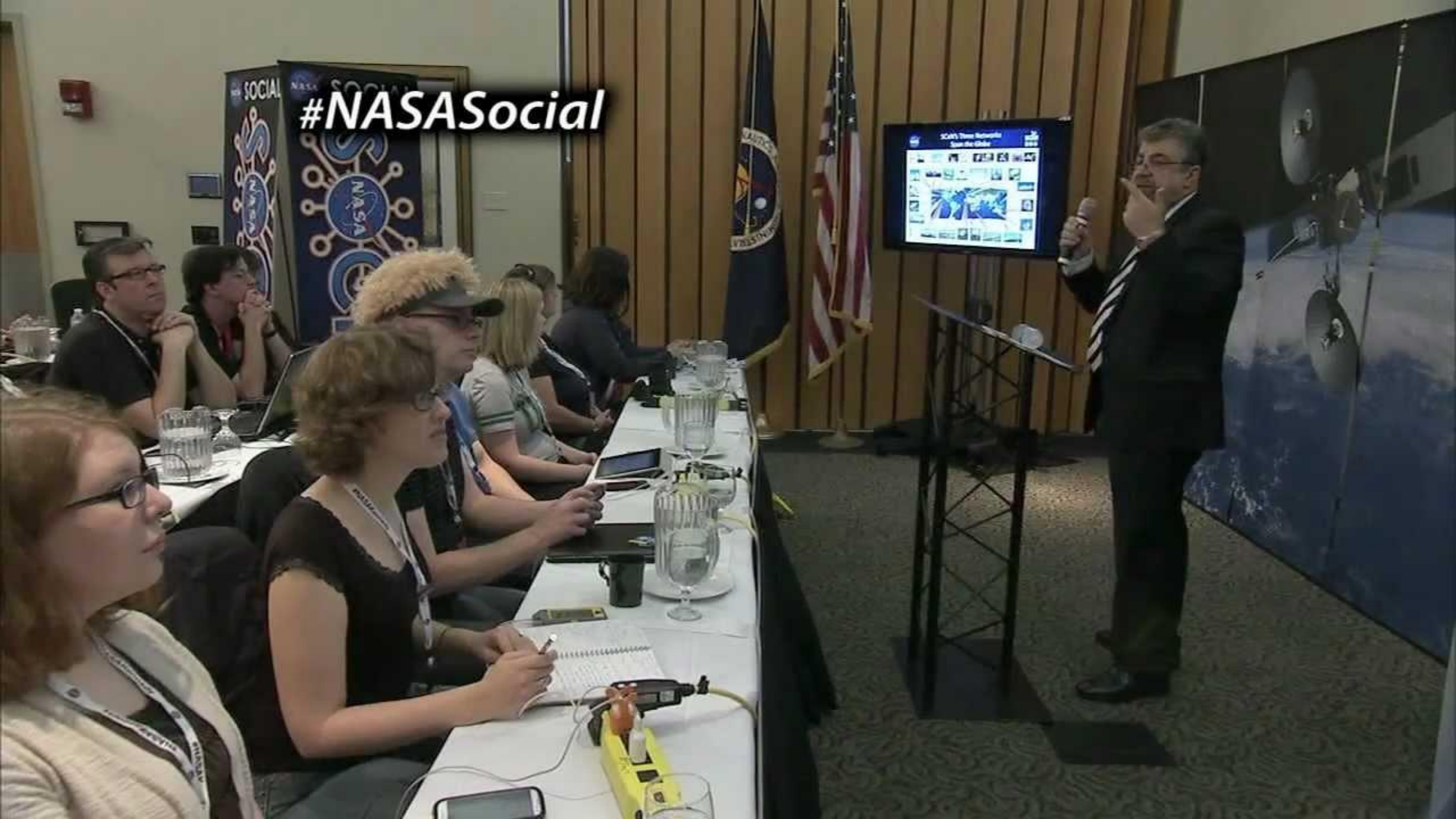
#NASASocial

1
00:00:07,020 --> 00:00:11,090
This Week at NASA…

2
00:00:11,090 --> 00:00:17,860
Each year, NASA honors the Apollo 1, Challenger
and Columbia crews, as well as other members

3
00:00:17,860 --> 00:00:23,500
of the our family whose lives were lost in
the support of the agency's mission of exploration

4
00:00:23,500 --> 00:00:24,630
and discovery.

5
00:00:24,630 --> 00:00:31,030
This year's Day of Remembrance, Feb. 1, the
10th anniversary of the loss of Columbia,

6
00:00:31,030 --> 00:00:33,800
saw tributes held around the agency.

7
00:00:33,800 --> 00:00:34,800
Among them…

8
00:00:34,800 --> 00:00:40,660
A wreath-laying at Arlington National Cemetery's
astronaut memorial by NASA Administrator Charles

9
00:00:40,660 --> 00:00:43,100
Bolden and other senior officials.

10
00:00:43,100 --> 00:00:48,830
A memorial at the Marshall Space Flight Center's
Morris Auditorium with guest speaker, astronaut

11
00:00:48,830 --> 00:00:51,950
and former Marshall engineer, Jan Davis.

12

00:00:51,950 --> 00:00:56,920
The event included a moment of silence and
a candle lighting ceremony.

13
00:00:56,920 --> 00:01:02,440
And a wreath-laying ceremony hosted by the
Astronauts Memorial Foundation televised live

14
00:01:02,440 --> 00:01:07,899
on NASA television from the Space Mirror Memorial
at the Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex.

15
00:01:07,899 --> 00:01:14,770
“For many of us gathered here in Florida
today, this commemoration is not only historic,

16
00:01:14,770 --> 00:01:17,659
it’s also very personal.

17
00:01:17,659 --> 00:01:24,680
We remember the Columbia crew as colleagues,
as friends, as parents and as spouses.”

18
00:01:24,680 --> 00:01:31,899
“Often times when lacking sufficient data
we make poor decisions and that results in

19
00:01:31,899 --> 00:01:35,289
events like Apollo 1, Challenger and Columbia.

20
00:01:35,289 --> 00:01:40,719
It’s important that we pause to remember
and reflect.

21
00:01:40,719 --> 00:01:46,439
We must do our very best to prevent something
like that from ever happening again.”

22
00:01:46,439 --> 00:01:51,509
A special memorial tribute was featured on

nasa.gov.

23
00:01:51,509 --> 00:01:57,470
NASA thanks these Fallen Heroes and the families
they left behind for their sacrifices in the

24
00:01:57,470 --> 00:02:04,479
service of our nation and America’s space
program.

25
00:02:04,479 --> 00:02:06,340
\h
Media touring the Kennedy Space Center’s

26
00:02:06,340 --> 00:02:12,400
“Swamp Works” research laboratories also
got a photo op with the Orion spacecraft inside

27
00:02:12,400 --> 00:02:17,230
KSC’s Operations and Checkout building where
it’s being prepped for Exploration Flight

28
00:02:17,230 --> 00:02:20,330
Test-1 scheduled for 2014.

29
00:02:20,330 --> 00:02:22,970
\h
Kennedy Director Bob Cabana updated attendees

30
00:02:22,970 --> 00:02:28,190
on the center’s continuing transformation
to a multiuse government and commercial space

31
00:02:28,190 --> 00:02:29,190
launch complex.

32
00:02:29,190 --> 00:02:31,540
\h
“We have a plan and we are executing that

33
00:02:31,540 --> 00:02:34,040
plan and we have made tremendous progress.

34
00:02:34,040 --> 00:02:37,170
We have a very positive path forward."

35
00:02:37,170 --> 00:02:40,140
\h
Orion, designed to take U.S. astronauts farther

36
00:02:40,140 --> 00:02:46,110
into space than ever before, will be propelled
by NASA's new heavy-lift Space Launch System.

37
00:02:46,110 --> 00:02:52,440
The SLS is designed to be flexible for launching
crew and cargo spacecraft from KSC and will

38
00:02:52,440 --> 00:03:00,980
enable new human missions of exploration beyond
low-Earth orbit and across the solar system.

39
00:03:00,980 --> 00:03:06,790
The successful launch of NASA's new TDRS-K
communications satellite on Jan. 30 was also

40
00:03:06,790 --> 00:03:11,950
occasion for the Kennedy Space Center to host
a two-day get-together for ardent users of

41
00:03:11,950 --> 00:03:13,470
social media.

42
00:03:13,470 --> 00:03:18,630
The select group of Tweeps and other tech-savvy
space afficianados heard from special guest

43
00:03:18,630 --> 00:03:23,150
speakers about NASA's continuing mission

of exploration and discovery.

44
00:03:23,150 --> 00:03:29,140
Among them, Badri Younes, the head of NASA’s
Space Communication and Navigation, or SCaN

45
00:03:29,140 --> 00:03:34,830
program, who outlined the role and advanced
capabilities of the next-generation comm satellite.

46
00:03:34,830 --> 00:03:38,650
“We support all of the launches that take
place here in the United States.

47
00:03:38,650 --> 00:03:42,841
We are preparing the stage for the future
as I said, to make sure that the future of

48
00:03:42,841 --> 00:03:49,290
human exploration will be carried forward
as contemplated, as planned.”

49
00:03:49,290 --> 00:03:53,750
The International Space Station will be getting
a new instrument in 2014 that’ll measure

50
00:03:53,750 --> 00:03:56,780
ocean-surface wind speed and direction.

51
00:03:56,780 --> 00:04:03,100
The ISS-RapidScat instrument will help improve
weather forecasts, including hurricane monitoring,

52
00:04:03,100 --> 00:04:08,400
and understanding of how ocean-atmosphere
interactions influence Earth's climate.

53
00:04:08,400 --> 00:04:14,150
Rapid-Scat is a clever re-purposing of hardware
originally built to test parts of NASA's QuikScat

54
00:04:14,150 --> 00:04:23,580
satellite that, until 2009, spent ten years
successfully collecting ocean and wind data.

55
00:04:23,580 --> 00:04:29,449
NASA wants your ideas on how the International
Space Station can be better used to test new

56
00:04:29,449 --> 00:04:30,449
technologies!

57
00:04:30,449 --> 00:04:35,629
The agency’s National Lab and Technology
Demonstration offices are taking proposals

58
00:04:35,629 --> 00:04:41,550
to develop advanced or improved exploration
technologies aboard the world’s only laboratory

59
00:04:41,550 --> 00:04:42,620
in microgravity!

60
00:04:42,620 --> 00:04:48,039
They’ll also welcome your suggestions for
improving the unique laboratory environment

61
00:04:48,039 --> 00:04:49,949
of the orbiting outpost.

62
00:04:49,949 --> 00:05:05,479
For details, go to http://go.nasa.gov/Uqkccz
. You’ve got ‘til Sept. 30 to “weigh

63
00:05:05,479 --> 00:05:07,569
in.”

64
00:05:07,569 --> 00:05:12,919
NASA chief technologist Mason Peck was briefed

at the Dryden Flight Research Center on projects

65
00:05:12,919 --> 00:05:17,949
to develop technologies for next-generation
aircraft and spacecraft.

66
00:05:17,949 --> 00:05:23,680
Peck says the transfer of such technologies
will help fuel industry’s future in space.

67
00:05:23,680 --> 00:05:27,870
“I think we're actually seeing for the first
time the level of private investment in commercial

68
00:05:27,870 --> 00:05:31,830
space that we really haven't seen before,
and that actually could indicate the start

69
00:05:31,830 --> 00:05:33,460
of a commercial space age.

70
00:05:33,460 --> 00:05:35,069
But NASA is right at the center of that.”

71
00:05:35,069 --> 00:05:42,400
Peck also visited several NASA partners at
the Mojave Air and Space Port, including Firestar

72
00:05:42,400 --> 00:05:46,919
Technologies, XCOR Aerospace and Masten Flight
Systems.

73
00:05:46,919 --> 00:05:53,629
NASA's Flight Opportunities Program has contracted
with Masten and XCOR to fly promising technologies

74
00:05:53,629 --> 00:05:59,909
on sub-orbital space-access vehicles, while
Firestar has developed several technical innovations

75
00:05:59,909 --> 00:06:05,699
to benefit NASA via the agency's Small Business
Innovative Research and Technology Transfer

76
00:06:05,699 --> 00:06:09,270
programs.

77
00:06:09,270 --> 00:06:15,520
The first Nanosatellite Launch Adapter System,
or NLAS has been shipped for integration for

78
00:06:15,520 --> 00:06:18,740
a launch expected in late 2013.

79
00:06:18,740 --> 00:06:23,919
Right now, nanosatellites can be deployed
only in small numbers by rocket or from the

80
00:06:23,919 --> 00:06:25,550
International Space Station.

81
00:06:25,550 --> 00:06:32,620
But NLAS, developed by the Ames Research Center,
can hold up to 24 cube satellites, opening

82
00:06:32,620 --> 00:06:37,009
up opportunities for smaller research projects
to access space.

83
00:06:37,009 --> 00:06:46,219
NLAS is expected to be used by NASA, other
government agencies, and commercial entities.

84
00:06:46,219 --> 00:06:50,830
Representatives from the Glenn Research Center
joined media and the Cleveland Regional Transit

85
00:06:50,830 --> 00:06:56,729
Authority in braving single-digit temperatures

to show off the system’s new hydrogen-powered

86
00:06:56,729 --> 00:07:03,710
bus – and Ohio’s first operational electrolysis-based
refueling station.

87
00:07:03,710 --> 00:07:08,550
Refueling at the bus’s depot station eliminates
the vehicle’s need to lug large hydrogen-filled

88
00:07:08,550 --> 00:07:10,069
supply tanks.

89
00:07:10,069 --> 00:07:14,719
Glenn coordinated the technical effort that
included contracting with the Sierra Lobo

90
00:07:14,719 --> 00:07:17,650
Corporation to install the refueling station.

91
00:07:17,650 --> 00:07:25,749
The project is sponsored by NASA's Space Technology
Game-Changing Development Program.

92
00:07:25,749 --> 00:07:31,449
Marshall Space Flight Center and nearby Redstone
Arsenal have both been awarded the designation

93
00:07:31,449 --> 00:07:35,229
of Storm-Ready Community by the National Weather
Service.

94
00:07:35,229 --> 00:07:39,930
The designation recognizes the work of both
facilities to document their notification

95
00:07:39,930 --> 00:07:43,749
systems and severe weather preparedness.

96

00:07:43,749 --> 00:07:47,930
Weather service officials were at the arsenal
to present Marshall and Redstone with their

97
00:07:47,930 --> 00:07:51,219
Storm-Ready Community signs for their Welcome
Centers.

98
00:07:51,219 --> 00:07:54,129
“The purpose of Storm Ready is just what
it says.

99
00:07:54,129 --> 00:08:01,149
It’s weather preparedness, safety and awareness
and making sure that the communities are very

100
00:08:01,149 --> 00:08:04,770
much prepared for significant weather events
that impact the area.”

101
00:08:04,770 --> 00:08:09,580
“This is a great way to recognize all the
hard work that has gone into this – to our

102
00:08:09,580 --> 00:08:13,689
facility to be able to make sure that we have
the best possible protection available for

103
00:08:13,689 --> 00:08:14,689
our employees.”

104
00:08:14,689 --> 00:08:38,510
Marshall is only the second federal location
in Alabama to receive this Storm-Ready designation.

105
00:08:38,510 --> 00:08:39,580
My name is Sorita Wherry.

106
00:08:39,580 --> 00:08:44,020
I’m the lead systems engineer for the robotic

lunar lander development project.

107
00:08:44,020 --> 00:08:48,490
I’m supporting the Warm Gas test article
now known as the Mighty Eagle.

108
00:08:48,490 --> 00:08:55,220
My duties as a lead systems engineer includes
making sure that I understand the system and

109
00:08:55,220 --> 00:09:04,130
functions of the Mighty Eagle as well as the
most important thing is making sure that the

110
00:09:04,130 --> 00:09:07,930
vehicle is safe at all times.

111
00:09:07,930 --> 00:09:15,800
Diversity is important at NASA because it
gives us a variety of backgrounds and cultures

112
00:09:15,800 --> 00:09:22,740
so that we can see the experiences, the values,
the ideas and opinions of other people who

113
00:09:22,740 --> 00:09:25,620
may be different within the organization.

114
00:09:25,620 --> 00:09:27,850
I look at my career.

115
00:09:27,850 --> 00:09:32,680
And I look at all the things that I’ve accomplished,
the different projects that I’ve worked

116
00:09:32,680 --> 00:09:39,500
on, and what better way to culminate my career
is being on the project that I’m on now

117

00:09:39,500 --> 00:09:45,560
– the Robotic Lunar Lander Development Project
and supporting the Mighty Eagle.

118
00:09:45,560 --> 00:09:49,540
I've worked at NASA for 27 years.

119
00:09:49,540 --> 00:09:56,130
It's a project where it feels good when
you can see things that happen.

120
00:09:56,130 --> 00:09:57,960
To see something that flies.

121
00:09:57,960 --> 00:10:05,810
To work with a team of people who are very
smart, very intelligent, and can actually

122
00:10:05,810 --> 00:10:08,990
develop something that flies.

123
00:10:08,990 --> 00:10:10,250
I love what I do.

124
00:10:10,250 --> 00:10:13,930
It's new to me, but it's an awesome experience.

125
00:10:13,930 --> 00:10:20,260
And this journey that I've had at Marshall
Space Flight Center has been a great journey.

126
00:10:20,260 --> 00:10:27,850
Thirty-nine years ago, on February 5, 1974,
a flyby of Venus by Mariner 10 enabled the

127
00:10:27,850 --> 00:10:32,830
spacecraft to conduct atmospheric studies
and collect photographs of the planet's

128

00:10:32,830 --> 00:10:35,000
extensive cloud cover.

129
00:10:35,000 --> 00:10:40,930
While Venus' clouds are nearly featureless
in visible light, Mariner 10's ultraviolet

130
00:10:40,930 --> 00:10:45,520
camera filters captured them in never-before-seen
detail.

131
00:10:45,520 --> 00:10:51,530
"We have main engine start … zero and
liftoff of Stardust."

132
00:10:51,530 --> 00:10:59,600
And, fifteen years ago, on February 7, 1999,
the Stardust probe launched atop a Delta II

133
00:10:59,600 --> 00:11:06,150
rocket from Florida's Cape Canaveral Air Station
for a rendezvous with Comet Wild2.

134
00:11:06,150 --> 00:11:11,040
Stardust became the first U.S. mission to
a comet and the first-ever spacecraft to bring

135
00:11:11,040 --> 00:11:19,780
back a comet sample when it successfully returned
to Earth on January 15, 2006.

136
00:11:19,780 --> 00:11:26,030
And, employees of the Marshall Space Flight
Center commemorated this year's 40th anniversary

137
00:11:26,030 --> 00:11:32,660
of Skylab by hosting five astronauts who flew
on America's first space station, Joe Kerwin,

138
00:11:32,660 --> 00:11:38,920

Paul Weitz, Ed Gibson, Gerald Carr and Jack
Lousma shared their stories and highlights

139
00:11:38,920 --> 00:11:41,000
from their missions aboard Skylab.

140
00:11:41,000 --> 00:11:49,130
From May 1973 to February 1974, three crews
occupied Skylab, a Saturn V rocket modified

141
00:11:49,130 --> 00:11:50,570
at Marshall.

142
00:11:50,570 --> 00:11:56,690
Its nine astronaut residents conducted human-adaptation
and materials experiments, as well as scientific

143
00:11:56,690 --> 00:12:00,540
studies of the Earth, sun, and stars.

144
00:12:00,540 --> 00:12:05,380
The research they performed on Skylab then
enabled the ground-breaking science being

145
00:12:05,380 --> 00:12:11,700
studied now aboard the International Space
Station for the benefit of humankind.

146
00:12:11,700 --> 00:12:13,930
\h
And that’s This Week @NASA.

147
00:12:13,930 --> 00:12:18,010
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