



Government use of commercial capabilities – GA perspective Adam Lewis

National Earth Observation

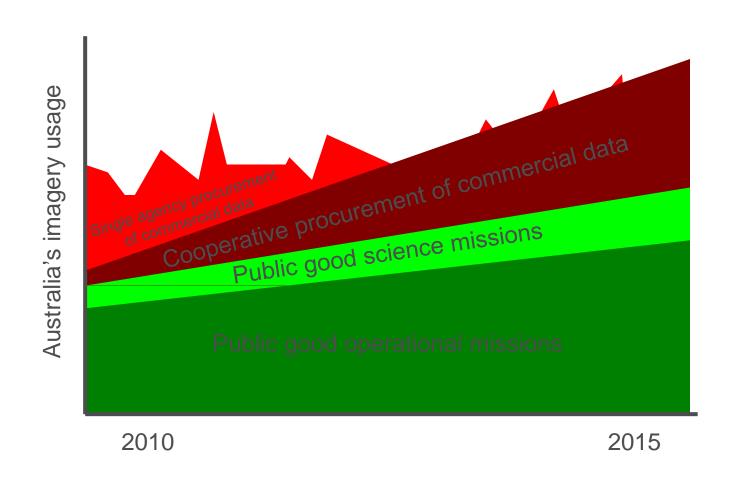
Group Leader



Outline

- What do our needs look like?
- Good stories
- What's working?

Future sources of government EOS data



GA role - public-good Earth observation

Classified:

- military intelligence; police investigations
- optical and radar images
- capability provided through security partners

'Public good':

- medium resolution images, Landsat, MODIS, ALOS
- resource management, environment, minerals, petroleum, disaster response, crop monitoring
- vital to government business
- commercial applications

Commercial:

- high resolution images, SPOT, Ikonos, Quickbird
- urban, topographic mapping, high value
- large sales to government (e.g., NSW SPOT)
- investment often underpinned by defence

Weather:

Real-time, Geostationary

Future needs for data

Continuity of Earth Observations Data for Australia

Rolling review of requirements (anticipated next step)



Table ES-1 Priority Data Types: Satellite 5-Year Supply Continuity Risk and Key Providers

Priority EO Data Type	5-year continuity risk	Current key providers (and missions)	Future key providers (and missions)	Predominant Latency Requirement
Optical: Low Resolution	Low	NASA (MODIS) NOAAVEUMETSAT (AVHRR) JMA (MTSAT series)	ESA/EC (Sentinel-3 series) NOAA (NPP/JPSS series) JAXA (GCOM-C series) JMA (MTSAT series)	Hours/Weeks
Optical: Medium Resolution	High	USGS (Landsat-5/7)	USGS (LDCM) ESA/EC (Sentinel-2 series)	Days/Weeks
Optical: High Resolution	Low	USA commercial providers (Worldview, GeoEye)	USA & European commercial providers (Worldview, GeoEye, Pleiades) Airborne operators	Days/Weeks

OGRE: Optical, Geospatial, Radar, and Elevation Supplies and Services Panel

Driver

 more efficient and effective acquisition and use of commercial imagery supplies and associated services, and to encourage greater coordination and cooperation within the Australian Government.

Mission

 Operate a procurement panel ... using <u>standardised licensing</u> arrangements and ... <u>facilitate coordinated approaches</u> to .. procurement, management and dissemination of data and services.

Vision

 The Australian government has efficient and effective access to private sector capabilities in Earth Observation and Spatial Information.

OGRE: Optical, Geospatial, Radar, and Elevation Supplies and Services Panel

OGRE Performance October 2010 – June 2012

- 11.8TB data acquired (11.0TB stored in EODS)
- Total contract value of \$5,984,695
- 8 users from Federal and State government agencies
- 33 suppliers
- EOIs received from 30 new suppliers Jan June 2012

OGRE

Removing / reducing the barriers

- Tender processes pre-qualification
- Data licences

Table 2. A simplified representation of OGRE Licence Levels

LICENCE	IP OWNERSHIP	USERS
CC-BY CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 3.0 AUSTRALIA	SUPPLIER	Everyone
OGRE A	BUYER	†+? The buyer and whoever the buyer chooses
OGRE B	SUPPLIER	All levels of Australian government, Commonwealth (including ADF), State and Territory, Local and Municipal and natural resource management entities
OGRE C	SUPPLIER	All Australian Commonwealth entities (including ADF)
OGRE D	SUPPLIER	All nominated licensees

Note: Actual legal terms and conditions will be used when contracting for supplies and services through the OGRE.

Where do OGRE data end up?

GA data and products are released "CC-BY"

Australian government policy – Office of the Australian Government Information Commissioner

Government can't make 'closed' decisions – access to all the information will increasingly be an expectation of the electorate

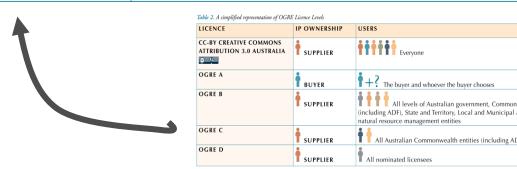
CC-BY CREATIVE COMMONS
ATTRIBUTION 3.0 AUSTRALIA

SUPPLIER

LICENCE

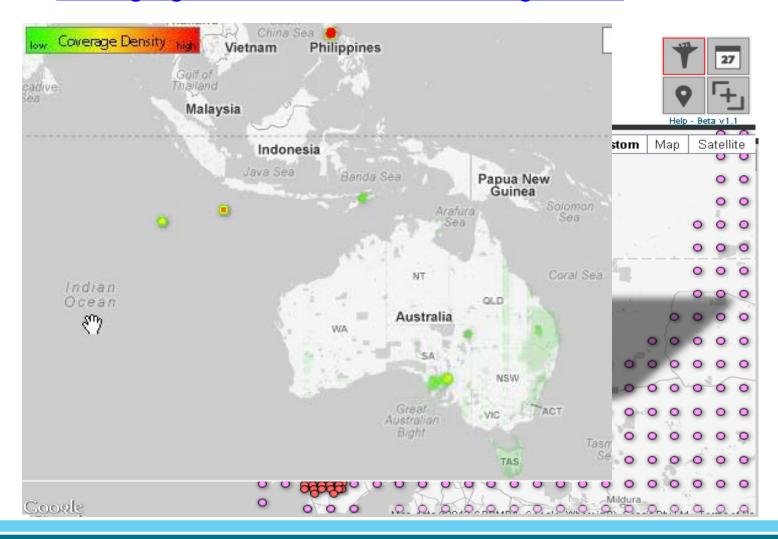
USERS

Everyone



OGRE – data management and sharing

www.ga.gov.au/earth-observation/ogre.html



OGRE Operational Activities

Standardised metadata and XML schema for EOS imagery to support improved data handling and discoverability

Revising operational model, including:

- Service catalogue (what GA does and doesn't provide)
- Improved governance framework
- Improved community engagement plan

Govdex (<u>www.govdex.gov.au</u>)

- OGRE Community of Practice
- Forum for cooperative procurement discussions
- Request an account from <u>OGRE@ga.gov.au</u>

More info

Success stories



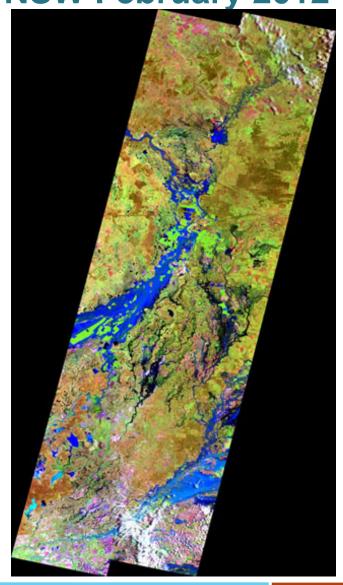
Flooding in Queensland and NSW February 2012

February 2012

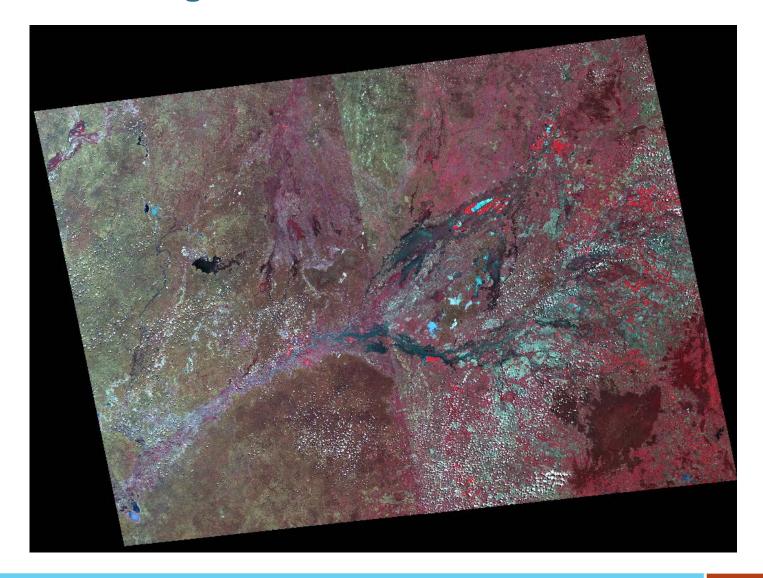
- Commercial Imagery used to track floods for the Darling, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee
- SPOT 4, SPOT 5, DEIMOS-1, TerraSAR-X, COSMO SkyMed, RADARSAT-2
- Almost all imagery captured under whole of government licence

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(SPOT 5 image showing Flooding of the Balonne River and lower Gwyder catchment)



DMCII coverage of NSW floods



Continental scale coverage as a Landsat gap-fill

Second generation DMC satellites:

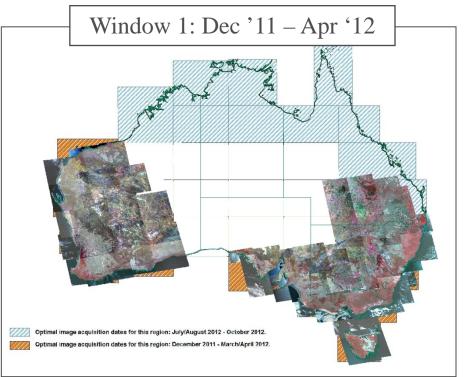
- UK-DMC2, DEIMOS-1, NIGERIASAT-X
- Spatial resolution: 22m
- Spatial accuracy: <17m
- Spectral bands: Green, Red, NIR
- Radiometric calibration accuracy:

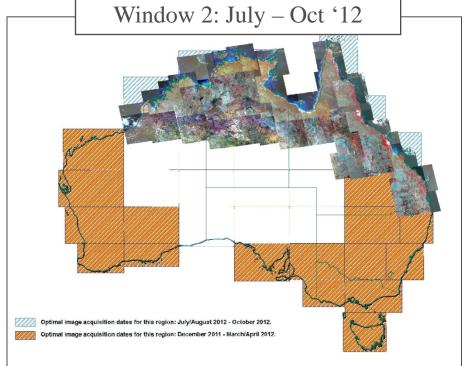
<5% absolute, <1% relative to Landsat 7

Landsat 'Gap-fill' with DMCii

DMCii coverage (UK-DMC2)

- 90% cloud-free
- Creative Commons licensing

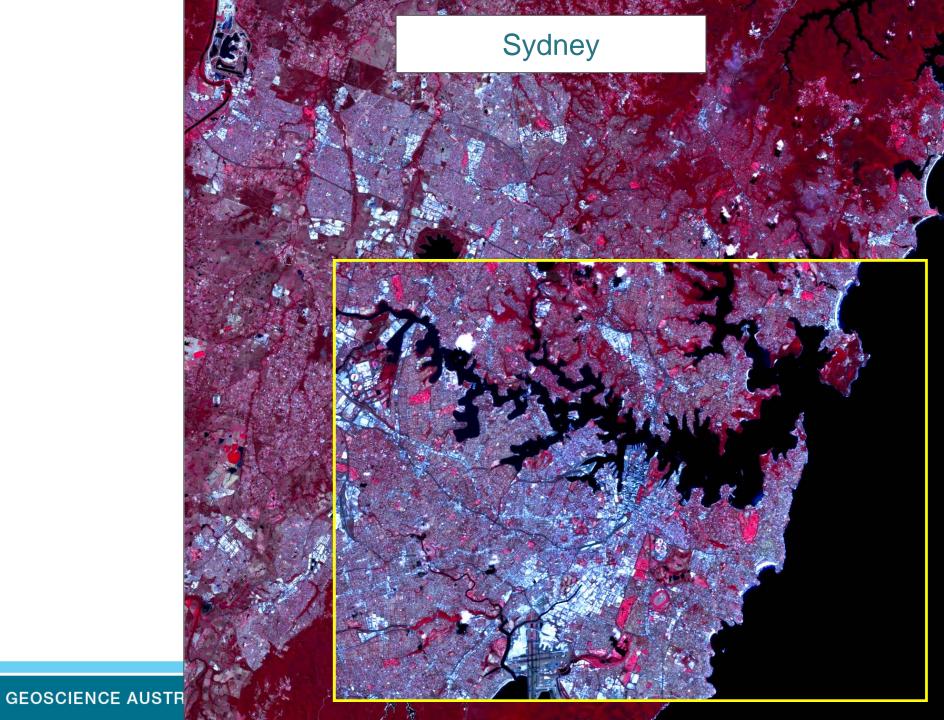




DMCii archives 2010 - 2011







What's working? / Challenges

Once – off broad area capture

- Data familiarity new workflows are needed [unknown]
- Specifications bands compared to Landsat [limitation]

Emergency response

- Tasking and / or prospective data capture [good progress]
- Near real time delivery [internet speeds]
- Licences [major issue]
- Analysis of the data to produce simple products (e.g., map of the flood).
 Standard methods and products are needed [needs work]

Repeat, broad area coverage for monitoring

- Affordability [far too expensive]
- Technical specifications [can't generally replicate Landsat]

Repeat monitoring of specific areas or features that may be of value

Needs investigating





Thank you adam.lewis@ga.gov.au

