1
00:00:04,200 --> 00:00:08,920
2014 is a big year for the exploration of
our home planet.

2
00:00:08,920 --> 00:00:13,240
For the first time in more than a decade,
5 NASA Earth science missions will head into

3
00:00:13,240 --> 00:00:14,990
space in one year.

4
00:00:14,990 --> 00:00:20,610
NASA satellites, aircraft, and research help
scientists find answers to critical challenges

5
00:00:20,610 --> 00:00:26,990
facing our planet today -- from climate change
to sea level rise, natural disasters, and

6
00:00:26,990 --> 00:00:28,500
extreme weather.

7
00:00:28,500 --> 00:00:32,790
The first mission is the Global Precipitation
Measurement Core Observatory.

8
00:00:32,790 --> 00:00:38,180
This is a joint project with the Japan Aerospace
Exploration Agency to produce the first nearly

9
00:00:38,180 --> 00:00:41,800
global views of rainfall and snowfall.

10
00:00:41,800 --> 00:00:46,890
The Orbiting Carbon Observatory 2 will make
precise, global measurements of the greenhouse

11
00:00:46,890 --> 00:00:51,510
gas that is a major contributor to global

warming.

12
00:00:51,510 --> 00:00:56,649
The Soil Moisture Active Passive mission will
track Earth's water into one of its last hiding

13
00:00:56,649 --> 00:01:02,989
places -- the soil -- to help better manage
water resources and improve climate and weather

14
00:01:02,989 --> 00:01:04,670
forecasts.

15
00:01:04,670 --> 00:01:29,899
And we're sending two missions to fly on the
International

16
00:01:29,899 --> 00:01:34,759
Space Station.

17
00:01:34,759 --> 00:01:48,819
In 2014 NASA will also fly a dozen scientific
airborne campaigns from the Arctic to the

18
00:01:48,819 --> 00:01:55,310
Antarctic -- develop new sensor technologies
-- and help put satellite data to work meeting

19
00:01:55,310 --> 00:01:57,710
the needs of people around the world.

20
00:01:57,710 --> 00:01:59,619
Earth Right Now.