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- 1957 —● Sputnik launched by Soviet Union
 - 1960 —● First test of U.S. Navy Transit system
 - 1963 —● U.S. Air Force Project 57 and 621B
 - 1967 —● U.S. Navy Timation Program
 - 1973 —● U.S. Department of Defense initiates the NAVSTAR GPS program, combining attributes of Transit, Timation, and Project 621B
 - 1978 —● U.S. Air Force Launched the prototype NAVSTAR GPS satellite
 - 1983 —● Soviet Union shoot-down of a civilian airliner, Korean Airlines Flight 007 (KAL 007) and subsequent Presidential statement saying GPS would be available for civil use. This was later codified in a Presidential Decision Directive in 1996.
 - 1988 —● ICAO identifies that satellite technology is central to air navigation
 - 1990 —● TSO 129 approved
 - 1991 —● First aviation receiver, Garmin 100AVD
 - 1992 —● Collier Trophy awarded to the GPS Team -
THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, THE UNITED STATES
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, THE AEROSPACE
CORPORATION, ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL
CORPORATION AND IBM FEDERAL SYSTEMS COMPANY
For the most significant development for safe and efficient
navigation and surveillance of air and spacecraft since the
introduction of radio navigation 50 years ago
 - 1993 —● GPS achieves Initial Operational Capability (IOC) with 24 satellites in orbit
providing Standard Positioning Services
FAA approves use of GPS for Instrument Flight Rules operations
 - 1994 —● ICAO approves satellite navigation global implementation plan
Garmin GPS-155 panel-mounted unit was the first GPS receiver on the
market to receive full FAA certification for instrument approaches
 - 4/1995 —● U.S. declares Full Operational Capability (FOC) of GPS with 24 operational
GPS Block II/IIA satellites
 - 5/1/2000 —● GPS ceases use of Selected Availability, resulting in improved accuracy
for civil GPS users
 - 7/10/2003 —● WAAS commissioned as first Satellite-Based Augmentation System,
enabling use of GPS as a source of primary navigation
 - 9/2003 —● FAA published the first RNAV/GPS precision approach to Local
Performance with Vertical Guidance (LPV) minima using WAAS
 - 8/2008 —● WAAS fields final WAAS Phase III build, enabling WAAS support of
RNAV (GPS) approaches to 200-ft minima (LPV-200)
 - 2010 —● FAA System Design Approval of the Honeywell SmartPath 4000, first
approved Ground Based Augmentation System (GBAS)
 - 5/2010 —● First L5 capable GPS satellite launch (II-F)
 - 2011 —● WAAS LPVs/LPs approaches exceeded the number of ILS approaches
 - 2018 —● Successful launch of the first GPS III satellite