NOAA-20 (Joint Polar Satellite System-1) gathers a vast amount of valuable Earth data and images, enabling emergency managers to protect lives and property.

**GLOBAL DATA**

- Accurate weather forecasts and climate models rely on polar-orbiting satellites like NOAA-20.
- NOAA-20 constantly circles Earth from pole to pole, scanning wide swaths, covering the entire Earth twice a day.
- According to the National Weather Service, polar-orbiting satellites provide 85 percent of the data used to forecast the weather.

**SEVERE WEATHER DATA**

- Track Hurricanes
- Predict Droughts
- Detect Forest Fires
- Measure the Ozone Layer
- Gather Data for Fishery Management
- Find Arctic Shipping Routes
- Observe Volcanic Eruptions
- Track Sea Surface Temperature

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- OMPS—Monitors ozone levels in the stratosphere.
- ATMS—Provides microwave measurements of Earth’s temperature and moisture.
- VIIRS—Captures high-resolution images and data in visible and infrared light.
- CrIS—Produces detailed 3D temperature, moisture, and pressure profiles.

**SPACECRAFT DETAILS**

- Bus: The Ball Configurable Platform 2000, a proven, agile spacecraft customized to accommodate the five instruments.

**LAUNCH**

- In November 2017, NOAA-20 launched onboard a ULA Delta II rocket from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.
- Ball staff led the launch preparation at Vandenberg, up until the satellite was mated with the rocket’s payload attach fitting.
- Ball now supports mission operations.