The Space Exploration Initiative

Briefing to
Space Transportation Propulsion Technology Symposium
Pennsylvania State University

June 26, 1990

Pete Priest
Marshall Space Flight Center
WHY ARE WE GOING TO MARS?

To strengthen our country's international competitiveness
  • technology
  • education
To continue America's journey into space
To understand planetary evolution
To enhance our understanding of life in the universe and find out if life once existed on Mars
To fulfill the human imperative to explore

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WHY GO TO THE MOON FIRST?

Learn to build, live and work on planetary surface close to home
Nearby — a 3-day trip and near instantaneous communications
Human experience in partial gravity leads to Mars
New science opportunities
Significant achievement by early next century

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On February 16, 1990 President Bush approved policy for the Space Exploration Initiative:

- Initiative will include both Lunar and Mars program elements, as well as robotic science missions
- Near-term focus will be on technology development
  - Search for new/innovative approaches and technology
  - Investment in high leverage innovative technologies with potential to make a major impact on cost, schedule, and/or performance
  - In parallel with mission, concept, and system analysis studies
- Selection of a baseline program architecture will occur after several years of defining two or more reference architectures while developing and demonstrating broad technologies
- NASA will be the principal implementing agency while DOD and DOE also will have major roles in technology development and concept definition. The National Space Council will coordinate the development of an implementation strategy by the three agencies
### LUNAR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

**REQUIREMENT DRIVERS**

- **Mass delivered to lunar surface**
  - Crew size
  - Lunar base elements
  - Separate or combined crew/cargo flights

- **Type of lunar base**
  - Support a permanent base
  - Man-tended missions only
  - Evolution of lunar base/date of first mission

- **Design approach**
  - Commonality of cargo/crew vehicles
  - Commonality with Mars transportation system
  - Extent of transportation system reuse
  - Extent of on-orbit operations
    - Launch vehicle size
    - Expendable versus space-based reusable vehicles

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### SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

**KEY REQUIREMENTS FOR LUNAR BASE SUPPORT**

- Deliver up to 30t of cargo to lunar surface on a single mission
- Deliver 4 crew and up to 15t cargo to lunar surface and return the crew to Space Station Freedom
  - Support continuous human presence at base by crew exchange
  - Support a human tended base by crew sorties to the Moon
- Provide common vehicle design for both cargo and crew delivery to reduce number of hardware developments
- Provide vehicle reuse to reduce vehicle and operational cost
- Use Space Station Freedom as an orbital transportation node for vehicle assembly and staging
- Provide heavy-lift launch vehicle capability that reduces number of launches and on-orbit assembly requirements
  - 60-70t minimum payload to Freedom
  - 76 meter payload shroud
- Space transportation system to be available within 10 years
LUNAR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Lunar Excursion Vehicle (LEV)
- Payload to surface: 15t plus crew module
- Single stage design
- Liquid hydrogen/liquid oxygen propellant
- 4 engines at 20K thrust each
- Vehicle mass: 32t

Lunar Transfer Vehicle (LTV)
- Core stage with drop tank design
- Liquid hydrogen/liquid oxygen propellant
- 4 engines at 20K thrust each
- Vehicle mass: 128t

LUNAR TRANSFER SYSTEM CONCEPT IMPROVEMENTS

- Reduce number of vehicle elements
  - Single crew module
  - Single P/A module
  - Fewer propellant tanks
  - Fewer engines

- Avoid LLO cargo transfer
  - Make P/L to lander at SSF
  - Fly cargo mission direct from ETO

- Avoid LLO propellant transfer
  - Store return propellant in separate tanks
  - Direct return from lunar surface

- Avoid engine doors in aerobrake
  - Locate aerobrake on opposite end from engines
  - Allow smaller generations (feedlines STS proven)

- Enhance crew module access visibility
  - Fewer vehicle elements
  - Configuration rearrangement

- Minimize assembly at SSF
  - Direct TO LS cargo flights
  - Reduce number of elements requiring assembly

- Improve cargo accommodations
  - Fly expendable cargo missions
  - Reduce or eliminate cargo on pilot flights
  - Avoid cargo transfer operations (LLO)
MARS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
REQUIREMENT DRIVERS

- Mass delivered to Mars surface
  - Crew size
  - Mars base elements
  - Separate or combined crew/cargo flights

- Long duration of the Mars mission
  - Launch date/trajectory considerations
  - Habitat module impact
  - Need for artificial gravity
  - Need for radiation shielding protection
  - Desire to reduce mission duration

- Mars aerobraking
  - Chemical propulsion/aerobrake versus advanced propulsion concepts (NTR, SEP, NEP, GCR)
  - Aerobraking needed for Mars landing from orbit

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KEY REQUIREMENTS
MARS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

- Deliver 4 crew and 25t cargo to Mars surface on first human landing in 2016
  - Crew and 11t payload returned to LEO
- Deliver 100t of cargo to Mars surface on first cargo flight in 2025
- Provide for reuse (up to two missions) of piloted Mars Transfer Vehicle (MTV)
  - Cargo vehicles and landers are expended at Mars
  - Piloted missions utilize zero-g for transit phases of missions
- Chemical propulsion (LOX/LH2) utilized for all propulsive maneuvers (TMI, TEL, etc.)
- Aerobraking utilized at Mars and Earth arrival
- Provide heavy-lift launch capability that reduces number of launches and on-orbit assembly requirements
  - 140t minimum payload to LEO
  - 13.7 payload shroud

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FULL-UP MARS MISSION VEHICLE IN LEO

Trans-Mars Injection Stage

Mars Excursion Vehicle

Mars Transfer Vehicle

Thrust Arms

MTV 138.71
MEV 83.61
TMIS 517.11
Total IMLEO 739.41

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MARS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
CONCEPT IMPROVEMENTS

- Advanced Propulsion Systems
  - NTR, GCR, NEP, SEP
  - Parametrics for candidate systems
  - Sensitivities and trade assessments
  - Conceptual Designs
  - Operations and Safety
  - Programmatic

- Artificial Gravity
  - "Artificial-g Data Study" to assess weight
    technology, cost and operations penalties
  - Define "From the Start" concept

- MTS Aerobrake Issues
  - Aerobraking for Mars aerocapture/entry
    and Earth aerocapture
  - Landing criteria for cross range, altitude
    and avoidance maneuvers
  - G&C capture/entry at Mars and Earth

- MTS Equipment Life and Self Check
  - Requirements and technical approach to
    assuring critical equipment operability
  - Parametric examination of safety level,
    commonality, spares quantity and MTBF

- LMTS MTS Crew Modules
  - Compare MTV space habitat concepts
  - Define common family of habitats for MTV,
    LEV, MEV and other uses
  - Assess evolutionary growth potential

- MTS Mission Scenario
  - Mission analyses of reference and alternate
    opportunities and profiles from 2009 through
    2025
  - Operations sequence assessment for
    reference system
    -- Same for reference systems with
    artificial g
    -- Same for advanced propulsion

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Excerpts from "The Exploration Initiative," an additional paper provided by C. C. Priest with his presentation.

This "Exploration Initiative" package is a compilation of selected NASA policy and presentational material on the President's commitment to space exploration, specifically, to Space Station Freedom, a return to the Moon and, subsequently, a journey to Mars. The material provides a broad, non-technical overview of NASA response to, and support of, President Bush's commitment. In order to hold down the size of the package, a number of charts have been excluded.

Please keep in mind that the Exploration Initiative material is continuously updated as NASA, the National Space Council and others progress in their response to the President's commitment. New charts, as well as material not in this package, is available. Please contact Kristine Johnson (453-9181) or Donna Fabian (453-9177) to see the complete, up-to-date set, and for any assistance.

This "Exploration Initiative Package" is prepared for use by the Office of Exploration and the Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology, but is available to all NASA personnel.

Terence T. Finn
Assistant for Policy and External Relations
Office Of Exploration

March 1990
On November 2, 1989, the President approved a national space policy that updates and reaffirms U.S. goals and activities in space.

- Strengthen the security of the United States
- Obtain scientific, technological, and economic benefits
- Encourage private sector investment
- Promote international cooperative activities
- Maintain freedom of space for all activities
- Expand human presence and activity beyond Earth orbit into the solar system

In May, 1989 the Vice President directed NASA to prepare for a possible major decision on space in a speech by President Bush to be delivered on July 20, 1989. The Vice President called for identification of

- a NASA exploration goal
- significant and visible milestones early in the 21st century
- the resources required (people, facilities, money)

NASA reported to the Vice President that in the final analysis, the nation has but three options for human exploration

- send robots only
- develop a lunar outpost, then go to Mars
- by-pass the Moon and go directly to Mars
# EARTH-MOON-MARS PARAMETERS

The Moon
- 239,000 miles from Earth to Moon
- 1/4 diameter of Earth
- 1/6 Earth's gravity
- Lunar day is 28 Earth days
- Trip time: 3 days one way
- Launch opportunity every month
- Communication time: 2.6 seconds roundtrip

Mars
- 141.6 million miles from Sun
- Earth is 93 million miles
- 1/2 diameter of Earth
- 1/3 Earth's gravity
- Martian day is 24 hours 37 minutes
- Martian year is 1.88 Earth years
- Trip time: 6 months to 1 year one way
- Launch opportunity every 26 months
- Communication time: 10.2-41 minutes roundtrip

# NASA'S 90-DAY STUDY

In response to the President's speech, the NASA Administrator created a task force, headed by Aaron Cohen, director of the Johnson Space Center, to conduct a study of the main elements of an Exploration Initiative.

The study provides reference material in support of the Vice President and the National Space Council, and enables NASA to better understand technical parameters.

The study examined:
- technical scenarios
- science opportunities
- required technologies
- international considerations
- institutional strengths and needs
- resource estimates

NASA's study consists of analysis, not recommendations. It summarizes extensive trade studies, reflecting several years of study. It is not a definitive program plan.
EXPLORATION APPROACH

Build upon past and present investments in space
  • Apollo, Viking, etc.
  • Space Shuttle
  • Space Station Freedom

Employ robotic craft along with manned systems

Emphasize science

Build a lunar outpost first
  • Research base for science and technology
  • Test bed for humans to Mars

Explore Moon and Mars in phases

PREREQUISITES FOR HUMAN EXPLORATION

  • Exploration technology
  • Life sciences research
  • Heavy-lift launch and orbiter transfer vehicles
  • Robotic missions
  • Space Station Freedom
EXPLORATION HARDWARE NEEDED

Earth-to-orbit launch vehicles
- Space Shuttle
- Existing expendable launch vehicles
- New heavy-lift launch vehicles

Space Station Freedom
- Life sciences research
- Assembly and operations center

Robotic exploration spacecraft
- Design of subsequent human exploration missions
- Technology demonstration

Interplanetary transfer vehicles
- Transportation between Earth orbit and lunar/Mars orbits

Planetary excursion vehicles
- Transportation between planetary orbit and planetary surface

Surface equipment
- Habitats, scientific equipment, rovers, suits, power systems, etc.
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</table>
**LUNAR MISSION PROFILE**

1. Payload Delivered to Space Station Freedom
2. Lunar Transfer Vehicle Mated with Payload at Freedom
3. Trans-Lunar Phase with Lunar Transfer Vehicle
4. Lunar Transfer Vehicle Rendezvous with Lunar Excursion Vehicle from Moon
5. Excursion Vehicle Returns to Moon with Payload
6. Trans-Earth Phase with Transfer Vehicle
7. Transfer Vehicle Aerobrake Maneuver and Return to Freedom

**HABITATION FACILITY CROSS SECTION**

Space Station-derived modules and inflatable structures
### MARS MISSION PROFILE

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<td>Transfer Vehicle Aerobrake Maneuver and Return</td>
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![Diagram of Mars Mission Profile](image-url)
EARTH-TO-ORBIT TRANSPORTATION

- Lunar outpost and Mars expeditions require large masses in low-Earth orbit 200 → 700 mt/year
- Heavy-lift launch vehicles provide a balance between on-orbit assembly and operations and size of the payloads launched
- Lunar heavy-lift vehicle should provide ~ 70 mt/launch and 3-6 launches per year
- Mars heavy-lift vehicle should provide ~ 140 mt/launch and 3-4 launches per year
- Commercially developed expendable launch vehicles also will be required

SHUTTLE AND LUNAR/MARS TRANSFER VEHICLES

Space Shuttle
Mass = 82 metric tons
(Payload = 22 metric tons)

Lunar Transportation System
Mass = 200 metric tons

Mars Transportation System
Mass = 800 metric tons
### CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERENCE APPROACHES

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<tr>
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### TELECOMMUNICATIONS ARCHITECTURE

**For the Human Exploration Initiative**

- Rover Science
- Mars
- In-situ Telecommunications Relay Satellite
- Mars Synchronous Telecommunications Relay Satellite
- Spacecraft in Transit
- Deep Space Network
- Mission Operations
- Space Station Freedom
- Earth
- Advanced Tracking and Data Relay Satellite
- White Sands Ground Terminal
- Network Operations
- Mars Habitation
- Mars Telecommunications Relay Satellite
- Rover's Science
- Far-side Telecommunications Relay Satellite
- Habitat

Dedicated Lunar and Mars Subnetwork using Single or Arrayed Antennas
CONCLUSIONS OF THE 90-DAY STUDY

- Major investments in challenging technologies are required
- Scientific opportunities are considerable
- Robotic spacecraft will be needed
- Current launch capabilities are inadequate
- Space Station Freedom is essential
- Program alternatives do exist
- Opportunities for international cooperation exist
- A long-range commitment and significant resources will be required

SPACE STATION FREEDOM

A permanently manned, international research laboratory and, later, a staging base for the Moon and Mars

Need for:
- Life sciences research and microgravity countermeasures
- Technology development and validation
- Development of operational procedures
- Assembly, test, launch, recovery, turnaround of space vehicles

Current design can evolve to the more capable configuration essential for a return to the Moon and human exploration of Mars

President Bush called Space Station Freedom: "our critical next step in all our space endeavors"
In 1984 President Reagan called for a station that was
- a research facility
- permanently manned
- international in character

*Freedom's* assembly and operations have made it a transportation node from the very beginning.

*Freedom's* multi-disciplinary research capabilities are a balance between microgravity environment and the need for human presence.

*Freedom* can evolve to support the Exploration Initiative
- additional required resources to be phased in
- international agreements will be honored. Exploration enhancements to come out of U.S. allocation
- hooks and scars on *Freedom* must be protected

Earth-to-Orbit logistic requirements are drivers on transportation node

*Current configuration is the correct design for both near-term and later requirements*
Exploration Initiative requires enhancement of current launch vehicle capabilities

Earth-to-orbit lift capabilities are estimated to be:
- Moon: 60 - 70 metric tons
- Mars: 140 metric tons

New launch vehicle development candidates include:
- Shuttle-C
- Advanced Launch System

There are no major technical impediments to building the heavy-lift launch vehicles we need

Expendable vehicles to play key role in Exploration Initiative

We ought to be initiating development
### Program Goals

- Increase safety and reliability
- Reduce development
- Enhance mission performance
- Enable new missions

### Program Elements

- Research and Technology Base
- Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI)
- Exploration Technology Program
- In Space Technology Experiment Program (INSTEP)

### Exploration Technology

#### Mission Applications Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Thrust</th>
<th>Technology Program Area</th>
<th>Lunar and Mars Science</th>
<th>Other Solar System Exploration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Space Transportation</td>
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<td>Human Support</td>
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<td>High-Rate Communications</td>
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<td>Planetary Photons</td>
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<td>Nuclear Electric Propulsion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innovative Technologies and Systems Analysis</td>
<td>Advanced Concepts and</td>
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Legend: ○ High-Leverage Technology, □ Enabling for Some Systems, ○ Critical Technology
SOME CONCRETE EXAMPLES

- **EXPLORATION** → Aeroassist flight experiment
- **TRANSPORTATION** → Structural analyses for solid rocket motor redesign
- **SPACE STATION** → Erectable truss structure
- **SPACE SCIENCE** → Silicon CCD area arrays for Space Telescope
- **BREAK THROUGH** → Photonics (optical processors)

These are but a few examples of successful products developed by NASA's space research and technology program.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES:
R&T PRODUCTS FOR SPACE SCIENCE

- Spacecraft ground operations automation — Voyager
- Deviser planner — *Voyager and Galileo*
- Advanced TWT amps. and low noise receivers — *CTS, ACTS, Mariner Mars Observer*
- Massively parallel processor — *Climate modeling*
- Millimeter accuracy laser ranging system — *LAGEOS*
- Spacecraft charging model — *GSFC, JPL, Industry*
- High power/voltage transistors — *Industry*
- SAR technology — *SeaSat, SIR (A, B, and C)*
- Heat shield design and analysis — *Galileo probe*
- Silicon CCD area arrays — *Hubble Space Telescope, Galileo*
- Fiber optics rotational sensor — *CRAF/Cassini*
- X-band uplink-down converter — *Galileo*
- Advanced digital SAR processor — *Magellan*
- IR sensors — *SIRTF instruments*
- CO₂ laser — *EOS, LAWS*

NASA's space research and technology program is also developing products in the fields of space transportation, space station, exploration, as well as "breakthrough" fields where payoffs would be extremely high.
TECHNOLOGY REPORT TO CONGRESS

Concerns: NASA's space technology programs not sufficiently focused to meet the needs of long-term space exploration as outlined in the President's speech in July 1989.

Requirement: Provide a report by February 1, 1990 on specific technologies needed to meet the development and operational requirements of the President's space exploration initiative.

- Prioritize technologies both technically and financially
- Include five-year funding profile


* Targeting for March 1

EXPLORATION LIFE SCIENCES

- Radiation Protection
- Reduced Gravity Countermeasures
- Life Support in Habitats and Space Vehicles
- Extravehicular Activity
- Medical Care
- Behavior and Performance

Earth → Freedom → Lunar Outpost → Mars
RADIATION PROTECTION

Earth's magnetic field protects us from radiation emitted by solar flares, and shields us from galactic cosmic rays.

Radiation beyond Earth orbit is cause for concern.

Radiation strategy for the Exploration Initiative includes:
- determination of career dose limits and crew selection criteria
- development of countermeasures
- development of shielding strategy for both vehicles and habitats
- development of early warning systems and "storm shelters" for protection from solar flare radiation

NASA will develop guidelines with the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements:
- NASA will adhere to the radiation principle of as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA).

ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY?

Microgravity exposure causes major physiological change:
- Bone mineral loss
- Muscle atrophy
- Cardiac deconditioning

Current countermeasures (exercise) may be insufficient for the lengthy voyage to Mars.

Strategy to test and evaluate necessary zero-g countermeasures will utilize:
- Soviet long duration experience
- Space Shuttle extended duration orbiter
- Space Station Freedom and eventually
- The lunar outpost itself

Current approach: plan a zero-g Mars transfer vehicle, but begin low level definition of an artificial gravity system just in case.

Humans must be certified for journey to Mars.
### SCIENCE: SIGNIFICANT OPPORTUNITIES

Excellent science to be done on both Moon and Mars
- Robotic science
- Human interactive science

Fundamental scientific themes
- Origin and history of Earth and Moon
- The origin of life on Mars
- Global climate change
- Search for other solar systems
- Fate of the Universe

Research opportunities cover many disciplines
- Solar Physics
- Geology
- Biology
- Astrophysics
- Chemistry
- Space Physics

### ROBOTIC SPACECRAFT

Key tasks
- Determine suitable/desirable landing and outpost sites
- Provide design data for human mission elements
- Conduct science investigations
- Develop basis of science investigations for human explorers

Select from high payoff candidate missions

For the Moon, emphasis on selecting landing/outpost site
- Lunar Observer

For Mars, emphasis on science and human mission success
- Mars Observer
- Global Network Mission
- Sample Return/Local Rover
- Site Reconnaissance Orbiter
- Mars Rovers

Robotic missions are integral to human exploration initiative
SCIENCE ON THE MOON

Lunar origin/evolution
- Impact origin theory ↔ common origin with Earth
- Larger role for planetary scale collisions?

History of the Sun (preserved in lunar soil)
- Solar wind trapped in regolith
- Buried regolith provides time resolution

Extinctions caused by impacts
- Evidence in lunar cratering record?

Unparalleled resolution, sensitivity for astronomy/astrophysics
- Large apertures
- Interferometric arrays
- Cosmic Ray Observatory

Life science
- Basic research: radiation environment, low gravity effects...
- Supporting Mars exploration

SCIENCE ON MARS

Planet most like Earth
- Has an atmosphere, evidence of warmer past
- Mars has intrigued humans for generations

Search for life on Mars
- Life may have existed long ago
- It may still exist in protected underground environments
- Answers will provide clues about evolution of life

Global climate change on Mars
- Examine chronology, characteristics of changes
- Understand role of geologic processes (e.g., volcanism, weathering)
- May enhance our understanding of changes on Earth

Human and robotic exploration
- Both important for complex field studies

Human presence key to advancing understanding
ROBOTIC MISSIONS TO MARS

Purpose
- Secure a better understanding of the planet
- Provide data to assist in designing manned systems
- Support selection and certification of outpost sites
- Return sample for scientific analysis
- Demonstrate readiness to proceed with human missions

Missions
- 1992 Mars Observer
  - Establish global data base
- Mars Global Network Mission
  - Employ landers to provide high-resolution surface data
- Mars Sample Return Mission (MSRM)
  - Return samples for analysis
- Mars Site Reconnaissance Orbiter
  - Provide details to characterize landing sites
- Mars Rover Mission
  - Certify sites and explore the planet’s surface

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Precedents are mixed
- Apollo/Viking: U.S. only
- Space Shuttle: primarily U.S.
- Space Station Freedom: international partnership
- Hubble Space Telescope: international participation

Advantages are significant
- Access to first-rate technical capabilities
- Reduction in costs
- Stronger ties with other nations
- Foreign resources tied to U.S. initiative

Disadvantages not to be discounted
- Dilution of control
- Management complexity
- Reduced U.S. leadership
- Vulnerable to political climate

Significant opportunities exist
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>U.S.S.R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Limited experience</td>
<td>• Technically expert</td>
<td>• Returned lunar samples robotically in 1970s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ambitious aspirations</td>
<td>• Seeking autonomous capabilities in manned space flight</td>
<td>• Active planetary program, had focused on Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Growing capabilities: H-II vehicle and Space Station module</td>
<td>• Partner in Space Station, and designing Hermes space plane</td>
<td>• Interest in Mars, but limited success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interested in lunar resource utilization</td>
<td>• Would seek equality in any future initiative</td>
<td>• Proposed a manned Mars project with the U.S.</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Other Nations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Built Canadarm for Shuttle</td>
<td>• China, India and Brazil have small space programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Building Mobile Servicing System for Space Station Freedom</td>
<td>• Desire to participate?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Significant robotic capabilities</td>
<td>• Role for nations with small or no space experience?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Would probably welcome a role in this area</td>
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EXPLORATION OUTREACH ACTIVITY

- In a September 1989 letter to the Vice President, the NASA Administrator said the agency would explore a complete range of options including technologies and mission architectures upon completion of the 90-Day Report
- In a December 1989 letter to Admiral Truly, the Vice President requested NASA take the lead in a nationwide search for new ideas and innovative technologies "to ensure all reasonable space exploration alternatives have been evaluated."
- Responding in late January 1990, the Administrator Truly wrote that NASA would do so, employing "an array of formal and informal mechanisms to reach the widest segment possible of the American scientific and technological communities."
- Likely mechanisms will include NASA Research Announcements (NRA), site visits and reviews with national laboratories and other agencies, aerospace industry analyses, AIAA assessment and conference, and direct solicitation of professional societies and individuals
- NASA will incorporate a review mechanism, with participation from outside the agency, to select promising ideas and technologies for funding in FY 1991
- Reviews by, and discussions with, the National Research Council, the NASA Advisory Council and the National Space Council will be part and parcel of the outreach activity
CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- Working with the National Space Council staff to structure a nation-wide outreach program to search for technical innovations and new ideas
- Merging Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology and Office of Exploration
- Continuing our preliminary science planning in conjunction with the Office of Space Science and Applications
- Developing implementation plans for exploration technology initiatives
- Planning exploration mission studies
- Working with National Space Council staff in support of Council recommendations regarding international affairs
- Supporting National Research Council (NRC) and Aerospace Industries Association (AIA) reviews of the Exploration Initiative

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

Mandated in FY 1989 NASA Authorization Act and established pursuant to an Executive Order signed April 20, 1989

Purpose: "to provide a coordinated process for developing a national space policy and strategy for monitoring its implementation"

Members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vice President - Chairman</th>
<th>Chief of Staff to the President</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Treasury</td>
<td>Assistant to the President for Science and Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Defense</td>
<td>Director of Central Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Commerce</td>
<td>Administrator of NASA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary of Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of the Office of Management and Budget</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NASA is currently supporting the Council's efforts to develop decision packages for the President on a human exploration strategy.
TWO INDEPENDENT REVIEWS

The National Space Council has requested two independent reviews of the Exploration Initiative:

AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION (AIA)
- chaired by Jim Harrington of Kamen Aerospace Corp.
- looking at strategy and the process for implementing the Exploration Initiative
- to recommend a management methodology
- targeting late March, 1990 for completing report

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC)
- chaired by Guy Stever of the National Academy of Sciences
- looking at the scope and content of NASA's 90-Day Report
- to address technical assumptions, alternative technologies, and schedule/cost considerations
- targeting late February, 1990 for completing report

NASA supportive of both AIA and NRC Studies

SOME CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

NASA will support National Space Council activities and welcomes independent external reviews of the Exploration Initiative

Outreach for new ideas and new technologies will be broad in scope

Near-term NASA focus will be on
- technology strategies
- mission architecture
- planning for science

The Space Station Freedom program must receive full support

This is a "long-term, continuing commitment" and all of us must be prepared for a lengthy period of planning and policy development
"Our goal: To place Americans on Mars—and to do it within the working lifetimes of scientists and engineers who will be recruited for the effort today. And just as Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to open the continent, our commitment to the Moon/Mars initiative will open the Universe. It's the opportunity of a lifetime—and offers a lifetime of opportunity."

President George Bush
Remarks at the University of Tennessee
February 2, 1990
NATIONAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION STRATEGY