



# TW@N

THIS WEEK @ NASA



1  
00:00:00,240 --> 00:00:03,200  
Confirming the nomination of  
NASA's next administrator ...  
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2  
00:00:03,200 --> 00:00:08,160  
An update on a commercial crew mission ...  
And remembering a spaceflight pioneer ... a\h\h

3  
00:00:08,160 --> 00:00:10,880  
few of the stories to tell you\h  
about – This Week at NASA!  
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4  
00:00:13,440 --> 00:00:18,480  
Former Senator Bill Nelson has been confirmed\h  
by the U.S. Senate to be the 14th Administrator\h\h

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00:00:18,480 --> 00:00:24,640  
of NASA. President Biden nominated Nelson\h  
for the administrator's post on April 19.\h\h

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00:00:24,640 --> 00:00:29,040  
In 1986, while serving as the chair\h  
of the House space subcommittee,\h\h

7  
00:00:29,040 --> 00:00:33,600  
Nelson flew aboard the space shuttle\h  
Columbia on the STS-61C mission.  
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8  
00:00:34,480 --> 00:00:40,080  
As of Friday, April 30, mission managers for\h  
NASA's SpaceX Crew-1 mission to the International\h\h

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00:00:40,080 --> 00:00:45,680  
Space Station were watching the weather forecast\h  
and targeting an early Sunday morning splashdown\h\h

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00:00:45,680 --> 00:00:51,520

off the coast of Florida. Crew-1 is the first  
of six crewed missions NASA and SpaceX will fly

11  
00:00:51,520 --> 00:00:56,640  
as part of our Commercial Crew Program, which  
has worked with the U.S. aerospace industry

12  
00:00:56,640 --> 00:01:01,680  
to return launches of astronauts on American  
rockets and spacecraft from American soil.  
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13  
00:01:02,720 --> 00:01:09,120  
NASA is remembering former astronaut Michael  
Collins, who passed away April 28. He served as

14  
00:01:09,120 --> 00:01:15,200  
the command module pilot on Apollo 11 – remaining  
in orbit while crewmates Neil Armstrong and Buzz

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00:01:15,200 --> 00:01:21,520  
Aldrin took the first human steps on the lunar  
surface. Before that, he flew aboard Gemini X,

16  
00:01:21,520 --> 00:01:26,320  
the eighth mission in a series of spaceflights  
between the Mercury and Apollo programs

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00:01:26,320 --> 00:01:31,440  
that helped pave the way for the Moon landings.  
In the years following his spaceflights,

18  
00:01:31,440 --> 00:01:36,560  
Collins often spoke about the profound  
impact seeing Earth from space had on him.  
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19  
00:01:37,200 --> 00:01:43,760  
“Well, I think the main thing about flying in  
space and then looking back and seeing a tiny

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00:01:43,760 --> 00:01:51,200  
little fragile blue and white globe, and it  
makes you think about our Earthly problems with

21  
00:01:51,200 --> 00:01:57,040  
a slightly different perspective. We have to do  
a better job of taking care of what we have, we

22  
00:01:57,040 --> 00:02:03,280  
have to do a better job of getting along with each  
other, we have to do a better job of protecting,

23  
00:02:03,920 --> 00:02:09,760  
nurturing this tiny, little, fragile planet.”  
In a statement on the passing of Collins,

24  
00:02:09,760 --> 00:02:15,120  
acting NASA Administrator Steve Jurczyk  
said, “His legacy will always be as one

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00:02:15,120 --> 00:02:20,480  
of the leaders who took America's first  
steps into the cosmos. And his spirit

26  
00:02:20,480 --> 00:02:26,880  
will go with us as we venture toward farther  
horizons.” Michael Collins was 90 years old.  
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27  
00:02:29,040 --> 00:02:34,400  
Our Ingenuity Helicopter met all of its mission  
objectives with its third flight on Mars.

28  
00:02:34,400 --> 00:02:39,360  
During a virtual briefing on April 30,  
the Ingenuity team discussed plans to

29  
00:02:39,360 --> 00:02:43,200  
push the limits of the rotorcraft for  
the remainder of its flight campaign.

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00:02:44,160 --> 00:02:52,000

“With this new phase, we will now concentrate  
on utility in aerial platform and work on

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00:02:52,720 --> 00:02:59,120

operational products; such as aerial  
observation of specific science targets, or

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00:02:59,120 --> 00:03:05,040

looking at context features from, you know,  
places that are not accessible by rovers.”  
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00:03:05,920 --> 00:03:11,680

Ingenuity is a technology demonstration that  
landed on Mars Feb. 18 with our Perseverance

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00:03:11,680 --> 00:03:17,600

rover to perform a series of test flights  
over a 30-Martian-day experimental window.

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00:03:17,600 --> 00:03:22,000

The rotorcraft became the first aircraft  
to successfully complete powered controlled

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00:03:22,000 --> 00:03:27,760

flight on another world on April 19.  
On April 27, the core stage for the Space

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00:03:27,760 --> 00:03:33,040

Launch System or SLS rocket that will send  
our uncrewed Artemis I mission to the Moon,

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00:03:33,040 --> 00:03:39,120

arrived at our Kennedy Space Center in Florida,  
aboard the agency’s Pegasus barge. The core stage

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00:03:39,120 --> 00:03:44,320

is the final piece of Artemis hardware to arrive at the spaceport and will be integrated atop the

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00:03:44,320 --> 00:03:49,440

mobile launcher, with the completed stack of solid rocket boosters ahead of the Artemis I launch.

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00:03:50,240 --> 00:03:56,400

Engineers at our Stennis Space Center conducted a long-duration RS-25 engine test on April 28,

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00:03:56,400 --> 00:04:02,240

continuing the latest seven-part test series to support development and production of the engines

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00:04:02,240 --> 00:04:07,360

for use on future missions with our Space Launch System rocket, including missions that will land

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00:04:07,360 --> 00:04:12,400

the first woman and person of color on the surface of the Moon, as part of our Artemis program.