



1

00:00:00,459 --> 00:00:03,800

“Here’s some of the stories trending This Week at NASA!”

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00:00:03,800 --> 00:00:08,800

Outside the International Space Station, Expedition 48 Commander Jeff Williams and Flight Engineer

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00:00:08,800 --> 00:00:14,400

Kate Rubins of NASA installed the first of two International Docking Adapters onto the

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00:00:14,400 --> 00:00:19,140

forward end of the station’s Harmony module, during a spacewalk on Aug. 19.

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00:00:19,140 --> 00:00:24,369

“And with that, we have a new port of call for the new U.S. Commercial Crew vehicles.”

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00:00:24,369 --> 00:00:30,249

The new docking port will be used by the Boeing CST-100 “Starliner” and SpaceX Crew Dragon

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00:00:30,249 --> 00:00:35,660

commercial crew spacecraft being developed to transport U.S. astronauts to and from the

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00:00:35,660 --> 00:00:36,750

station.

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00:00:36,750 --> 00:00:41,370

The second International Docking Adapter – currently under construction – eventually will be

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00:00:41,370 --> 00:00:45,360

placed on the space-facing side of the Harmony module.

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00:00:45,360 --> 00:00:50,059

On August 15, at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida, engineers installed the

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00:00:50,059 --> 00:00:55,719

Crew Access Arm and White Room that astronauts will use to board Boeing's CST-100 Starliner

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00:00:55,719 --> 00:01:01,280

spacecraft prior to launches atop the United Launch Alliance Atlas V rocket.

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00:01:01,280 --> 00:01:06,409

This milestone completes the major construction of the first new Crew Access Tower to be built

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00:01:06,409 --> 00:01:10,230

along Florida's Space Coast since the Apollo era.

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00:01:10,230 --> 00:01:15,310

The Starliner system will be certified by NASA's Commercial Crew Program to fly crews

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00:01:15,310 --> 00:01:20,030

to and from the International Space Station under a contract with the agency.

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00:01:20,030 --> 00:01:25,369

August 17 marked the 10-year anniversary of the agency's commercial cargo resupply program,

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00:01:25,369 --> 00:01:31,469

or COTS, which returned American cargo resupply missions to U.S. soil – and laid the groundwork

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00:01:31,469 --> 00:01:35,590

for the effort to return American launches of humans to space.

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00:01:35,590 --> 00:01:42,150

A NASA Social held on Aug. 18, at the agency's Michoud Assembly Facility in New Orleans,

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00:01:42,150 --> 00:01:47,229

Louisiana, and the Stennis Space Center near Bay St. Louis, Mississippi provided an opportunity

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00:01:47,229 --> 00:01:51,810

for social and traditional media to see the progress the agency is making on the Journey

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00:01:51,810 --> 00:01:53,119

to Mars.

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00:01:53,119 --> 00:01:58,130

The event included exhibits of NASA's robotic scientific exploration of the Red Planet,

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00:01:58,130 --> 00:02:02,500

tours of manufacturing facilities at Michoud – where construction is underway on the

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00:02:02,500 --> 00:02:07,650

core stage for the Space Launch System (SLS) rocket, and a test firing at Stennis of one

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00:02:07,650 --> 00:02:13,380

of the RS-25 rocket engines that will power the SLS, The SLS will be the world's most

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00:02:13,380 --> 00:02:18,860

powerful rocket, and launch astronauts in the agency's Orion spacecraft on deep space

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00:02:18,860 --> 00:02:23,230

missions, including to an asteroid and eventually to Mars.

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00:02:23,230 --> 00:02:28,010

NASA's Asteroid Redirect Mission (ARM) has reached a key developmental milestone known

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00:02:28,010 --> 00:02:30,830

as Key Decision Point-B, or KDP-B.

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00:02:30,830 --> 00:02:36,640

The milestone clears the mission to proceed to the next phase of design and development

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00:02:36,640 --> 00:02:38,820

for the mission's robotic segment.

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00:02:38,820 --> 00:02:45,150

KDP-B, which was approved by agency management on Aug. 15, is one in a series of project

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00:02:45,150 --> 00:02:51,200

lifecycle milestones that every NASA spaceflight mission passes prior to launch.

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00:02:51,200 --> 00:02:56,780

Launch of ARM's robotic mission is targeted for December 2021. The two-part mission will

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00:02:56,780 --> 00:03:03,010

integrate robotic and crewed spacecraft operations in the proving ground of deep space to demonstrate

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00:03:03,010 --> 00:03:07,440

key capabilities needed for the Journey to Mars.

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00:03:07,440 --> 00:03:12,480

On Aug. 17, NASA hosted a news briefing at the agency's headquarters in Washington

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00:03:12,480 --> 00:03:18,810

to preview the launch of the Origins, Spectral Interpretation, Resource Identification, Security-Regolith

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00:03:18,810 --> 00:03:20,690

Explorer (OSIRIS-REx) spacecraft.

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00:03:20,690 --> 00:03:26,560

OSIRIS-REx is the first U.S. spacecraft designed to rendezvous with, study and return a sample

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00:03:26,560 --> 00:03:27,560

of an asteroid.

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00:03:27,560 --> 00:03:32,700

It's scheduled to launch Sept. 8 from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida to

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00:03:32,700 --> 00:03:34,780

an asteroid called Bennu.

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00:03:34,780 --> 00:03:39,390

The mission represents a valuable opportunity to learn more about the origins of our solar

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00:03:39,390 --> 00:03:44,930

system, the sources of water and organic molecules on Earth, and the hazards and resources in

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00:03:44,930 --> 00:03:46,910

near-Earth space.

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00:03:46,910 --> 00:03:52,800

NASA's Atmospheric Carbon and Transport
■ America, or ACT-America, airborne science

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00:03:52,800 --> 00:03:58,720

campaign recently spent two weeks flying missions out of Lincoln, Nebraska – collecting data

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00:03:58,720 --> 00:04:03,230

on the movement of carbon dioxide and methane

in the skies over the Midwest.

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00:04:03,230 --> 00:04:08,960
America's agricultural heartland is ripe
with greenhouse gas fluxes due to the methane

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00:04:08,960 --> 00:04:14,280
produced by livestock and carbon dioxide consumed
by crops there.

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00:04:14,280 --> 00:04:19,599
ACT-America moves to Shreveport, Louisiana
for the final leg of the 2016 flight campaign

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00:04:19,599 --> 00:04:25,120
with flights over the Gulf of Mexico and the
dense forests of the southeast.

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00:04:25,120 --> 00:04:27,560
And that's what's up this week @NASA ...
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