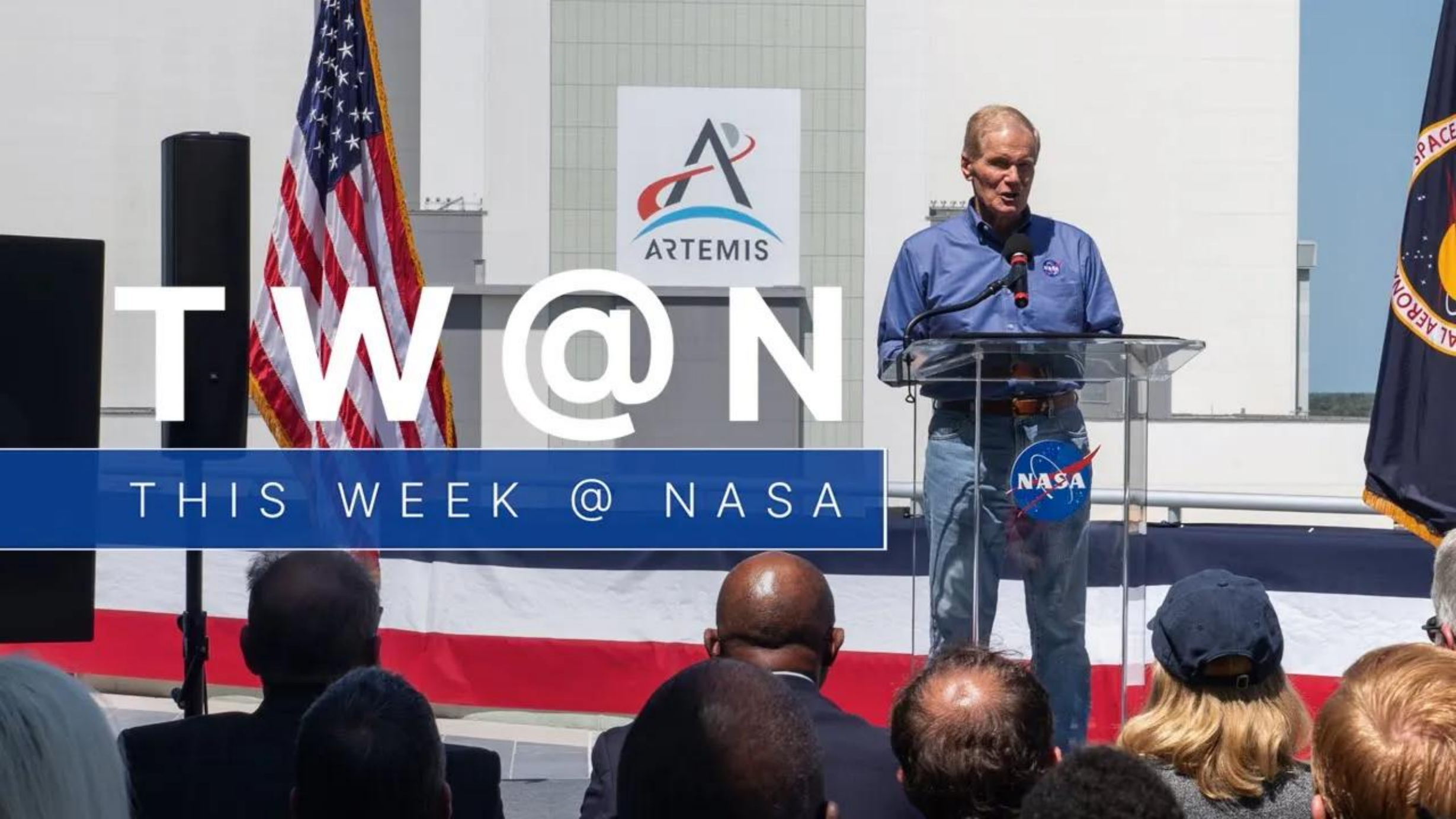

TW@N

THIS WEEK @ NASA

1
00:00:00,900 --> 00:00:03,470
What the President’s budget means for NASA …

2
00:00:03,470 --> 00:00:06,473
A record-setting astronaut returns safely to Earth ...

3
00:00:06,806 --> 00:00:09,542
And the next Commercial
Crew mission to the space station ...

4
00:00:09,743 --> 00:00:12,712
a few of the stories to tell you about – This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:14,481 --> 00:00:17,017
During the March 28 State of NASA address

6
00:00:17,017 --> 00:00:18,818
at our Kennedy Space Center,

7
00:00:18,818 --> 00:00:21,254
Administrator Bill Nelson highlighted
what

8
00:00:21,254 --> 00:00:24,691
President Biden’s fiscal year 2023 budget request

9
00:00:24,691 --> 00:00:26,993
for NASA means for the agency.

10
00:00:27,060 --> 00:00:32,532
It’s a signal of support of our missions
in a new era of exploration and discovery.

11
00:00:32,766 --> 00:00:36,269
The budget will strengthen NASA’s position
as a global leader

12
00:00:36,269 --> 00:00:40,206

in exploration, science, technology
innovation, and discovery.

13
00:00:40,573 --> 00:00:42,275
It will enable Artemis missions

14
00:00:42,275 --> 00:00:45,612
to the Moon that will prepare us
for human missions to Mars.

15
00:00:46,046 --> 00:00:50,850
It will also further scientific discovery
within our solar system and beyond.

16
00:00:51,284 --> 00:00:55,255
The budget will enhance our ability
to better understand climate change,

17
00:00:55,588 --> 00:00:58,758
provide support for commercial space
activities,

18
00:00:58,758 --> 00:01:02,562
help the U.S. maintain its leading role in aeronautics
research,

19
00:01:02,562 --> 00:01:05,665
connect with students through STEM education,

20
00:01:05,665 --> 00:01:09,335
and promote diversity equity, inclusion, and accessibility.

21
00:01:09,602 --> 00:01:15,341
I’m just constantly inspired by the can-do
spirit that guides our agency.

22
00:01:15,842 --> 00:01:20,613
And I’m proud to say, that the state of NASA is strong.

23

00:01:21,114 --> 00:01:26,753
NASA’s Mark Vande Hei wrapped up a 355-day
stay on the International Space Station

24
00:01:26,753 --> 00:01:31,791
– setting a record for the longest single
spaceflight by an American astronaut.

25
00:01:32,292 --> 00:01:35,428
After undocking from the space station
on March 30,

26
00:01:35,428 --> 00:01:40,700
Vande Hei returned safely to Earth
with Roscosmos cosmonauts Pyotr Dubrov,

27
00:01:40,700 --> 00:01:46,573
who launched to the station with Vande
Hei in April 2021, and Anton Shkaplerov.

28
00:01:47,107 --> 00:01:50,910
The astronauts of NASA’s
SpaceX Crew-4 mission are continuing

29
00:01:50,910 --> 00:01:54,681
preparations for their upcoming
launch to the International Space Station.

30
00:01:55,048 --> 00:01:59,319
NASA astronauts Kjell Lindgren,
Bob Hines, and Jessica Watkins,

31
00:01:59,319 --> 00:02:03,556
along with European Space Agency
astronaut Samantha Cristoforetti,

32
00:02:03,823 --> 00:02:07,393
discussed their mission
with the media on March 31.

33

00:02:07,794 --> 00:02:11,231
They are targeted to launch on a SpaceX
Crew Dragon spacecraft

34
00:02:11,464 --> 00:02:14,567
no earlier than April
20 from Kennedy Space Center.

35
00:02:15,802 --> 00:02:20,340
Teams at Kennedy Space Center are focusing
efforts on the final major test

36
00:02:20,340 --> 00:02:24,611
for the agency's Space Launch System
rocket and Orion spacecraft

37
00:02:24,611 --> 00:02:27,080
ahead of the uncrewed Artemis I Moon mission.

38
00:02:27,247 --> 00:02:31,451
With the rocket and Orion at the launch
pad, the multi-day wet dress rehearsal

39
00:02:31,451 --> 00:02:35,788
test gives teams the opportunity
to practice a full launch countdown,

40
00:02:35,955 --> 00:02:39,425
fill and drain the rocket's
fuel tanks, and other activities

41
00:02:39,425 --> 00:02:42,896
they might need to perform
on the day of the actual launch.

42
00:02:43,229 --> 00:02:47,967
Our Hubble Space Telescope has detected
light from the farthest star seen to date.

43
00:02:48,401 --> 00:02:51,804

The star, nicknamed Earendel, existed
within the first

44
00:02:51,804 --> 00:02:55,108
billion years after the birth
of the universe in the big bang.

45
00:02:55,575 --> 00:02:59,679
Earendel, whose light has taken 12.9
billion years to reach Earth,

46
00:02:59,679 --> 00:03:03,449
is quite a bit farther than the
previous farthest star ever seen.

47
00:03:03,850 --> 00:03:06,619
That star, discovered by Hubble in 2018,

48
00:03:06,886 --> 00:03:09,923
existed when the universe was
about 4 billion years old.

49
00:03:11,124 --> 00:03:13,359
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …