
EXPLORATION MISSION-1
GATEWAY CONFIGURATION CONCEPT
esa
NASA
EXPLORE
MOON to MARS
MOON LIGHTS THE WAY
NASA

1
00:00:00,130 --> 00:00:03,440
Strong budget support for our Moon to Mars
effort …

2
00:00:03,440 --> 00:00:06,560
A new crew launches to the space station …

3
00:00:06,560 --> 00:00:12,490
And training for Orion recovery … a few
of the stories to tell you about – This

4
00:00:12,490 --> 00:00:15,269
Week at NASA!

5
00:00:15,269 --> 00:00:20,500
During our March 11 Moon to Mars event at
Kennedy Space Center in Florida, our administrator,

6
00:00:20,500 --> 00:00:25,849
Jim Bridenstine discussed the President's
$21 billion budget request for NASA.

7
00:00:25,849 --> 00:00:30,920
He called it a show of support for the agency
and our wide-ranging objectives – including

8
00:00:30,920 --> 00:00:36,440
our push to develop a sustainable human presence
on and around the Moon, to facilitate lunar

9
00:00:36,440 --> 00:00:37,440
exploration.

10
00:00:37,440 --> 00:00:43,780
"In order to achieve that objective, we
need a permanent command and service module,

11
00:00:43,780 --> 00:00:46,510
in orbit around the Moon – we call it Gateway.

12
00:00:46,510 --> 00:00:51,550
It represents an opportunity to get to more
parts of the Moon than ever before."

13
00:00:51,550 --> 00:00:56,410
Our plan to go forward to the Moon calls for
the use of innovative and new technologies

14
00:00:56,410 --> 00:01:01,960
to develop systems, utilize untapped resources,
and eventually make use of what we learn to

15
00:01:01,960 --> 00:01:04,629
help astronauts take the next giant leap.

16
00:01:04,629 --> 00:01:10,140
"What we're trying to do is make sure
that what we develop is not a dead end and

17
00:01:10,140 --> 00:01:15,189
in fact has capabilities of being utilized
on another world – that other world, of

18
00:01:15,189 --> 00:01:17,009
course being Mars."

19
00:01:17,009 --> 00:01:21,250
The administrator also noted strong support
in the budget for our efforts in low-Earth

20
00:01:21,250 --> 00:01:26,479
orbit with our commercial and international
partners, our work to resume launches of American

21
00:01:26,479 --> 00:01:31,609
astronauts on American rockets from American
soil, and our progress developing the Space

22

00:01:31,609 --> 00:01:34,619
Launch System rocket and Orion spacecraft.

23
00:01:34,619 --> 00:01:39,810
Closer to home, our cutting edge research
to make air travel safer, quieter, and more

24
00:01:39,810 --> 00:01:42,219
accessible is also acknowledged in the budget.

25
00:01:42,219 --> 00:01:46,999
“Driving down costs and increasing access
to air travel is the way that we’re going

26
00:01:46,999 --> 00:01:51,479
to be able to increase the standard of living
for every American, and that’s really what

27
00:01:51,479 --> 00:01:53,079
NASA is all about.”

28
00:01:53,079 --> 00:01:58,039
As are our space-based observations of Earth
– which are crucial to understanding changes

29
00:01:58,039 --> 00:02:03,200
to our home planet now, and forecasting potential
changes that might occur in the future.

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00:02:03,200 --> 00:02:07,999
“We are studying the Earth with as strong
a budget as we have seen, really in a very

31
00:02:07,999 --> 00:02:15,110
long time, right now – and this budget request
for Earth Science is very strong as well.

32
00:02:15,110 --> 00:02:17,410
(applause)”

33
00:02:17,410 --> 00:02:22,830
NASA has selected nine teams to continue the science legacy of the Apollo missions by studying

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00:02:22,830 --> 00:02:28,420
selected returned samples of the Moon from Apollo 15, 16, and 17.

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00:02:28,420 --> 00:02:34,140
The samples, which have been carefully stored and untouched for nearly 50 years, were deliberately

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00:02:34,140 --> 00:02:39,000
saved to take advantage of today's more advanced and sophisticated technology – which

37
00:02:39,000 --> 00:02:43,780
could help advance our understanding of our nearest neighbor.

38
00:02:43,780 --> 00:02:48,040
On March 14, our Nick Hague and Christina Koch – along with Russia's Alexey Ovchinin

39
00:02:48,040 --> 00:02:51,310
– launched to the International Space Station from Kazakhstan.

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00:02:51,310 --> 00:02:56,710
The trio's arrival will return the orbiting laboratory's population to six, including

41
00:02:56,710 --> 00:02:58,100
three NASA astronauts.

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00:02:58,100 --> 00:03:04,030
Hague, Koch, and Ovchinin will serve as the station's Expedition 59/60 crew, and will

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00:03:04,030 --> 00:03:09,700
continue work on hundreds of experiments in biology, biotechnology, physical science and

44
00:03:09,700 --> 00:03:14,600
Earth science being conducted aboard the orbital laboratory.

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00:03:14,600 --> 00:03:19,050
We partnered with the U.S. Coast Guard off the coast of North Carolina, to conduct testing

46
00:03:19,050 --> 00:03:22,820
with our Orion spacecraft's Crew Module Uprighting System.

47
00:03:22,820 --> 00:03:28,040
The system of five airbags is responsible for turning Orion right side up if the capsule

48
00:03:28,040 --> 00:03:30,690
turns over when it returns to Earth.

49
00:03:30,690 --> 00:03:35,650
Orion and our Space Launch System are critical backbone elements of our future in deep space

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00:03:35,650 --> 00:03:41,680
– and will send our astronauts on missions to the Moon and beyond.

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00:03:41,680 --> 00:03:47,770
This 360-degree panorama was compiled from multiple images taken over 29 days last spring

52
00:03:47,770 --> 00:03:52,790
by our Mars Opportunity Rover, from what would be its final resting spot in Perseverance

53
00:03:52,790 --> 00:03:54,100

Valley.

54
00:03:54,100 --> 00:03:57,940
After eight months of effort and sending more
than a thousand commands in an attempt to

55
00:03:57,940 --> 00:04:04,460
restore contact with the rover, NASA declared
Opportunity's mission complete on Feb. 13,

56
00:04:04,460 --> 00:04:08,770
2019 – after nearly 15 years of exploring
the surface of Mars.

57
00:04:08,770 --> 00:04:11,580
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …