 19) | 66.6 cm (13 Oct 19) |

*All User Range Errors (UREs) are Root Mean Square values





GPS Modernization



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<u>Space Segment</u>

SV families provide L-Band broadcast to User Segment

GPS IIA/IIR

- Basic GPS
- Nuclear Detonation Detection System (NDS)

GPS IIR-M

- 2nd Civil Signal (L2C)
- · New Military Signal
- Increased Anti-Jam Power

GPS IIF

- 3rd Civil Signal (L5)
- Longer Life
- Better Clocks

GPS III (SV01-10)

- Accuracy & PowerIncreased Anti-Jam Power
- Increased Anti-Jam Power
- Inherent Signal Integrity
- 4th Civil Signal (L1C)
- Longer Life
- Better Clocks

GPS IIIF (SV11-32)

- Unified S-Band Telemetry, Tracking & Commanding
- Search & Rescue (SAR) Payload
- Laser Retroreflector Array
- Redesigned NDS Payload

<u>Control Segment</u>

Legacy (OCS)

- Mainframe System
- Command & Control
- Signal Monitoring

Architecture Evolution Plan (AEP)

- Distributed Architecture
- Increased Signal Monitoring Coverage
- Security
- Accuracy

OCX Block 0

 GPS III Launch & Checkout System

GPS III Contingency Ops (COps)

• GPS III Mission on AEP

M-Code Early Use (MCEU)

• Update OCS to operationalize Core M-Code

OCX Block 1

• Fly Constellation & GPS III

TT&C of Space Segment assets & distribution of data to user interfaces

- Begin New Signal Control
- Upgraded Information Assurance

OCX Block 2+

- · Control all signals
- Capability On-Ramps
- GPS IIIF Evolution

<u>User Segment</u>

Applies Space and Control Segment data for PNT applications

Continued support to an ever-growing number of applications

- Annual Public Interface Control Working Group (ICWG)
- Standard Positioning Service (SPS) Performance Standard Updates
- Sustained commitment to transparency
- · Visit GPS.gov for more info

Modernized Civil Signals

- L2C (Various commercial applications)
- L5 (Safety-of-life, frequency band protected)
- L1C (Multi-GNSS interoperability)



WAAS Current Status

Current WAAS provides high availability service to aviation user in North America

- 4031 Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance (LPV) approaches in the NAS
 - Over 1000 LPVs are LPV-200's which provides CAT I equivalent instrument approach performance

Preparing WAAS to take advantage of Dual Frequency service that will be provided by GPS

 To continue high availability of WAAS vertical service during ionospheric disturbances

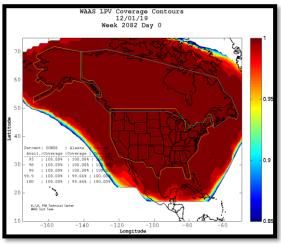
GEO Sustainability

- Currently maintaining 3 GEO's (Anik F1R [CRE], Eutelsat 117 WB [GEO 5], SES-15 [GEO 6])
- Developing future GEO's 7/8/9 to replace legacy GEO's upon lease expiration
 - GEO 7 is Intelsat at 125 West

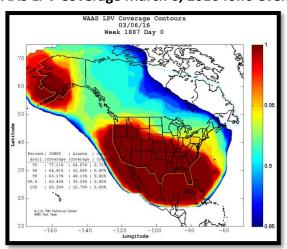
WAAS Modernization Efforts

- Dual Frequency Multi-Constellation (DFMC)
- Advanced Receiver Integrity Monitoring (ARAIM)





WAAS LPV Coverage March 6, 2016 Iono event





WAAS Avionics Equipage Status



- Over 130,000 WAAS equipped aircraft in the NAS
 - WAAS receivers provided by companies such as:
 Garmin, Universal, Rockwell Collins, Honeywell, Avidyne,
 Innovative Solutions & Support (IS&S), Thales and
 Genesys Aerosystem (Chelton)
- Since 2006, aircraft equipage rates have increased each year
- All classes of aircraft are served in all phases of flight
- Enabling technology for NextGen programs
 - Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B)
 - Performance Based Navigation (PBN)









U.S. Policy



The U.S. must maintain its leadership in the service, provision, and use of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)

- Continuous, worldwide, free of direct user fees
- Encourage compatibility and interoperability with foreign GNSS services and promote transparency in civil service provisioning
- Operate and maintain constellation to satisfy civil and national security needs
 - Foreign PNT services may be used to augment and strengthen the resiliency of GPS
- Invest in domestic capabilities and support international activities to detect, mitigate and increase resiliency to harmful interference



U.S. Policy

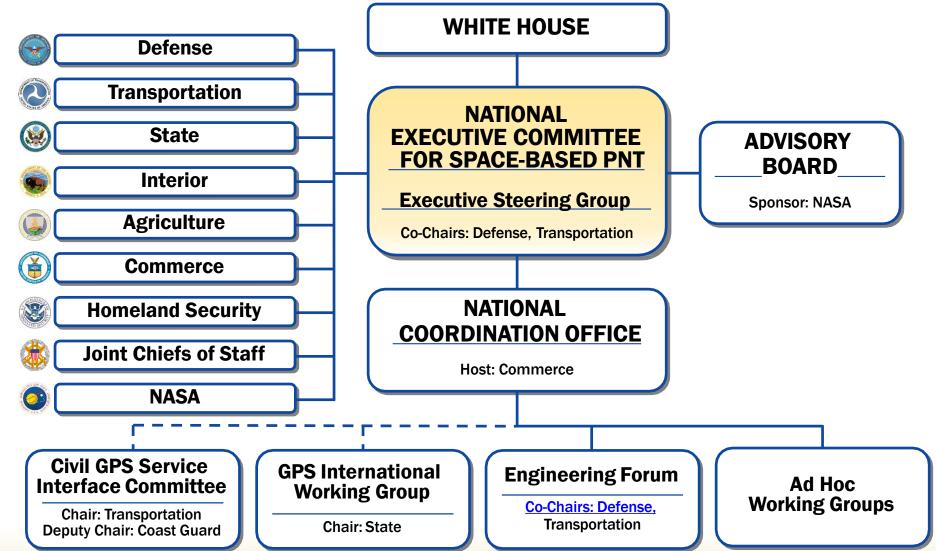


- NSPD-39, the Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Policy from 2004, is in the process of being updated by the National Space Council
- Remarks by DOT General Counsel at the 6th Meeting of the National Space Council:
 - Under National Security Presidential Directive 39, issued in December 2004, the United States is committed to developing, maintaining and a modernizing the global positioning system, or GPS, and other satellite-based navigation systems, including backup capability in the event of a disruption of GPS.
 - ... "Working closely with the Commerce Department, NTIA, and the FCC," DOT's adjacent band compatibility study "shows we need strong, consistent policies to ensure protection for satellite-based navigation."



National Space-Based PNT Organization









Thank You



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GPS: Accessible, Accurate, Interoperable