1
00:00:00,770 --> 00:00:05,200
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:05,200 --> 00:00:10,449
During a March 10 hearing of the U.S. Senate
Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice,

3
00:00:10,449 --> 00:00:15,960
Science and Related Agencies, NASA Administrator
Charlie Bolden testified about the $19 billion

4
00:00:15,960 --> 00:00:20,890
dollar Fiscal Year 2017 budget proposed for
the agency by President Obama.

5
00:00:20,890 --> 00:00:26,010
In his remarks, the Administrator outlined
the many benefits that this investment in

6
00:00:26,010 --> 00:00:28,750
NASA’s present will yield for the future.

7
00:00:28,750 --> 00:00:33,980
The funding will enable a future where we
send American astronauts to Mars in the 2030s;

8
00:00:33,980 --> 00:00:39,470
where more Americans work in good-paying Science,
Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) based

9
00:00:39,470 --> 00:00:45,040
careers; where future generations can breathe
cleaner air, drink cleaner water, and fly

10
00:00:45,040 --> 00:00:50,559
on cleaner, greener, more fuel-efficient aircraft;
and a future where humankind has a deeper

11

00:00:50,559 --> 00:00:56,620
understanding of our universe, our place in
it, and our own planet.

12
00:00:56,620 --> 00:01:02,980
On March 10 at Stennis Space Center, in Mississippi,
RS-25 engine number 2059 became the first

13
00:01:02,980 --> 00:01:07,770
flight engine for NASA’s new Space Launch
System (SLS) rocket to be test fired.

14
00:01:07,770 --> 00:01:11,680
Four RS-25s will power the core stage of the
SLS.

15
00:01:11,680 --> 00:01:16,590
The flight certification test of this engine
is a major milestone in NASA’s return to

16
00:01:16,590 --> 00:01:21,289
deep space exploration and the Journey to
Mars.

17
00:01:21,289 --> 00:01:25,700
On March 4, construction crews at NASA’s
Marshall Space Flight Center "topped out"

18
00:01:25,700 --> 00:01:31,380
Test Stand 4697 by welding the structure’s
top-most beam into place.

19
00:01:31,380 --> 00:01:37,639
The 85-foot-tall test stand is one of two
being built to test hardware for the SLS rocket.

20
00:01:37,639 --> 00:01:43,409
Test Stand 4697 will use hydraulic cylinders
to subject the liquid oxygen tank and hardware

21

00:01:43,409 --> 00:01:48,600
of the SLS core stage to the same conditions
it will experience during a launch.

22
00:01:48,600 --> 00:01:54,020
The other test stand -- 4693 – will be used
for similar testing on the core stage's liquid

23
00:01:54,020 --> 00:01:55,539
hydrogen tank.

24
00:01:55,539 --> 00:01:58,670
Both stands are scheduled to be completed
later this year.

25
00:01:58,670 --> 00:02:03,600
The SLS will be the world's most powerful
rocket and carry astronauts in NASA's Orion

26
00:02:03,600 --> 00:02:07,649
spacecraft on deep-space missions.

27
00:02:07,649 --> 00:02:12,220
During a March 9 news conference at Johnson
Space Center, NASA astronaut Kate Rubins and

28
00:02:12,220 --> 00:02:18,250
her Expedition 48 crewmates, Anatoly Ivanishin
of the Russian space agency Roscosmos and

29
00:02:18,250 --> 00:02:24,200
astronaut Takuya Onishi of the Japan Aerospace
Exploration Agency talked about their upcoming

30
00:02:24,200 --> 00:02:26,860
mission to the International Space Station.

31
00:02:26,860 --> 00:02:32,140
The trio will launch to the station in June
from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

32
00:02:32,140 --> 00:02:36,610
During their four-month tour, they'll help
with about 250 science investigations and

33
00:02:36,610 --> 00:02:39,110
technology demonstrations.

34
00:02:39,110 --> 00:02:43,360
Research being conducted on the space station
will enable future long-duration human and

35
00:02:43,360 --> 00:02:50,010
robotic exploration into deep space, including
to an asteroid and Mars.

36
00:02:50,010 --> 00:02:54,990
NASA collaborated with the Exploratorium Science
Center in San Francisco and the National Science

37
00:02:54,990 --> 00:03:00,300
Foundation to provide live NASA Television
coverage of the March 8 total solar eclipse

38
00:03:00,300 --> 00:03:01,960
from Micronesia.

39
00:03:01,960 --> 00:03:07,100
The fully eclipsed sun was only visible in
parts of South East Asia, but the live broadcast

40
00:03:07,100 --> 00:03:11,010
made the phenomenon available to millions
of people around the world.

41
00:03:11,010 --> 00:03:18,620
The next total solar eclipse visible from
the United States will occur on Aug. 21, 2017.

42

00:03:18,620 --> 00:03:24,200
On March 6, 2015, NASA’s Dawn spacecraft
arrived at the dwarf planet Ceres.

43
00:03:24,200 --> 00:03:29,400
The spacecraft recently celebrated the one-year
anniversary with new images of Ahuna Mons

44
00:03:29,400 --> 00:03:34,710
- the mysterious 3-mile-high mountain that
investigators initially thought was pyramid-shaped.

45
00:03:34,710 --> 00:03:40,140
However, subsequent, more detailed images
showed the mountain was actually shaped more

46
00:03:40,140 --> 00:03:41,870
like a dome.

47
00:03:41,870 --> 00:03:47,960
Dawn's latest images of Ahuna Mons, taken
120 times closer than in February 2015, are

48
00:03:47,960 --> 00:03:53,760
helping researchers learn more details about
the mountain – except exactly how it formed.

49
00:03:53,760 --> 00:04:00,040
Dawn’s arrival at Ceres made it the first-ever
spacecraft to reach a dwarf planet.

50
00:04:00,040 --> 00:04:02,010
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …