

**EXPEDITED COORDINATION OF NOAA'S GOES SATELLITE AT 60 DEG WEST**

The VI Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications including Broadcasting,

**CONSIDERING:**

- a) That since 1926, over 40,000 people have died from the impacts of hurricanes and tropical storms in the Central and South America and the Caribbean regions;
- b) That whenever there is an extreme weather event threatening the North American portion, the current GOES satellite at 75 degrees west is switched to a rapid scan mode;
- c) That the rapid scan mode only provides coverage for the North American portion of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) South Regional Association III (RA III);
- d) That Earth Observation Partnership of the Americas (EOPA) participants, specifically RA III national meteorological and hydrological services have requested that the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) consider the possibility of operating a retired geostationary satellite over South America to ensure data availability when the operational satellite's observations are limited during extreme weather events;
- e) That as a response to this request NOAA intends to move one of its retired geostationary satellite to a new orbital position of 60 degrees west,

**RECOGNIZING:**

That an integrated network of Earth observation systems would help save lives and protect property during future events,

**RECOMMENDS:**

That CITEL countries identified by the ITU in the coordination process of the NOAA GOES satellite at 60 Deg West consider making the coordination a priority within their Administrations, to expedite the NOAA's GOES satellite operation at the new orbital location as soon as possible.

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<sup>1</sup> PCC.II-RADIO/doc. 875 /05 rev.1