



Chronological History

Fiscal Year 1987

Budget Submission

Prepared by:
Comptroller
Institutional Program Analysis Division
Code BI

KEY TO PAGE NUMBERS UNDER LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Fiscal Year 1987

Legislative Reference

Item	Statistics	Authorization Page Numbers			Appropriations Page Numbers		
		House Auth Comm	Senate Auth Comm	Conference Comm #1	House Approp Comm	Senate Approp Comm	Conference Comm #2
Summary by Appropriation	1,2,3	9	134-35		185		
Research and Development	1,2,4	9	134-35		185	190-1	194-6
253 Space Station	2,4	11,17,25,26	134-35,138	177			
253 Space Transportation Capability Development	2,4	11,19,25,27-33	134-38	177	185	191	194-6
254 Physics and Astronomy	2,4	25,33-39	134,139-44	177	186	191	
254 Life Sciences	2,5	11,25,39-42	134,144	177			
254 Planetary Exploration	2,5	25,42-46	134-35,145-47	177	186		
254 Space Applications	2,5	12,20,25,46-59	134-35,148-54	177	186	191	194
254 Technology Utilization	2,5	25,59-61	134,154	177			
254 Commercial Use of Space	2,5	12,25,61-62	134-35, 154	177	186		
402 Aeronautical Research and Technology	2,5	13,25,62-78	134-35,154-57	177			194
254 Transatmospheric Research and Technology	2,5	13,25,78-79	134-35,157	177	186	191	194
254 Space Research and Technology	2,5	13,25,79-94	134-35,158	177			
255 Advanced Systems	2,6	14,25,94-95	134-35,159	177	185		
OSSA general reduction	2,4						
Space Flight, Control and Data							
Communications	2,6	9,95	134-35		188	192	194
253 Shuttle Production and Operational Capability	2,6	95-99	134-35,159-61	177	188	193	194-6
253 Space Transportation Operations	2,6	99-101	134-35,161-2	177	188	193	194-6
255 Space and Ground Network Communications and Data Systems	2,6	14,102-110	134-35,162-4	177	188		194,196

Item	Statistics	House Auth Comm	Senate Auth Comm	Conference Comm #1	House Approp Comm	Senate Approp Comm	Conference Comm #2
Construction of Facilities	2,6	9,14,111	134-35,164		188	193	194
Space Flight Facilities	2,7	111		177	188		
Johnson Space Center	2,6	111-12		177			
Marshall Space Flight Center	2,6	111-12		177			
Goddard Space Flight Center	2,7	111,113,115		177	189	193	
Jet Propulsion Laboratory	2,7	111,113		177			
Ames Research Center	2,7	111,114		177			
Dryden Flight Research Center	2,7	111,114		177			
Langley Research Center	2,7	111,114-15		177			
Lewis Research Center	2,7	111-12		177			
Various Locations	2,7	111,115		177			
Repair	2,7	111,115-16		177			
Rehabilitation and Modification	2,7	111,116		177			
Minor Construction	3,8	111,116-17		177			
Facility Planning and Design	3,8	111,117		177			
General Reduction	3,8	111			189		
Research and Program Management	3,8	10,14,117-20	134-35,164	177	189	193	

Notes: #1 References are to the Authorization Act which was vetoed

#2 References are to the Appropriations Conference Committee action which was included in the Omnibus Appropriation Act of 1987 (P.L. 99-591).

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
 Chronological History of the FY1987 Budget Submission
 (in thousands of dollars)

Item	AUTHORIZATION							APPROPRIATION				
	Initial Budget Submission to Congress	Budget Amendment	Revised Budget Submission to Congress	House Comm. H. R. 5495 Rpt. 99-829 9-16-86 Appd. 9-16-86	Senate Comm. S. 2714 Rpt. 99-501 9-24-86 Appd. 9-24-86	Conf. Comm. #1	Difference From Revised Budget Submission	House Comm. H. R. 5313 Rpt. 99-731 7-31-86 Appd. 7-31-86	Senate Comm. H. R. 5313 Rpt. 99-487 9-24-86 Appd. 9-24-86	Conf. Comm. #2 Rpt. 99-977 10-07-86 Appd. 10-7-86	Difference From Initial Budget Submission	Difference From Revised Budget Submission
Total Appropriation												
Research and Development	3,003,100	29,000	3,032,100	3,038,100	3,112,700	3,112,700	80,600	3,020,700	3,122,100	3,127,700	124,600	95,600
Space Flight, Control and Data Communications	3,069,000	274,000	3,343,000	3,057,000	3,096,000	3,899,000	556,000	3,038,000	3,624,000	5,715,000	2,646,000	2,372,000
Construction of Facilities	181,300	-15,000	166,300	166,300	161,300	161,300	-5,000	166,300	174,300	166,300	-15,000	0
Research and Program Management	1,441,000	-16,000	1,425,000	1,433,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	0	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	-16,000	0
Total NASA	7,694,400	272,000	7,966,400	7,694,400	7,795,000	8,598,000	631,600	7,650,000	8,345,400	10,434,000	2,739,600	2,467,600
R & D Appropriation :												
OSS	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	400,000	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	410,000	0	0
OSF	465,500	42,000	507,500	450,500	515,500	515,500	8,000	481,500	479,500	507,500	42,000	0
OSSA	1,464,000	1,000	1,465,000	1,534,000	1,528,600	1,530,600	65,600	1,474,600	1,573,000	1,550,600	86,600	85,600
OAS	45,300	-4,000	41,300	40,300	40,300	40,300	-1,000	41,300	41,300	41,300	-4,000	0
OAS	601,200	-10,000	591,200	589,200	611,200	599,200	8,000	596,200	601,200	601,200	0	10,000
OAS	17,100	0	17,100	14,100	17,100	17,100	0	17,100	17,100	17,100	0	0
Total Research and Development	3,003,100	29,000	3,032,100	3,038,100	3,112,700	3,112,700	80,600	3,020,700	3,122,100	3,127,700	124,600	95,600
SFC&DC Appropriation												
OSF	2,270,100	210,000	2,480,100	2,270,100	2,235,100	3,038,100	558,000	2,175,000	2,761,100	4,852,100	2,582,000	2,372,000
OSTDS	798,900	64,000	862,900	786,900	860,900	860,900	-2,000	863,000	862,900	862,900	64,000	0
Total SFC&DC	3,069,000	274,000	3,343,000	3,057,000	3,096,000	3,899,000	556,000	3,038,000	3,624,000	5,715,000	2,646,000	2,372,000
C of F Appropriation :												
OSF	19,500	0	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	0	16,100	16,100	16,100	-3,400	-3,400
OAS	20,400	0	20,400	20,400	20,400	20,400	0	12,400	20,400	12,400	-8,000	-8,000
OSSA	44,400	0	44,400	44,400	44,400	44,400	0	44,400	44,400	44,400	0	0
OAS	22,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	0
OSTDS	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	0
other	---	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-20,000	-20,000	-5,000	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600	11,400
general reduction	---	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-20,000	-20,000	-5,000	166,300	174,300	166,300	-15,000	0
Total C of F	181,300	-15,000	166,300	166,300	161,300	161,300	-5,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	-16,000	0
R & PM Appropriation :	1,441,000	-16,000	1,425,000	1,433,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	0	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	-16,000	0
Total NASA	7,694,400	272,000	7,966,400	7,694,400	7,795,000	8,598,000	631,600	7,650,000	8,345,400	10,434,000	2,739,600	2,467,600

Note : #1 Figures reflect Authorization Act which was vetoed.

#2 Figures reflect Appropriation Conference Committee action was subsequently included in the Omnibus Appropriation Act of 1987 (P.L. 99-591).

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Chronological History of the FY1987 Budget Submission
(in thousands of dollars)

Item	AUTHORIZATION							APPROPRIATION					
	Initial Budget Submission to Congress	Budget Amendment	Revised Budget Submission to Congress	House Comm. H. R. 5495 Rpt. 99-829 9-16-86 Appd. 9-16-86	Senate Comm. S. 2714 Rpt. 99-501 9-24-86 Appd. 9-24-86	Conf. Comm. #1	Difference From Revised Budget Submission	House Comm. H. R. 5313 Rpt. 99-731 7-31-86 Appd. 7-31-86	Senate Comm. H. R. 5313 Rpt. 99-487 9-24-86 Appd. 9-24-86	Conf. Comm. #2 Rpt. 99-977 10-07-86 Appd. 10-7-86	Difference From Initial Budget Submission	Difference From Revised Budget Submission	
Research and Development	3,003,100	29,000	3,032,100	3,038,100	3,112,700	3,112,700	80,600	3,020,700	3,122,100	3,127,700	124,600	95,600	
253 Space Station	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	400,000	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	410,000	0	0	
253 Space Transportation Capability Development	465,500	42,000	507,500	450,500	515,500	515,500	8,000	481,500	479,500	507,500	42,000	0	
254 Physics and Astronomy	539,400	-9,500	529,900	539,400	522,400	529,400	-500	527,900	529,900	528,500	-10,900	-1,400	
254 Life Sciences	74,700	-5,000	69,700	70,700	74,300	74,300	4,600	69,700	69,700	69,700	-5,000	0	
254 Planetary Exploration	323,300	51,000	374,300	323,300	374,300	374,300	0	347,300	374,300	374,300	51,000	0	
254 Space Applications	526,600	-35,500	491,100	600,600	557,600	552,600	61,500	599,100	599,100	578,100	51,500	87,000	
254 Technology Utilization	13,300	2,400	15,700	13,300	13,300	13,300	-2,400	13,300	15,700	15,700	2,400	0	
254 Commercial Use of Space	32,000	-6,400	25,600	27,000	27,000	27,000	1,400	28,000	25,600	25,600	-6,400	0	
402 Aeronautical Research and Technology	376,000	0	376,000	376,000	371,000	376,000	0	376,000	376,000	376,000	0	0	
254 Transatmospheric Research and Technology	45,000	-10,000	35,000	45,000	40,000	40,000	5,000	35,000	45,000	40,000	-5,000	5,000	
254 Space Research and Technology	180,200	0	180,200	168,200	200,200	183,200	3,000	185,200	180,200	185,200	5,000	5,000	
255 Advanced Systems	17,100	0	17,100	14,100	17,100	17,100	0	17,100	17,100	17,100	0	0	
OSSA general reduction								-69,400					
Space Flight, Control and Data													
Communications	3,069,000	274,000	3,343,000	3,057,000	3,096,000	3,899,000	556,000	3,038,000	3,624,000	5,715,000	2,646,000	2,372,000	
253 Shuttle Production and Operational Capability	745,400	389,000	1,134,400	745,400	884,400	1,156,400	22,000	829,000	884,400	2,984,400	2,239,000	1,850,000	
253 Space Transportation Operations	1,524,700	-179,000	1,345,700	1,524,700	1,350,700	1,881,700	536,000	1,346,000	1,876,700	1,867,700	343,000	522,000	
255 Space and Ground Network Communications and Data Systems	798,900	64,000	862,900	786,900	860,900	860,900	-2,000	863,000	862,900	862,900	64,000	0	
Construction of Facilities	181,300	-15,000	166,300	166,300	161,300	161,300	-5,000	166,300	174,300	166,300	-15,000	0	
Space Flight Facilities	3,400	0	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0	0	0	-3,400	-3,400	
Johnson Space Center	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0	
Marshall Space Flight Center	2,100	0	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0	
Goddard Space Flight Center	8,000	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jet Propulsion Laboratory	12,400	0	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	0	0	8,000	0	-8,000	-8,000	
Ames Research Center	9,400	0	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	12,400	12,400	12,400	0	0	
Oryden Flight Research Center	17,500	0	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	0	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0	
Langley Research Center	11,700	0	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	0	17,500	17,500	17,500	0	0	
Lewis Research Center	5,800	0	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	11,700	11,700	11,700	0	0	
Various Locations	22,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	0	
Repair	24,000	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	0	

Item	AUTHORIZATION						APPROPRIATION					
	Initial Budget Submission to Congress	Budget Amendment	Revised Budget Submission to Congress	House Comm. H. R. 5495 Rpt. 99-829 9-16-86	Senate Comm. S. 2714 Rpt. 99-501 9-24-86	Conf. Comm. #1	Difference From Revised Budget Submission	House Comm. H. R. 5313 Rpt. 99-731 7-31-86	Senate Comm. H. R. 5313 Rpt. 99-487 9-24-86	Conf Comm. #2 Rpt. 99-977 10-07-86	Difference From Initial Budget Submission	Difference From Revised Budget Submission
Rehabilitation and Modification ...	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	0
Minor Construction	7,000	0	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	0
Facility Planning and Design	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
General Reduction		-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-20,000	-20,000	-5,000	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600	11,400
Research and Program Management	1,441,000	-16,000	1,425,000	1,433,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	0	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	-16,000	0
TOTAL NASA	7,694,400	272,000	7,966,400	7,694,400	7,795,000	8,598,000	631,600	7,650,000	8,345,400	10,434,000	2,739,600	2,467,600

Note : #1 Figures reflect Authorization Act which was vetoed.

#2 Figures reflect Appropriation Conference Committee action which was subsequently included in the Omnibus Appropriation Act of 1987 (P.L. 99-591).

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Research and Development	3,003,100	29,000	3,032,100	3,038,100	3,112,700	3,112,700	80,600	3,020,700	3,122,100	3,127,700	124,600	95,600	
Office of Space Station	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	400,000	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	410,000	0	0	
253 Space Station	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	400,000	410,000	0	410,000	410,000	410,000	0	0	
Definition	260,000	0	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	0	260,000	260,000	260,000	0	0	
Utilization	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	
Advanced Development	83,000	0	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	0	83,000	83,000	83,000	0	0	
Program Management/Integration	88,000	0	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	0	88,000	88,000	88,000	0	0	
Operational Readiness	17,000	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0	
Systems Definition	57,000	0	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	0	57,000	57,000	57,000	0	0	
Development	150,000	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	0	
Congressional Action					-10,000		0						
Office of Space Flight	465,500	42,000	507,500	450,500	515,500	515,500	8,000	481,500	479,500	507,500	42,000	0	
253 Space Transportation													
Capability Development	465,500	42,000	507,500	450,500	515,500	515,500	8,000	481,500	479,500	507,500	42,000	0	
SpaceLab	89,700	-20,900	68,800	84,700	66,700	66,700	-2,100	68,800	68,800	68,800	-20,900	0	
Upper Stages	85,100	117,000	202,100	85,100	200,100	200,100	-2,000	176,100	166,100	202,100	117,000	0	
Engineering and Technical Base	119,900	0	119,900	119,900	119,900	119,900	0	119,900	119,900	119,900	0	0	
Payload Operations and Support Equipment	72,600	-28,100	44,500	67,600	50,600	50,600	6,100	44,500	44,500	44,500	-28,100	0	
Advanced Programs	16,600	0	16,600	16,600	16,600	16,600	0	16,600	16,600	16,600	0	0	
Tethered Satellite System	11,600	-1,000	10,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	1,000	10,600	10,600	10,600	-1,000	0	
Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle	70,000	-25,000	45,000	65,000	50,000	50,000	5,000	45,000	53,000	45,000	-25,000	0	
Office of Space Science and Applications	1,464,000	1,000	1,465,000	1,534,000	1,528,600	1,530,600	65,600	1,474,600	1,573,000	1,550,600	86,600	85,600	
General Reduction								-69,400					
254 Physics and Astronomy	539,400	-9,500	529,900	539,400	522,400	529,400	-500	527,900	529,900	528,500	-10,900	-1,400	
Hubble Space Telescope Development	27,900	68,000	95,900	27,900	95,900	95,900	0	95,900	95,900	95,900	68,000	0	
Gamma Ray Observatory Development	51,500	0	51,500	51,500	45,500	51,500	0	51,500	51,500	51,500	0	0	
Shuttle/SpaceLab Payload Development and Mission Management	115,100	-30,500	84,600	115,100	83,100	84,100	-500	84,600	84,600	84,600	-30,500	0	
Explorer Development	56,700	0	56,700	56,700	56,700	56,700	0	56,700	56,700	56,700	0	0	
Mission Operations and Data Analysis	172,700	-47,000	125,700	172,700	125,700	125,700	0	125,700	125,700	125,700	-47,000	0	
Research and Analysis	51,100	0	51,100	51,100	51,100	51,100	0	49,100	51,100	49,700	-1,400	-1,400	
Suborbital Program	64,400	0	64,400	64,400	64,400	64,400	0	64,400	64,400	64,400	0	0	

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254 Life Sciences	74,700	-5,000	69,700	70,700	74,300	74,300	4,600	69,700	69,700	69,700	-5,000	0
Life Sciences Flight Experiments	36,700	-5,000	31,700	34,700	36,700	36,700	5,000	31,700	31,700	31,700	-5,000	0
Research and Analysis	38,000	0	38,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	0	38,000	38,000	38,000	0	0
Congressional Action					-400	-400	-400					0
254 Planetary Exploration	323,300	51,000	374,300	323,300	374,300	374,300	0	347,300	374,300	374,300	51,000	0
Galileo Development	0	77,000	77,000	0	77,000	77,000	0	48,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	0
Ulysses	0	24,000	24,000	0	24,000	24,000	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0
Magellan	66,700	3,000	69,700	66,700	69,700	69,700	0	71,700	69,700	69,700	3,000	0
Mars Observer (MBCO)	62,900	0	62,900	62,900	62,900	62,900	0	62,900	62,900	62,900	0	0
Mission Operations and Data Analysis	130,200	-53,000	77,200	130,200	77,200	77,200	0	77,200	77,200	77,200	-53,000	0
Research and Analysis	63,500	0	63,500	63,500	63,500	63,500	0	63,500	63,500	63,500	0	0
254 Space Applications	526,600	-35,500	491,100	600,600	557,600	552,600	61,500	599,100	599,100	578,100	51,500	87,000
Solid Earth Observations	74,100	0	74,100	69,100	74,100	74,100	0	74,100	74,100	74,100	0	0
Environmental Observations	367,900	-31,000	336,900	357,900	313,900	313,900	-23,000	367,900	367,900	346,900	-21,000	10,000
Materials Processing in Space	43,900	-4,500	39,400	40,900	43,900	43,900	4,500	39,400	39,400	39,400	-4,500	0
Communications	19,500	0	19,500	114,500	104,500	99,500	80,000	96,500	96,500	96,500	77,000	77,000
Information Systems	21,200	0	21,200	18,200	21,200	21,200	0	21,200	21,200	21,200	0	0
Office of Commercial Programs	45,300	-4,000	41,300	40,300	40,300	40,300	-1,000	41,300	41,300	41,300	-4,000	0
254 Technology Utilization	13,300	2,400	15,700	13,300	13,300	13,300	-2,400	13,300	15,700	15,700	2,400	0
Technology Dissemination	7,600	0	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	0	7,600	7,600	7,600	0	0
Technology Applications	5,700	0	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
General Increase		2,400	2,400				-2,400		2,400	2,400	2,400	0
254 Commercial Use of Space	32,000	-6,400	25,600	27,000	27,000	27,000	1,400	28,000	25,600	25,600	-6,400	0
Commercial Applications R&D	30,100	0	30,100	25,100	30,100	30,100	0	30,100	30,100	30,100	0	0
Commercial Development Support	1,900	0	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0
Congressional Action					-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	-4,000	0	0	0	0
General Reduction		-6,400	-6,400				6,400	-6,400	-6,400	-6,400	-6,400	0
Office of Aeronautics and Space												
Technology	601,200	-10,000	591,200	589,200	611,200	599,200	8,000	596,200	601,200	601,200	0	10,000
402 Aeronautical Research and												
Technology	376,000	0	376,000	376,000	371,000	376,000	0	376,000	376,000	376,000	0	0
Research and Technology Base	272,900	0	272,900	272,900	272,900	272,900	0	272,900	272,900	272,900	0	0
Systems Technology Programs	103,100	0	103,100	103,100	103,100	103,100	0	103,100	103,100	103,100	0	0
Congressional Action					-5,000							
254 Transatmospheric Research and												
Technology	45,000	-10,000	35,000	45,000	40,000	40,000	5,000	35,000	45,000	40,000	-5,000	5,000
Research and Technology Base	45,000	-10,000	35,000	45,000	40,000	40,000	5,000	35,000	45,000	40,000	-5,000	5,000
254 Space Research and Technology	180,200	0	180,200	168,200	200,200	183,200	3,000	185,200	180,200	185,200	5,000	5,000
Research and Technology Base	133,600	0	133,600	133,600	133,600	133,600	0	133,600	133,600	133,600	0	0
Systems Technology Programs	37,400	0	37,400	37,400	37,400	37,400	0	37,400	37,400	37,400	0	0
Standards and Practices	9,200	0	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	0	9,200	9,200	9,200	0	0
Congressional Action				-12,000	20,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

Item	AUTHORIZATION						APPROPRIATION					
	Initial Budget Submission to Congress	Budget Amendment	Revised Budget Submission to Congress	House Comm. H. R. 5495 Rpt. 99-829 9-16-86 Appd. 9-16-86	Senate Comm. S. 2714 Rpt. 99-501 9-24-86 Appd. 9-24-86	Conf. Comm. 21	Difference From Revised Budget Submission	House Comm. H. R. 5313 Rpt. 99-731 7-31-86 Appd. 7-31-86	Senate Comm. H. R. 5313 Rpt. 99-487 9-24-86 Appd. 9-24-86	Conf. Comm. 22 Rpt. 99-977 10-07-86 Appd. 10-7-86	Difference From Initial Budget Submission	Difference From Revised Budget Submission
Office of Space Tracking and												
Data Systems	17,100	0	17,100	14,100	17,100	17,100	0	17,100	17,100	17,100	0	0
255 Advanced Systems	17,100	0	17,100	14,100	17,100	17,100	0	17,100	17,100	17,100	0	0
Space Flight, Control and Data												
Communications	3,069,000	274,000	3,343,000	3,057,000	3,096,000	3,899,000	556,000	3,038,000	3,624,000	5,715,000	2,646,000	2,372,000
Office of Space Flight	2,270,100	210,000	2,480,100	2,270,100	2,235,100	3,038,100	558,000	2,175,000	2,761,100	4,852,100	2,582,000	2,372,000
253 Shuttle Production and												
Operational Capability	745,400	389,000	1,134,400	745,400	884,400	1,156,400	22,000	829,000	884,400	2,984,400	2,239,000	1,850,000
Orbiter	211,000	0	211,000	211,000	211,000	211,000	0	211,000	211,000	211,000	0	0
Launch and Mission Support	161,000	0	161,000	161,000	161,000	161,000	0	161,000	161,000	161,000	0	0
Propulsion Systems	338,400	0	338,400	338,400	338,400	338,400	0	338,400	338,400	338,400	0	0
Changes and System Upgrading	35,000	139,000	174,000	35,000	174,000	174,000	0	118,600	174,000	174,000	139,000	0
Orbiter Replacement		250,000	250,000	0	0	272,000	22,000	0	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,850,000
253 Space Transportation Operations	1,524,700	-179,000	1,345,700	1,524,700	1,350,700	1,881,700	536,000	1,346,000	1,876,700	1,867,700	343,000	522,000
Flight Operations	380,600	38,400	399,000	360,600	360,600	360,600	-38,400	399,300	399,000	399,000	38,400	0
Flight Hardware	879,100	-232,900	646,200	879,100	879,100	879,100	232,900	646,200	646,200	646,200	-232,900	0
Launch and Landing Operations	285,000	15,500	300,500	285,000	285,000	285,000	-15,500	300,500	300,500	300,500	15,500	0
DoD Reimbursements						531,000	531,000		531,000	531,000	531,000	531,000
Congressional Action					-174,000	-174,000	-174,000			-9,000	-9,000	-9,000
Office of Space Tracking and												
Data Systems	798,900	64,000	862,900	786,900	860,900	860,900	-2,000	863,000	862,900	862,900	64,000	0
253 Space and Ground Network												
Communications and Data												
Systems	798,900	64,000	862,900	786,900	860,900	860,900	-2,000	863,000	862,900	862,900	64,000	0
Space Network	374,300	33,000	407,300	374,300	374,300	374,300	-33,000	407,400	407,300	407,300	33,000	0
Ground Network	222,000	28,100	250,100	222,000	222,000	222,000	-28,100	250,100	250,100	250,100	28,100	0
Communications and Data Systems	202,600	2,900	205,500	190,600	202,600	202,600	-2,900	205,500	205,500	205,500	2,900	0
Congressional Action					62,000	62,000	62,000				0	0
Construction of Facilities	181,300	-15,000	166,300	166,300	161,300	161,300	-5,000	166,300	174,300	166,300	-15,000	0
253 Johnson Space Center	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
M - Construction of Addition to the Systems Integration and Mockup Laboratory	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
255 Johnson Space Center	9,000	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	0
M - Construction of Central Computing Facility	9,000	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	0
253 Marshall Space Flight Center	2,100	0	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
M - Modifications to Test Stand 300	2,100	0	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0

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253 Space Flight Facilities	3,400	0	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0	0	0	-3,400	-3,400
N - Construction of Addition to Orbiter Processing Facility Annex (ASO)	3,400	0	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0	0	0	-3,400	-3,400
254 Goddard Space Flight Center	8,000	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	-8,000	-8,000
E - Construction of Spacecraft Systems Development and Integration Facility	8,000	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	-8,000	-8,000
255 Jet Propulsion Laboratory	12,400	0	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	0	12,400	12,400	12,400	0	0
E - Construction of Engineering Support Building	9,800	0	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800	0	9,800	9,800	9,800	0	0
E - Modification of Uninterruptible Power System, Building 230	2,600	0	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
254 Ames Research Center	9,400	0	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
R - Construction of Human Performance Research Laboratory	9,400	0	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
402 Dryden Flight Research Center	17,500	0	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	0	17,500	17,500	17,500	0	0
R - Construction of Integrated Test Facility	17,500	0	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	0	17,500	17,500	17,500	0	0
402 Langley Research Center	11,700	0	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	0	11,700	11,700	11,700	0	0
R - Modifications to 8-Foot High Temperature Tunnel	9,700	0	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	0	9,700	9,700	9,700	0	0
R - Construction of Addition for Non-Destructive Evaluation Research Laboratory	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
254 Lewis Research Center	5,800	0	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	0
R - Construction of Power Systems Facility	5,800	0	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	0
255 Various Locations	22,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	0
T - Construction of the Second Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System Ground Terminal Facility (GSFC)	22,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	0
255 N-Repair of Facilities	24,000	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	0
255 N-Rehabilitation and Modification of Facilities	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	0

Item	AUTHORIZATION							APPROPRIATION				
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255 N-Minor Construction and Additions to Facilities	7,000	0	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	0
255 N-Facility Planning and Design	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
General Reduction		-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-20,000	-20,000	-5,000	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600	11,400
Research and Program Management	1,441,000	-16,000	1,425,000	1,433,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	0	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	-16,000	0
By Installation :												
Johnson Space Center	218,110	0	218,110	218,110	218,110	218,110	0	218,110	218,110	218,110	0	0
Kennedy Space Center	208,096	0	208,096	208,096	192,096	192,096	-16,000	208,096	208,096	208,096	0	0
Marshall Space Flight Center	203,847	0	203,847	203,847	203,847	203,847	0	203,847	203,847	203,847	0	0
National Space Technology Laboratories	11,453	0	11,453	11,453	11,453	11,453	0	11,453	11,453	11,453	0	0
Goddard Space Flight Center	214,338	0	214,338	214,338	214,338	214,338	0	214,338	214,338	214,338	0	0
Ames Research Center	133,913	0	133,913	133,913	133,913	133,913	0	133,913	133,913	133,913	0	0
Langley Research Center	155,033	0	155,033	155,033	155,033	155,033	0	155,033	155,033	155,033	0	0
Lewis Research Center	150,320	0	150,320	150,320	150,320	150,320	0	150,320	150,320	150,320	0	0
Headquarters	127,896	0	127,896	127,896	127,896	127,896	0	127,896	127,896	127,896	0	0
Inspector General	5,494	0	5,494	5,494	5,494	5,494	0	5,494	5,494	5,494	0	0
Agencywide Activities	12,500	0	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0
Congressional Action				-8,000			0	-16,000	-16,000	-16,000	-16,000	-16,000
General Reduction		-16,000	-16,000				16,000					16,000
By Function :												
Personnel and Related Costs	980,865	-1,000	979,865	980,865	964,865	964,865	-15,000	980,865	979,865	979,865	-1,000	0
Travel	33,700	3,500	37,200	33,700	33,700	33,700	-3,500	33,700	37,200	37,200	3,500	0
Facilities Services	231,694	0	231,694	231,694	231,694	231,694	0	231,694	231,694	231,694	0	0
Technical Services	86,380	0	86,380	86,380	86,380	86,380	0	86,380	86,380	86,380	0	0
Management and Operations Support	108,361	0	108,361	108,361	108,361	108,361	0	108,361	108,361	108,361	0	0
General Reduction to Fund Source 3		-18,500	-18,500	-8,000			18,500				-18,500	18,500
Congressional Action								-16,000	-18,500	-18,500	-18,500	-18,500

Note : #1 Figures reflect Authorization Act which was vetoed.

#2 Figures reflect Appropriation Conference Committee action which was subsequently included in the Omnibus Appropriation Act of 1987. (P.L. 99-591)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1987

SEPTEMBER 16, 1986.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FUQUA, from the Committee on Science and Technology,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H R. 5495]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Science and Technology, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5495) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments stated in terms of the page and line numbers of the introduced bill are as follows:

On page 12, after line 22, insert the following:

“NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

On page 13, line 13, strike “determine.” and insert the following: “determine, including representatives of Federal offices having statutory scientific, operational, or regulatory responsibilities for space activities.”

On page 15, line 6, after “involved in” insert “aeronautical and”.

On page 16, strike lines 3 through 10 and insert the following:

(2) submit to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate by February 1, 1987, a long-range plan for implementing the findings and recommendations referred to in paragraph (1), including a broad assessment of such implementation on personnel, budget and other resources.

On page 19, line 1, strike “A” and insert “The name of a”.

On page 19, line 3, strike “named ‘Challenge: II.’”, and insert the following:

selected by the Administration of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from among suggestions submitted by students in elementary and secondary schools.

On page 19, line 11, strike out “government” and insert “United States Government”.

On page 20, line 4, strike out “windows” and insert “opportunities”.

On page 22, line 18, strike “November 1, 1986” and insert “January 15, 1987”.

On page 23, strike lines 6 through 12 and insert the following:

Section 5(a)(1) of the Commercial Space Launch Act is amended to read as follows:

“(1) pursuant to authorization and subject to the availability of appropriations, encourage and facilitate commercial space launches by the private sector, in consonance with the space policies of the United States as established in public law; and”.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

TITLE I

The purpose of title I is to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1987 as follows:

Programs	Authorization fiscal year 1987	Page No.
Research and development	\$3,038,100,000	36
Space flight, control and data analysis	3,057,000,000	176
Construction of facilities	166,300,000	207

Programs	Authorization fiscal year 1987	Page No.
Research and program management.....	1,433,000,000	220
Total.....	7,694,400,000

TITLE II

The purpose of title II is to authorize appropriations to the Department of Transportation to become available October 1, 1986, \$586,000 for the Office of Commercial Space Transportation.

TITLE III

The purpose of title III is to provide for the recovery of the space transportation capability of the United States. The bill would authorize such appropriations as may be necessary to ensure such recovery. This includes returning the Space Shuttle fleet to flight status safely, constructing a replacement Orbiter, the use of expendable launch vehicle services for government payloads and establishing launch priorities for the use of the Space Shuttle. The Administrator is also required to provide Congress with a 10-year plan for reimbursements from the Department of Defense for the use of Space Shuttle services.

TITLE IV

The purpose of title IV is to assure reliable and continued access to space by providing for government use of commercial expendable launch vehicle capability in order to meet national security, scientific, and commercial objectives of the United States space program.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

SECTION 109

H.R. 5495, as introduced, allowed the President to designate additional advisory members to the National Aeronautics and Space Council as he may determine. The committee recommends an amendment to this language which provides that such additional advisory members could include representatives of federal offices having statutory scientific, operational, or regulatory responsibilities for space activities.

This section also contains a provision which establishes a User's Advisory Group, composed of non-Federal representatives of industries and other persons involved in space activities. The committee recommends an amendment to this language which provides that such other persons may be involved in aeronautical and space activities.

SECTION 110

H.R. 5495, as introduced, requires the Administrator of NASA to review the findings and recommendations of the National Commission on Space and to report to the Congress by December 31, 1986, on a long-range plan for implementing those recommendations. The Committee recommends an amendment to that language which will extend the date when the Administrator must submit his report to Congress to February 1, 1987.

SECTION 302

H.R. 5495, as introduced, contains a provision which allows NASA to accept gifts and donations which have been designated for the construction of a Space Shuttle Orbiter and that any Orbiter constructed with such funds should be called Challenger II. The Committee recommends an amendment to this language to allow the Administrator to select the name of the replacement Orbiter from among suggestions submitted by elementary and secondary school students.

SECTION 303

H.R. 5495, as introduced, contains a provision which authorizes an appropriation to procure launch services for government satellites by expendable launch vehicles. The Committee recommends an amendment to this language to clarify that these launch services are to be procured for United States Government satellites.

SECTION 304

H.R. 5495, as introduced, contains a provision which establishes priorities for payloads to be flown on the Space Shuttle, including one for payloads with limited launch windows. The Committee recommends an amendment to this language to use the more accurate phrase limited launch "opportunities" rather than "windows."

SECTION 404

H.R. 5495, as introduced, contains a provision which requires the Administrator of NASA to report to Congress by November 1, 1986 on NASA's plans for implementing the requirement that NASA purchase expendable launch vehicle services. The Committee recommends an amendment to this language to extend the date when this report is due to January 15, 1987.

SECTION 406

H.R. 5495, as introduced, contains a provision which would eliminate the responsibility of the Secretary of Transportation to promote, encourage and facilitate a commercial expendable launch vehicle industry under the Commercial Space Launch Act. The Committee recommends an amendment to this language which requires that the Secretary of Transportation encourage and facilitate commercial space launches by the private sector, pursuant to authorization and subject to the availability of appropriations, and, in consonance with United States space policies established in public law.

COMMITTEE ACTIONS

This section describes changes made by the Committee to the programs and budget requested by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The full budget and program including parts not changed is described under "Explanation of the Bill." The NASA budget request was prepared prior to the Challenger accident. Thus, neither the request, nor the Committee actions, take account of the accident. Because the costs of the accident will be large—over and above the net savings resulting from the Shuttle not flying—the Committee actions assume that NASA will submit a supplemental budget request along with a revised budget as soon as these costs are known.

BUDGET PROVISIONS

TITLE I

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PERMANENTLY MANNED SPACE STATION

NASA requested \$410,000,000 for the Space Station of which \$150,000,000 would be provided for the commencement of the development phase. The Committee added the phrase "Permanently Manned" to this line item description to clarify the scope of the program for which the authorization is being made and to signify the Committee's intent that the goal of this development program is permanent manned presence in space.

The Committee is fully aware that the original Administration goal of an \$8,000,000,000 program leading to an initial permanently manned operating capability in 1994 may be difficult given the current budget climate and the more realistic cost projections based on current station design studies.

The Committee believes that the achievement of our objectives in space should be guided primarily by programmatic goals. Overreliance on artificial budgetary goals may lead to an inadequate definition of our purpose.

With regard to the Space Station, the goal should be clearly defined as permanent manned presence in space, not to build as much hardware as possible for \$8 billion. Furthermore, this permanent presence and access to these facilities must be available at a reasonable cost to future users. Thus, the budgetary emphasis should include operational costs rather than only developmental costs.

To this end, the Committee amended Section 101(a)(1) and all subsequent references to the Space Station to signify that the authorization for this program is for a permanently manned Space Station. The Committee expects that the program and budget presented to Congress be laid out to lead to this goal. Alternative hardware configurations such as a man-tended Station provide a useful milestone but do not fulfill the ultimate objectives for which this authorization is made.

SPACE TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT

NASA requested \$465,500,000 for Space Transportation Capability Development activities in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for Spacelab activities by \$5,000,000; reallocated, within available funding levels, funding for upper stage programs; decreased funding for payload operations and support equipment by \$5,000,000; and decreased funding for the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle by \$5,000,000 resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$450,500,000 for fiscal year 1987.

Spacelab.—NASA requested \$89,700,000 for Spacelab activity in fiscal year 1987. This funding category provides for the development and production of Spacelab hardware as well as providing for mission planning, and flight and ground operations for all operational Spacelab missions. Since this program will experience some delays due to the Challenger accident, a reduction can be sustained with no significant impact. The Committee, therefore, recommends a funding decrease of \$5,000,000 resulting in a total authorization of \$84,700,000 in fiscal year 1987.

Upper stages.—NASA requested \$85,100,000 for upper stage activity in fiscal year 1987. Of these funds \$61,600,000 were to be used for the procurement of Shuttle/Centaur flight hardware. After submittal of NASA's budget request, NASA canceled the Shuttle/Centaur program. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the \$61,600,000 originally intended to be used to procure Shuttle/Centaur flight hardware be used instead to procure alternative upper stages.

Payload operations and support equipment.—NASA requested \$72,600,000 for payload operations and support equipment in fiscal year 1987. The payload operations and support equipment funding provides for developing and placing into operational status the ground and flight systems necessary to support Space Transportation System payloads during prelaunch processing, on-orbit mission operations, and post-landing processing. Delays in payload flight schedules due to the Challenger accident permit a \$5,000,000 funding reduction resulting in a total authorization of \$67,600,000 in fiscal year 1987.

Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle.—NASA requested \$70,000,000 for the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle in fiscal year 1987. The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) will provide an extension in reusable capability for conducting orbital operations with spacecraft and payloads beyond the practical operational limits of the Space Shuttle. A slower growth rate in this development program would permit a \$5,000,000 funding reduction resulting in a total authorization of \$65,000,000 in fiscal year 1987.

LIFE SCIENCES

NASA requested \$74,700,000 for life science activities in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for these activities by \$4,000,000, resulting in a recommended authorization of \$70,700,000 for fiscal year 1987. The Committee recommends this general reduction be distributed between life sciences flight experiments and life sciences research and analysis. The resulting funding level of \$70,700,000 represents a 7% increase over the fiscal year 1986 oper-

ating plan and provides for moderate program growth. In view of the near term lack of flight opportunities, the Committee's recommended reduction should be easily accommodated.

The Committee is fully aware of the need to address critical physiological and human performance problems as the space program progresses toward permanent manned presence aboard the Space Station. Thus the Committee's action should not be interpreted to signify a lower priority for Life Sciences. Indeed the Committee strongly believes that NASA should formulate a coherent long range plan together with funding requirements to address achievable solutions to these pressing problems over the next decade.

SOLID EARTH OBSERVATIONS

NASA requested \$74,100,000 for the Solid Earth Observations program in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for Geodynamics activities by \$5,000,000, resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$69,100,000 for fiscal year 1987. Over the past five years the Geodynamics program has developed spacebased techniques to study the movement and deformation of tectonic plates. This work has demonstrated the utility of space in addressing a broad range of practical problems as well as supplying valuable experimental data in the geodynamics area.

The Committee believes that this technology is approaching the level of maturity where soon it may transition to an operational program if such is needed. In view of this, NASA should seek additional participation in this program from mission-oriented agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey as well as from other interested parties. A successful transition to an operational program can only be accomplished by early user participation and development of user experience.

ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

NASA requested \$367,900,000 for the Environmental Observations program in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for the Ocean Topography Experiment (TOPEX) development by \$10,000,000, resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$357,900,000 for fiscal year 1987. This decrease will delay the initiation of the TOPEX development program and its launch by three to six months with minimal programmatic impact.

Notwithstanding the Committee's recommended action, the Committee recognizes that the TOPEX program has great merit and that, coupled with other observational programs in the early 1990's, it will lead to major advances in our understanding of the role of the ocean in the Earth's climate and ecological systems. The Committee believes that TOPEX will fulfill the promises for oceanic observations suggested by the SEASAT program.

MATERIALS PROCESSING IN SPACE

NASA requested \$43,900,000 for the Materials Processing in Space program in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding by \$3,000,000, resulting in a total recommended authorization

of \$40,900,000 for fiscal year 1987. Inasmuch as all flight activity planned for 1987 is unlikely to take place due to the Challenger accident, this reduction will have minimal impact.

The resulting budget of \$40,900,000 for Materials Processing in Space represents an increase of more than 30% over the fiscal year 1986 level. The growth in this program is appropriate in order to achieve the maturity needed to take maximum advantage of the Space Station capabilities in the mid 1990's.

COMMUNICATIONS

NASA requested \$19,500,000 for the Communications program in fiscal year 1987. The Committee increased funding by \$95,000,000 to restore the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) development program (which had been proposed for termination by the Administration), resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$114,500,000 for fiscal year 1987. This level of funding will maintain adequate progress in the ACTS program although the launch date is anticipated to slip by about five or six months as compared to the original planned launch in September 1989. This delayed schedule, however, will still allow the ACTS program to remain competitive with similar programs by other countries.

The Committee's action signifies that the original reasons for initiating the ACTS program remain valid. It is important for the United States to maintain a program of developing and demonstrating high risk technologies in communications in order to maintain a lead in this very competitive world market.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

NASA requested \$21,200,000 for the Information Systems program in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding by \$3,000,000 resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$18,200,000 for fiscal year 1987. The Committee's action will maintain a level of effort in operating science data systems and archives. Some planned enhancements, however, may need to be deferred as a result of this general reduction.

COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE

NASA requested \$32,000,000 for the commercial use of space program in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for this program by \$5,000,000, resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$27,000,000 for fiscal year 1987. The Committee directs the \$5 million reduction to be applied to commercial R&D enhancements and commercial development support in order to preserve funding at the requested level to carry out the Centers for the Commercial Development of Space. The Committee continues its strong support for NASA's efforts to promote and facilitate the commercial use of space. This support is reflected in the \$27,000,000 authorization, which provides a very significant increase over fiscal year 1986 funding levels. However, the Committee is concerned that recent events may slow the progress of commercializing space activities and believes that this authorization is

sufficient to meet the objectives of the Office of Commercial Programs. The Committee urges NASA to redouble its efforts to find new and innovative approaches to obtain private-sector commitment and funding, when appropriate, for space activities. Only in this way, can Congress and NASA ensure that the people of the United States receive the maximum benefits obtainable as a result of the goals and policies contained in the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

NASA's Centers for Commercial Development of Space will be supported by government and industry funding initially, with the objective of these Centers attaining financial self-sufficiency after a period of several years. Given the keen expression of industry interest, support, and involvement to date in these centers, NASA should look toward a declining level of funding support as each Center matures. The Committee fully expects industry support to increase as these Centers mature. A declining level of government involvement is consistent with this support and will impose less impact on the Centers than would a sudden termination of government funding.

AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

NASA requested \$376,000,000 for Aeronautical Research and Technology in fiscal year 1987. The Committee supports this level of funding. This amount represents an increase of 11.5 percent over the fiscal year 1986 appropriation, as revised by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

Despite the apparent large growth in this budget line item, the Committee remains concerned about long-term budgetary trends. For example, the request for fiscal year 1987 is less than the inflation-adjusted amount actually spent in 1981. Yet the kind of meaningful progress in aeronautics needed to keep pace with the heightened competition in world civil aircraft markets requires increasingly sophisticated research methods.

Furthermore, the effect of declining purchasing power has not been applied uniformly. Since the cost of facility operation (e.g. aircraft fuel, nitrogen gas for the National Transonic Facility) have continued and, in fact, have increased, the impact of lower budgets has fallen disproportionately on the support of basic aeronautical research, the seed corn of the next crop of advances in aviation.

The Committee recognizes that overall federal deficits must be brought under control and that each agency and program must contribute by holding down expenses and finding innovative ways to carry out its mission. The Committee appreciates NASA's efforts in this regard and supports the aggregate budget level as requested for Aeronautical Research and Technology.

Within this total, the Committee recommends increased attention to two areas: fundamental aeronautics applied to all aircraft categories; and handling qualities and control theory for augmented aircraft. As a potential offset to these increases, the Committee recommends NASA re-examine research programs where the military already has large efforts in progress.

The Committee strongly supports NASA's Aeronautical Research and Technology in support of general aviation and recommends

that this effort not be diminished. The Committee specifically recommends the continuation of the Rotary Engine Development Program.

TRANSATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

NASA requested \$45,000,000 for Transatmospheric Research and Technology, a new budget line item for fiscal year 1987. The Committee supports this level of funding. This amount is NASA's contribution to a joint NASA/DOD research project to develop the technology for and prove the feasibility of an aerospaceplane, capable of extended hypersonic cruise in the upper atmosphere or single-stage-to-orbit operation.

The project consists of two phases. The first began during fiscal year 1986 and is scheduled to continue through fiscal year 1989. Its purpose is to mature the various propulsion and airframe technologies to a point where a decision can be made to proceed with the second phase, a flight test program, lasting three to five years. The first phase will be managed by a joint program office, headed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and with membership from each participant: the Navy, Air Force, Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, and NASA.

The Committee strongly supports starting the Aerospaceplane project now, it is a necessary precursor to potential civil applications, such as a second-generation Space Shuttle, which will be needed in the late 1990's to provide low-cost access to space, a key to successful commercial development of space. Furthermore, the Committee believes the scientific fallout, in areas such as high temperature materials and cryogenic fuels production and use, will pay huge dividends, not only in terms of continued U.S. leadership in both space and aeronautics, but also in many other fields.

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

NASA requested \$180,000,000 for Space Research and Technology activities in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for these activities by \$12,000,000, resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$168,200,000 for fiscal year 1987. The overall goal of this program is to advance the technology base in support of NASA's role as an effective, productive, and long-term contributor to the continued preeminence of the United States in space. The specific objectives of this program are to (1) support a broad-based advanced technology program designed to provide new concepts, materials, components, devices, software, and subsystems for use in United States space activities; (2) assure preeminent national capability through extensive participation in the program by NASA centers, other government agencies, universities and industrial research and technology organizations; and (3) support a strong institutional base to maintain NASA centers in positions of recognized excellence in critical space technologies. A reduced rate of growth in this program would permit a \$12,000,000 funding reduction resulting in a total authorization of \$168,200,000.

TRACKING AND DATA ADVANCED SYSTEMS

NASA requested \$17,100,000 for Tracking and Data Advanced Systems activities in 1987. The Committee decreased funding for these activities by \$3,000,000 resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$14,100,000. The Committee believes that in this time of fiscal stringency some activities may have to be deferred.

SPACE AND GROUND NETWORKS, COMMUNICATIONS AND DATA SYSTEMS

NASA requested \$798,900,000 for space and ground networks, communications and data systems activities in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for these activities by \$12,000,000, to come from communications and data systems, resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$786,900,000 for fiscal year 1987.

The Committee recognizes the uncertainty in the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) program and wants to keep this program progressing. When TDRSS is fully operational, efficiencies can be achieved by closing down ground stations which become superfluous.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

NASA requested \$181,300,000 for construction of facilities in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for these activities by \$15,000,000, resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$166,300,000 for fiscal year 1987.

The Committee directs NASA to cut \$15,000,000 at the discretion of the Administrator. Although the Committee has not earmarked specific projects for this reduction, the Administrator is encouraged to eliminate or to defer discrete projects rather than to stretch out projects. It is intended that none of the reduction is to be in the area of rehabilitation and modification.

RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

NASA requested \$1,441,000,000 for Research and Program Management in fiscal year 1987. The Committee decreased funding for these activities by \$8,000,000 resulting in a total recommended authorization of \$1,433,000,000 for fiscal year 1987. The bulk of these funds are in the Personnel and Related Costs function (about 68 percent. Approximately 2 percent is in the Travel function. The remaining 30 percent is in the Operation of Installation function.

The Committee directs that the entire \$8,000,000 reduction come from the Operation of Installation function. None of the reduction should occur in either the Personnel and Related Costs or Travel functions. In particular NASA is encouraged to reexamine the two new administrative computing initiatives for cost-effectiveness, with a view toward taking the reductions there.

LANGUAGE PROVISIONS

TITLE I

SUBSECTION 101(i)

The Committee adopted original language in subsection 101(i) which would not allow funds authorized for the Space Station to be obligated or expended for the purpose of reassigning any technical work responsibilities on a permanently manned Space Station until a satisfactory report is received which provides a full justification of any such proposed reassignments. After submitting the report NASA must wait for the passage of thirty calendar days during which either House of Congress is in session before obligation or expending any funds.

SECTION 105

The Committee adopted original language in section 105 which would require that the Administrator of NASA submit to Congress, at the same time NASA submits its budget request to Congress for fiscal year 1988, multiyear budget estimates for funding for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 for the permanently manned Space Station.

SECTION 106

The Committee adopted section 106 which would express the sense of the Congress that the national interest is served by geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible, and that NASA explore ways to further this end.

SECTION 107

The Committee adopted original language in section 107 which would request the International Astronomical Union (IAU) to designate seven of the Uranus "moons" in the names of the Challenger crew. The Committee fully recognizes that such an action would differ from historical conventions for the naming of the moons and planets after mythological and other non-human entities. Notwithstanding this perceived inconsistency, the Committee believes that there is sufficient merit in memorializing the Challenger crew in this way that the United States should proceed to make such a proposal to the IAU.

SECTION 108

The Committee adopted original language in subsection 108(a) which would express the sense of Congress that NASA should expeditiously conduct a competition for alternate sources of production for Space Shuttle solid rocket boosters and should report quarterly for one-year to Congress on its progress.

The Committee adopted original language in subsection 108(b) which would clarify that NASA should only select and qualify a second source of production for solid rocket boosters if to do so would produce significant savings for NASA.

SECTION 109

The Committee adopted original language in section 109 which would reestablish the National Aeronautics and Space Council, originally established as part of the original Space Act to coordinate aeronautical and space activities in the Administration. The recreation of the council is intended to facilitate interagency activity on space matters at an elevated level (the Vice President would chair the council). In addition, a Users' Advisory Group would be established to represent the interests of non-Federal aeronautical and space industries and disciplines in space policy. The Committee believes that these groups will provide great value to the government in helping to define space policy at no additional cost to the government. The expectation of the Committee is that the employees of the government who serve on the Council will do so at no additional cost, and the Committee fully expects that the Users' Advisory Group will be selected from among those who will serve at no cost because of their interest in helping the government to establish the best possible policies in the space arena.

SECTION 110

The Committee adopted original language in section 110 which would direct the Administrator of NASA to review the findings and recommendations of the National Commission on Space (established pursuant to the NASA Authorization Act, 1985 (P.L. 98-361)) and to submit to Congress a long-range plan for implementing those recommendations.

TITLE II

The Committee adopted a new Title II which would authorize \$568,000 to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation Office of Commercial Space Transportation. This extends fiscal year 1987 funding at the fiscal year 1986 authorized level.

The Office of Commercial Space Transportation was created following enactment during the 98th Congress of the Commercial Space Launch Act (P.L. 98-575, October 30, 1985).

In testimony before the Committee, the Director of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation reported that: (1) no licenses have been requested under the Commercial Space Launch Act, (2) no license applications are currently being processed, (3) discussions with potential applicants have suggested that they are two to three years away from making such a request, and (4) the contracts for an indepth analysis of operational safety procedures on launch ranges will not be entered into for a year and the results of the analysis won't be available for two years.

Given the current and projected level of regulatory activity the Committee believes a sustained level of funding of \$586,000 for fiscal year 1987 is sufficient for activities of the office.

TITLE III

The Committee adopted a new Title III which would provide for the recovery of the space transportation capability of the United States.

SECTION 301

The Committee adopted subsection 301(a) which would express the sense of Congress that the United States must restore its space transportation capabilities without deemphasizing other space programs.

The Committee adopted subsection 301(b) which would authorize such appropriations as may be necessary to return the Space Shuttle fleet to flight status and to achieve the next launch of a Space Shuttle in the first quarter of calendar year 1988.

SECTION 302

The Committee adopted subsection 302(a) which would direct the Administrator of NASA to promptly begin the construction of a fourth Space Shuttle as a replacement for the Challenger. This construction is to be accomplished to the maximum extent possible by use of existing structural spares previously authorized and funded.

The Committee adopted subsection 302(b) which would authorize the appropriation of such additional funds as may be necessary to begin the construction of a new Space Shuttle Orbiter. Funds authorized by subsections 101(a), 101(c) and 101(d) are not available for such purpose.

The Committee adopted subsection 302(c) which would direct the Administrator of NASA to explore the availability of private funding for the construction of a replacement Orbiter. The Administrator may accept such funding, if found to be available. Also, such funding would only be acceptable if it would be in the best interest of the United States and if such funding, if obtained, for example, by the sale or lease of an Orbiter, represents an amount tantamount to the reasonable fair market value. Any acceptable private funding arrangement would replace appropriated funding obligated or expended for a replacement Orbiter.

The Committee adopted subsection 302(d) which would allow NASA to accept gifts and donations for the purpose of constructing a new Shuttle Orbiter. The language would amend NASA's current Authority provided in the Space Act which allows NASA to accept only unrestricted donations.

SECTION 303

The Committee adopted subsection 303(a) which would express the sense of Congress that to ensure reliable access to space the United States should use capabilities of both expendable launch vehicles and the Space Shuttle for placing government payloads into orbit.

The Committee adopted subsection 303(b) which would authorize the appropriation of such additional sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1987 to procure launch services for United States Government satellites by expendable launch vehicles.

The Committee adopted subsection 303(c) which would clarify that no funding for such procurement is authorized under Title I.

SECTION 304

The Committee adopted subsection 304(a) which states that the Space Shuttle is the primary United States launch system for manned missions and missions needing its unique capabilities and will be available for other missions.

The Committee adopted subsection 304(b) which would direct the Administrator of NASA to develop a Space Shuttle manifest which meets existing commitments of NASA to its customers and which establishes priorities for various classes of payloads. NASA scientific missions involving cooperation with foreign space agencies are considered United States Government missions.

The Committee adopted subsection 304(c) which would require that the Administrator of NASA submit his planned Space Shuttle flight manifest to Congress no later than November 1, 1986.

SECTION 305

The Committee adopted section 305, which would require the Administrator of NASA to submit, before December 2, 1986, to Congress a ten year plan which provides a schedule of planned reimbursements from the Department of Defense for Space Shuttle services and a schedule for the provision of such services.

TITLE IV

The Committee adopted a new Title IV that, in conjunction with Title III, sets forth a policy for assuring United States access to space. The policy established in this title makes clear that the United States must use the capabilities of both expendable launch vehicles and the Space Shuttle to ensure reliable and robust access to space.

Title IV was originally introduced as H.R. 5469 on August 15, 1986. On that same day, the President announced that NASA would no longer continue in the commercial launch business. Only a small portion of existing NASA contracts with commercial customers would be honored under this policy. The Committee's actions in adopting Title IV reflect the sense that removing such a class of customers from the Shuttle is not the wisest way to proceed with the recovery of the space transportation capability of the United States. While a lower priority status for commercial customers on the Shuttle, as required by Title III, is an inevitable consequence of the Shuttle down-time, the Shuttle should remain available to commercial customers on a back-up basis.

Title IV is an important complement to the adoption of Title III by the Committee. Title IV further defines the role of expendable launch vehicles in providing launch capacity for the United States and thereby encourages the development of a commercial expendable launch vehicle industry. This will fill an important void in launch capability facing commercial customers affected by a lower priority on the Shuttle payload manifest.

Additionally, Title III requires the NASA Administrator to submit a planned Shuttle flight manifest to Congress no later than November 1, 1986. By doing so in the time frame required, commercial customers will be better able to complete their business

plans and begin the process of negotiating for launch services with a commercial supplier if necessary. It is the intention of this Committee that NASA will encourage and support a customer's efforts to obtain a launch from a commercial supplier. This will further the finding in Title IV that the United States must demonstrate its reliability by honoring existing launch commitments, but for those it cannot meet, every effort must be made to facilitate finding an alternate launch service. This is consistent with this Committee's long-standing support for increasing the involvement of the private sector in space activities and its belief that NASA should be the focal point for encouraging that involvement.

SECTION 401

The Committee adopted a new section 401 which would establish the short title of Title IV to be the "Assured Access to Space Act"

SECTION 402

The Committee adopted section 402 which sets out the findings of Congress to be that (1) the assurance of reliable access to space is critical to meet the objectives of the United States space program; (2) the United States space program (including government and industry) must provide the assurance of reliable access to space; (3) the United States should demonstrate its reliability by honoring its existing launch commitments; (4) to ensure reliable and continued access to space, the United States should use the capabilities of expendable launch vehicles and the Space Shuttle; (5) provision of launch vehicles and services by the private sector is an important complement to United States launch capacity and Congress reaffirms its commitment to the findings of the Commercial Space Launch Act (P.L. 98-575); and (6) the United States cannot concede the commercial launch vehicle business to foreign competition.

SECTION 403

The Committee adopted section 403 which sets forth the purpose of this title to be to assure reliable and continued access to space by providing for government use of commercial expendable launch vehicle capability to meet the objectives of the United States space program.

SECTION 404

The Committee adopted subsection 404(a) which would provide authority to the Administrator of NASA to purchase, through competitive procurement, expendable launch vehicle services (not vehicles) for the purpose of launching government payloads, as aggregated by the Administrator. The services so purchased will be provided to other government agencies on a reimbursable basis.

The Committee adopted subsection 404(b) which would direct the Administrator of NASA to implement section 404 in a manner which fosters the development of an expendable launch vehicle industry and complements the medium launch vehicle procurement planned for national security payloads.

The Committee adopted subsection 404(c) which would require the Administrator of NASA to report to Congress on his plan to implement section 404 no later than January 15, 1987 and requires that this report include an estimate of the launch service requirements and procurement plans for the five years following enactment of this Act.

SECTION 405

The Committee adopted section 405 which would amend the Commercial Space Launch Act (P.L. 98-575) to clarify that access to government launch facilities is to be provided on an additive cost basis by excluding from the definition of direct costs those costs associated with meeting the space transportation needs of the United States.

SECTION 406

The Committee adopted section 406 which would amend the Commercial Space Launch Act (P.L. 98-575) to provide that the Secretary of Transportation shall, pursuant to authorization and subject to the availability of appropriations, encourage and facilitate commercial space launches by the private sector, consistent with the space policies of the United States as established in public law.

SECTION 407

The Committee adopted section 407 to amend the Shuttle pricing policy for commercial and foreign customers which had been established in Title II of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 1986 (P.L. 170: 42 U.S.C. 2466). Subsection 407(a) amends the Shuttle pricing policy to provide that in no case will the price charged a foreign or commercial customer for a Space Shuttle launch be less than the price for a comparable launch on a United States expendable launch vehicle. In this way, it is the intention of this Committee to encourage the development of a commercial United States expendable launch vehicle industry by eliminating price competition with the Space Shuttle. This subsection also continues the policy of encouraging space research and development by allowing the Administrator to offer low-cost or no-cost flights for use of the Space Transportation System by customers involved in research, development or demonstration programs with NASA. The Shuttle pricing policy, as amended, will apply to flights of the Space Transportation System beginning on and after January 1, 1988.

The Committee adopted subsection 407(b) which would clarify that the amendments made by subsection 407(a) will not affect contracts entered into before the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee adopted subsection 407(c) which would require the Administrator of NASA to determine the effectiveness of the amendments made by subsection 407(a) and whether or not a competitive domestic expendable launch vehicle capability had been demonstrated, and to report his determinations to Congress, not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

This subsection also provides that the existence of three contractual commitments between commercial users and a launch service provider, made in good faith, to launch non-government payloads, shall create a presumption of a competitive domestic expendable launch vehicle capability.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

SPACE STATION

Work Package Reassignments.—The Committee is deeply concerned over the proposed management changes announced June 30, 1986, concerning major realignment of work package assignments.

In subsequent hearings and executive communications with NASA it has become evident that no clear rationale can be articulated for how these proposals were developed, what they are intended to accomplish, or what the costs and other associated impacts of such changes may be. Moreover these proposals appear to have been based on a very limited consideration of the various options that may be available for accomplishing these objectives.

The Committee fully recognizes that certain management changes may be appropriate in response to the Rogers Commission Report of the Challenger accident. Furthermore, it is also evident that overlap existed among the technical work packages during phase B. What is not clear, however, is whether major reassignment of hardware responsibilities is necessary to resolve these difficulties.

Accordingly, subsection (i) of Section 101 requires the Administrator to submit a thorough report to the House Committee on Science and Technology and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, for approval prior to implementation of these changes.

Initiation of Phase C/D.—The Committee is satisfied that some progress has been made during Phase B definition studies and commencement of Phase C/D development could begin on schedule in mid 1987. The Committee recognizes, however, that many technical and management issues still need to be resolved prior to actual commencement of Phase C/D by the contractors.

It is of crucial importance to the success of the Space Station that a logical and detailed development plan be in place for Phase C/D that will: clearly identify all critical milestones; specify the delivery and phasing of all products, subsystems and systems; detail the performance and technical and management interfaces between all participating entities.

The Committee requests that such a detailed development plan be submitted to Congress for review no later than three months prior to commencement of Phase C/D. The Committee wants to make clear that it expects the Space Station program to be exemplary in the quality of its management, planning, and control.

Operations Costs.—The Committee continues to be concerned over the ability of NASA as an agency to anticipate operations costs and, more importantly, to control those operations costs. In December 1985, NASA submitted to the Committee a report on Space Station operations costs management. Although the report is

well intentioned, it is clear that the Station operations concept is not at the same state of maturity as the hardware development concept. Therefore, the Committee requests that NASA submit an updated report on operations costs to accompany the detailed development plan called for above.

The Committee urges NASA to consider innovative approaches to operations cost control including institutional measures which will decrease the number of ground personnel required to operate the Station, minimize the sustaining engineering manpower, and reduce the administrative overhead, all while maintaining an adequate margin of safety. The Committee believes that there would be merit in near institutional measures such as the establishment of an operations work package during Phase C/D. In addition the Committee expects NASA to make maximum use of technical innovations such as the development of expert systems and artificial intelligence for scheduling, logistics, mission development, ground control, and on-board control and monitoring.

The Role of Science and the Station.—NASA has made a clear commitment to the Committee that neither the development nor the operation of the Space Station will adversely impact science. The Committee intends to ensure that NASA honors this commitment.

The Committee is encouraged by some of the efforts made thus far in integrating science needs into the baseline configuration. This includes institutional arrangements such as Science advocates in the Office of Space Station, Station advocates in the Office of Space Science and Applications, and the establishment of an independent task force under the Space and Earth Science Advisory Committee. The cross fertilization is healthy and must continue during the development phase. Accordingly, the Committee directs NASA to establish a follow-on to the Task Force on the Scientific Uses of the Space Station that will continue to provide input on the implementation of science requirements throughout Phase C/D. The establishment of this follow-on should be reported in the detailed development plan requested above.

It is clear that the successful fulfillment of the Space Station development program will result in a major international science facility in orbit. It is therefore appropriate to consider how science operations will be managed. For example, traditional science institutional approaches which include permanent and visiting scientists, long-term and short-term science program's overall science program coordination, and an administrative structure for processing funding proposals may be appropriate for the Space Station. Experience with the Space Telescope Science Institute has demonstrated that such a science operations concept must be established at an early stage if it is to be incorporated successfully. Otherwise, science operational requirements identified late in the development phase may be difficult to implement. Therefore, the Committee requests that NASA submit to Congress a report recommending alternative approaches to science operations management including the practicality of a separate science operations center. The report should accompany the detailed development plan called for above.

Finally, the Committee wishes to emphasize its view that a major purpose for the Space Station will be the conduct of science. There-

fore, NASA should ensure that maximum science capabilities are introduced as early as practicable in the assembly sequence. NASA should plan for an attached payload capability for small and large payloads as soon as the stability and communications and control features of the structure permit. NASA should plan for manned interactive experiments at the time the Station achieves a manned capability. These requirements are incumbent not only on the Office of Space Station for identifying and developing these capability milestones but also on the Office of Space Science and Applications for developing suitable payloads.

SPACE TRANSPORTATION

Since last summer, the Space Science and Applications Subcommittee has held ten hearings on the subject of assured access to space in addition to the traditional hearings that were held to scrutinize the space transportation aspects of NASA's current budget request. These hearings form a solid basis for the Committee's positions regarding space transportation policy issues.

Return the Shuttle to Flight Status.—Given the importance of the Space Shuttle to key national security, civil government, commercial, and foreign space activities, it is imperative that the Space Shuttle be returned to flight status as quickly as possible. It is equally imperative that NASA ensure that when the Shuttle is returned to flight status it will be able to conduct all of its missions in a safe manner.

The Committee notes the progress that NASA has made thus far in identifying and correcting deficiencies in existing hardware and procedures, and believes that, in general, the overall plan that the agency has developed for safely returning the Space Shuttle to flight status is a reasonable approach to resolving any remaining problems. [A much more comprehensive Committee report on the Challenger accident and recovery from the accident is now in preparation.]

The Committee appreciates that these recovery activities will be expensive. Likewise, the Committee does not wish to see any of these necessary activities delayed because of an unavailability in funds. On the other hand, the Committee does not believe that funds required to support Shuttle recovery activities should be obtained by deemphasizing other space science, technology, or applications programs within NASA. Accordingly, the Committee strongly supports the appropriation for fiscal year 1987 of such additional sums as are necessary to safely return the Space Shuttle fleet to flight status in the first quarter of calendar year 1988.

Replacement Orbiter.—On the basis of all of the testimony received to date, the Committee believes that the procurement of an Orbiter to replace Challenger will be necessary to ensure the availability of adequate space launch capacity throughout the rest of this century. The deployment and support of the Space Station during the 1990s and the civil and commercial space activities that the Space Station is expected to engender will increase the demand for man-related space transportation services. The committee believes that for at least the rest of this century the Space Shuttle will remain the primary United States space launch system avail-

able to provide these services. To ensure adequate capacity the Committee is convinced that NASA must begin the next decade with a Space Shuttle fleet at least as large as the fleet which existed prior to the tragic Challenger accident.

It is clear to the Committee that sufficient funds do not exist within the current NASA budget to cover the cost of procuring a replacement Orbiter. Further, the loss of the Challenger appears to the committee to be a national problem rather than just a NASA problem—that is, it affects the space initiatives of many national security, civil government, commercial, and foreign users. Accordingly, for fiscal year 1987 the Committee has authorized the appropriation of such additional sums as are necessary to begin construction of a replacement Orbiter, and directs the NASA Administrator to promptly begin construction of that replacement Orbiter using available structural spares.

Additionally, the Committee directed the NASA Administrator to explore actively the potential availability of private funding for the replacement Orbiter. Should such funding prove to be in the best interest of the government, the Committee directs that NASA utilize private funding to procure the Orbiter. However, the Committee believes that NASA should not wait until the availability of private funding has been ascertained before initiating the procurement process for the replacement Orbiter. If private funding becomes available later, the government should be reimbursed for its spending on the replacement Orbiter.

Commercial Expendable Launch Vehicles.—The Committee continues to support efforts by the private sector to establish a viable commercial ELV industry. However, the Committee believes that the government should not adopt policies that are likely to benefit primarily foreign competitors of a potential United States ELV industry nor policies that violate existing contracts or would prove seriously detrimental to other commercial space initiatives. Some changes in existing United States space and procurement policies may have to be implemented to foster maximum commercial development and use of space. On the other hand, any changes in existing procedures should be made very cautiously to ensure that they do not do more harm than good to the total U.S. interests in commercial space activities. Therefore, as a first step, the Committee has directed NASA to procure launch services for government payloads in a manner which will foster the development of a commercial expendable launch vehicle capability and which will also complement the medium launch vehicle procurement planned for national security payloads.

Government use of Expendable Launch Vehicles (ELVs).—It is now clear to the Committee that the United States Government will have to utilize ELVs as a complement to the Space Shuttle in order to service in a timely manner the backlog of payloads that will accumulate as a result of the accident as well as to maintain assured access to space throughout the coming decade. The Committee recognizes, however, that there are not sufficient funds in NASA's current budget to pay for the procurement of ELVs. Accordingly, the Committee has authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1987 such additional sums as are necessary to procure launch services for United States Government satellites by expend-

able launch vehicles. The Administrator would aggregate all government payloads capable of being launched by expendable launch vehicles and serve as the government purchasing agent for expendable launch vehicle services. The Committee has specified that NASA procure "launch services" rather than "vehicles" believing that the former will be more of an encouragement to the creation of a viable commercial expendable launch vehicle industry. Further, the Committee has directed that these "launch services" be procured competitively and that "launch services" purchased by NASA for other government agencies shall be provided on a reimbursable basis.

Commercial use of the Space Shuttle.—The Committee has long supported use of the Space Shuttle by commercial and foreign customers—including those wishing to launch communications satellites. Accordingly, the Committee continues to believe that the long standing policy of the President and the Congress of permitting all categories of customers to use the Space Shuttle should continue. The Committee also feels that NASA should make every attempt to ensure that all existing contracts with launch customers are honored, unless the customer wishes to use an alternate launch vehicle. Moreover, NASA should do nothing which would discourage a customer from using an alternate launch vehicle. In addition, the NASA Administrator must submit to Congress, no later than November 1, 1986, his Space Shuttle flight manifest. This will advise commercial and foreign customers as to how much Space Shuttle capacity is available so they may plan accordingly.

Reimbursement Policy.—The committee is concerned that recent decisions by the Defense Department (such as putting the Space Shuttle launch facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base in a "caretaker" status) may invalidate the *quid pro quo* that had been established in previous years regarding the funding support that NASA and the Defense Department would each provide the National Space Transportation System. It is also clear that if both organizations are going to be able to prepare realistic budgets for the operation of their space activities, each needs to fully understand the financial support that the other will provide the program.

Therefore, the Committee directed that before December 2, 1986, the NASA Administrator and the Secretary of the Defense Department reach agreement on a cost reimbursement policy for DOD use of Space Shuttle and report details of that agreement to the Congress.

In this bill the Administrator is directed to submit to the Congress a ten year plan setting forth (i) a schedule for planned reimbursements from the Department of Defense for Space Shuttle services; and (ii) a schedule for the provision of such services. At this time, the house passed Defense Authorization bill (H.R. 4428) contains complementary language requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit a similar plan. Clearly the two agencies must agree on an equitable plan for sharing fixed and variable costs of the Shuttle system, and then report that plan to Congress. The NASA report should lay out a ten-year schedule of planned reimbursements from the Department of Defense to NASA for Space Shuttle services along with a schedule of the Space Shuttle services that NASA will provide the Defense Department.

Space Launches Involving Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs).—The decision by NASA to terminate the Shuttle/Centaur Program has introduced a delay in the next flight of the Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator (RTG) power sources that were to be used on board the Galileo and Ulysses spacecraft. These RTG power sources play a critical role in future NASA deep space missions. Therefore, the Committee directs that NASA continue working with the Department of Energy to assure the continued availability of RTGs for future applications and to support the Department in its efforts to assure that RTGs can continue to be flown in a safe and reliable manner. The Committee recognizes that RTGs have been utilized as power sources for deep space probes and other missions requiring compact and dynamic power sources for more than 20 years without harming the general public. NASA support for research and development on the RTGs will insure the continued laudable safety and performance record that has characterized the use of these unique power sources.

SPACE SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS

Continuation of the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) Program.—The Committee has in the past strongly supported the need for a focused flight program in communications. The Committee has consistently taken deliberate actions to sustain NASA's role in this area for reasons that are unchanged and remain valid. NASA's investment in the ACTS program is small in relation to the commensurate benefits to society and to the United States competitive posture in the worldwide communications industry. The Committee fully recognizes that in the rapidly changing communications market, it is essential to maintain an aggressive program for developing and demonstrating high risk technologies that can transition to the private sector. The Administration's proposal to terminate the ACTS program is without apparent merit and, accordingly, the Committee directs NASA to continue the program on a schedule commensurate with funding provided by Congress.

The Committee notes that the ACTS program has been structured to transition into the private sector rapidly and has involved a high degree of cost-sharing with industry. These arrangements are appropriate to the type of Government-private sector cooperative partnerships that should be the basis for NASA's applications programs. However, the Committee wishes to examine the full range of potential cooperative relationships not only for the ACTS program, but also for future communications programs that may lead to substantial private sector revenues. The Committee requests that, by October 1, 1987, NASA submit to Congress a report that reviews the status of the proprietary rights associated with the ACTS program, the extent and nature of private sector investments related to ACTS, any potential for royalty payments to the Government, rebates from equipment sales, or other forms of revenue sharing, and the potential recoupment possible from the sale by auctioning or other disposition of the assets from the ACTS program.

Maintenance of a Balanced Science and Applications Program During the Period of Lost Shuttle Capacity.—The Committee is greatly concerned that as a result of the Challenger accident NASA's ability to maintain a balanced and robust science and applications program will be severely strained. In addition to the direct competition for resources during this difficult period there may be indirect impacts. The diminished capacity of the Shuttle fleet will not accommodate the full range of missions and delays in major flight programs will lead to cost overruns that may be difficult to absorb. Accordingly, section 301(a)(2) expresses the Committee's intent that science and applications not be harmed during this recovery period.

Although the Committee recognizes the difficulty of this challenge, it is essential that sustaining intellectual input from groups such as the university space science community be maintained during this period. NASA should place a high priority on the research and analysis budgets that provide basic support for university groups. In addition, NASA should plan for alternatives to the Shuttle for carrying out many space science programs over the next several years. Suborbital programs such as sounding rockets, balloons and aircraft must be restored to a healthy state. The Committee has noted its concern with the past decline in sounding rocket programs which has not been compensated-for by the small payload opportunities on the Shuttle. In addition to providing a means to sustain progress in many areas of space science, such sub-orbital programs stimulate the development of payloads that can transition into Spartan class programs and eventually Space Station science programs. Accordingly, the Committee urges NASA to take this opportunity to replan its fundamental approach to conducting space science programs with a view toward maintaining a balanced approach that can accommodate losses in Shuttle capacity.

Loss of Science and Applications Funding Baseline.—The Committee commends NASA for initiating a new start for TOPEX and for establishing a budget for the development of instruments for the International Solar Terrestrial Physics Program. These programs have great merit and the Committee will closely monitor their progress. However, the Committee is greatly concerned over the decline in the overall budget for space science and applications. It is essential that, in order to continue to initiate new starts in the future, the budget for space science and applications must be held at a steady level.

The Committee fully recognizes that over the next several years, deficit reduction efforts will dominate the national agenda. Other impacts such as the Challenger accident and the commencement of the Space Station development program will pose additional challenges to maintaining a balanced science program. Nevertheless, the Committee expects NASA and the science community to carry out a balanced science program. This may entail a fundamental change in the manner in which NASA manages its programs and in the way in which the science and applications community approaches mission and discipline advocacy.

It must be clearly recognized by all that the future budget situation for science and applications will be difficult—perhaps a "zero

sum game." At the same time the Committee perceives that competition for new starts between disciplines, such as between the Comet Rendezvous Asteroid Flyby mission and TOPEX, can be unhealthy and constitutes a difficult management situation for NASA. One logical alternative is to establish constant dollar budgets for each discipline and to initiate new starts within those budgets commensurate with declining resource requirements as earlier development efforts are completed.

The Committee requests that by February 1, 1987, NASA submit a report to Congress outlining the potential progression in new starts assuming constant purchasing power budgets for Planetary Exploration, Physics and Astronomy, Life Sciences, Solid Earth Observations, Environmental Observations, Materials Processing, and Space Communications. The Committee requests that NASA utilize its advisory committees in developing this report.

Science Utilization of the Space Station.—Although encouraged by the progress which has been made, the Committee is not fully satisfied that adequate progress is being made in planning and developing science payloads for the Space Station era. Capability for a wide range of payload classes will be available at an early time in the Station assembly sequence and this should be utilized to the fullest extent. Also, planning for the utilization of polar platform capabilities is unclear. Although the Earth Observation System concept appears valid, the Committee notes that the Task Force on the Scientific Uses of the Space Station has also identified a major requirement for a small platform free flyer capability that could offer more versatility and short-term observational capabilities. Since this class of platform would gain little benefit from commonality with the Space Station subsystems, it is unclear where management for such a program should lie. The Committee believes that there may be merit in establishing an ongoing class of Earth observation missions similar to the Explorer development program in Physics and Astronomy and the Observer program in Planetary Exploration.

The Committee requests that by January 15, 1987, NASA submit to Congress a report outlining the feasibility of establishing a budget for such small free flying platforms, the relative costs of reusable vs. expendable small platforms, and the potential scientific uses that might be made of such a class of platforms.

Remote Sensing Research.—During authorization hearings the Committee received ample testimony that the United States is approaching a genuine crisis in remote sensing. This was documented by a formal report of the Space Applications Board of the National Academy of Sciences. Furthermore, a primary means of averting such a crisis is through NASA-sponsored research and development.

The Committee is aware of the need for NASA to avoid structuring a research program that uniquely and directly benefits a single private-sector entity but many economic sectors could benefit from applications of remote sensing from space. In addition, NASA's current research on advanced spectrometer technology development appears sound and will lead to great advances in remote sensing in the future. The Committee is concerned that NASA's research program in remote sensing does not provide enough near-term benefits

to enable the United States to remain competitive with other space faring nations. The Committee believes that a more balanced program which contains a greater focus on near-term applications (versus long-term hardware development) would be a valuable national asset and would provide a greater stimulus to commercialization of remote sensing.

Solar Terrestrial Research.—The Committee is disturbed by the weakness in NASA's approach in carrying out research on Sun Earth interactions and space physics. Although NASA has described an initiative for developing instruments for the International Solar Terrestrial Physics Program, its identity in the budget and the relationship to an actual flight program is unclear.

The cancellation of the Solar Optical Telescope program is of particular significance in view of the priority placed on this program by the science community. The Committee requests NASA to review the management and technical approach to this program with a view towards configuring an alternative plan for addressing the science objectives that would have been achieved by SOT. Such alternatives should include the capabilities that will be available from free flying platforms and from the Space Station infrastructure. NASA should report on this review by January 15, 1987.

The Committee urges NASA to develop and adopt a clear long-range strategy for solar terrestrial research which includes a well-defined organizational approach. The "stop-start" intermittent initiatives that have formed the history of NASA's commitment in this area are costly and unproductive.

SPACE ACT AGREEMENTS

In testimony before the Committee, NASA recognized the major role which its Space Act agreements—Joint Endeavor Agreement (JEA), Technical Exchange Agreement (TEA), Industrial Guest Investigator (IGI), and Space System Development Agreement (SSDA)—play in stimulating the commercial development of space. The Committee believes that this commercialization is essential if the United States is to maintain its role as the leader in space technology and that the Space Act agreements are a concrete example of the vital role which NASA and the government must play to encourage industry participation in space. For this reason, the Committee is concerned by the delay which industry encounters when attempting to negotiate such agreements with NASA, in particular JEAs. This concern was also identified by the NASA Advisory Council Task Force on Commercialization in its August 1, 1985 report. NASA has testified that it has established a policy whereby all JEAs will be sent to the Administrator after six months regardless of the status of internal review. This would seem to be a step in the right direction. The Committee will continue to monitor the Agency's progress in expediting JEA approvals and encourages the Agency to take further steps to that end.

Another concern of the Committee in connection with JEAs is the question of indemnification for payloads in the cargo bay. The purpose of the JEA is to stimulate interest and research in space by providing flight opportunities that offer returns to both NASA and the entity involved without an exchange of funds. Requiring

JEA participants to purchase insurance if their payloads are in the cargo bay, which NASA has estimated may run as high as \$200,000 per launch may defeat the objective of JEAs. NASA currently indemnifies those JEA payloads carried in the middeck lockers. This policy should apply equally to JEA payloads in the cargo bay.

Finally, NASA has recently entered into two SSDA's where it agreed to accept deferred payments for the costs associated with the Shuttle flights. These deferred payment options are offered only on a limited basis. The rationale supporting the limitation is that: (1) the first person to market with a new idea deserves protection from the person who is second-to-market, and (2) the NASA budget could not support unlimited use of a deferred payment option. The Committee is concerned with this policy for a number of reasons. First, it is not clear how NASA intends to determine who is first to market with a particular idea. In fact, it appears more likely that the deferred payment option would be given to the first person to approach NASA, regardless of whether or not he in fact was the first person with a particular idea. The Committee concurs with NASA's publicly stated position that it should not be in a position of picking winners and losers in the commercial marketplace.

However, as a facilitator of the commercial use of space, the Agency's ability to offer deferred payments, with appropriate levels of interest, is an important means the Agency has available to facilitate commercial use of space, particularly by smaller and newer companies. Clearly, the Agency may have limited ability, from a budgetary standpoint, to defer launch payments in any given fiscal year. This might be handled by deciding at the beginning of each fiscal year the number of SSDAs that could be afforded that year. These would then be awarded to any company with a qualified proposal so long as NASA had reasonable assurance that the deferred payments would be met by the company.

The Committee continues to support NASA's efforts to promote commercial development of space. However, the Committee believes the limited deferred payment option for SSDAs should be carefully reviewed by NASA and a recommendation made to this Committee on a less subjective and restrictive approach to accomplishing the goal of encouraging commercial profit-making space endeavors. This review should be completed and the report made no later than January 15, 1987.

FUTURE SPACE LAUNCH CAPABILITY

The Committee has learned with pleasure that the Secretary of Defense is considering the issuance of a request for proposal for a series of launches by expendable launch vehicle (ELVs) of Defense payloads in future years. Testimony before the Committee in the wake of the tragic loss of Challenger has indicated that the strongest position for the United States to be in would include a mixed fleet of four Orbiters, military ELVs for Defense payloads, and a viable domestic ELV industry.

Therefore, the Committee strongly urges the Secretary of Defense to structure the proposed request for proposal in such a way that the successful bidder would be able to commercially market

his vehicle with the best possibility of being competitive in the world marketplace.

NASA ROLE IN THE AEROSPACEPLANE PROGRAM

The Committee believes the technologies to be developed during the course of the Aerospaceplane program can have broad application to a variety of applications in both the civil and military arenas, and that fulfillment of this expectation is essential to maintaining wide support for the necessary resources. For this reason, the Committee supports the concept of a national effort to conduct the program.

NASA's particular contribution to the program will flow from its expertise developed over many years of low-level, but steady, pursuit of hypersonic research. Equally important, NASA, among all the participants in the program, is uniquely qualified to understand the requirements for eventual civil applications and to assure that program objectives are structured with these in mind.

Therefore, the Committee wishes to assure full and meaningful participation by NASA in both program execution and management. To this end, the Committee requests that the Administrator of NASA report periodically on the progress and results in this area.

HYDROGEN R&D

The level of funding for hydrogen research and development within NASA is projected to be \$57.8 million for fiscal year 1987 as compared to \$9.1 million in fiscal year 1981. Of the amount shown for fiscal year 1987, NASA estimates that approximately \$27.0 million is for activities related to the National Aerospaceplane Program (NASP). Some \$20.5 million is estimated for "hydrogen related" R&D (materials properties, orbital transfer vehicles, etc.) and the remainder is "peripheral" activities (fuel cells, stirling engine use, etc.). As with DOE, testimony before the Committee indicated little or no coordination of hydrogen R&D within NASA or with other federal agencies; no long-range goals or priorities were identified specifically related to hydrogen R&D.

Because of the importance of hydrogen R&D to the overall mission of NASA as well as its critical importance to the nations future energy needs, the Committee requests that NASA, working in conjunction with DOE and other appropriate agencies, establish a comprehensive 5-year program plan for hydrogen R&D. Whereas the Committee expects that DOE will take the lead role in developing the overall national program plan, the Committee requests NASA to co-develop, in close coordination with DOE, those portions of a national program plan of special significance to NASA and its mission. The plan should be made available no later than October 1, 1986 and should include:

- program goals and priorities of individual agencies;
- technical milestones and requirements to achieve the program goals;
- assignment of responsibility among the agencies and/or individual institutional elements;

- a description of methodology for coordination and technology transfer;
- a description of current as well as proposed funding levels for the next five years for each of the participating agencies; and
- proposed participation by industry and academia in the planning and implementation of this program.

FLIGHT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED

Pursuant to a provision in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-170), the Committee reaffirms its support for the proposal offered last year by Mr. Walker to provide flight opportunities for a diverse segment of the American public, including a physically disabled American. The Committee reminds the Administrator that the report required by the authorization act passed by the Congress last year has still not been received. The Committee looks forward to receiving that report at the earliest possible date.

INTERNATIONAL GEOSPHERE BIOSPHERE PROGRAM

The Committee continues to endorse the concept of an International Geosphere Biosphere Program and accordingly notes with approval the National Research Council (NRC) report *Global Change in the Geosphere Biosphere*.¹ The Committee particularly notes with approval the following points made in that report:

Governments throughout the world feel a need to come to grips with a series of growing concerns that deal with the global environment. The layman perceives a degradation of the quality of life on—if not yet the habitability of—the planet. The scientist sees complex problems that reach beyond conventional fields of disciplinary study. "We [the NRC] think the need for action is so great as to warrant the mounting of a bold new program, and the issues so urgent and compelling that it must be started now. . . . Today we hold the means, in recent advances in science and technology, to mount such a program and . . . to expect a measure of success."

"The bulk of the changes that affect the course of life and the environment of Earth are natural ones . . . [but] imposed on these is now another set of changes, more recent and immediate in consequence, that are the clear result of the hand of man. . . . Policy makers are faced with a baffling array of problems—apparent damage to large forest regions in Europe, deterioration of lakes in Scandinavia and eastern North America, climatic impacts of deforestation in the tropics, fluctuations in the extent of deserts in Asia, Africa, and North America, depletion of pollution of groundwaters, and growing levels of tropospheric oxidants, to mention but a few. There are increasing demands for action and for reliable information."

In view of these problems and these demands, the NRC has suggested an "integrated, global study of the physical, chemical, and biological processes that have produced and now maintain the environment needed for life on Earth."

¹ National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1986.

The NRC urges the following as a focused objective for such a study:

To describe and understand the interactive physical, chemical, and biological processes that regulate the Earth's unique environment for life, the changes that are occurring in this system, and the manner in which they are influenced by human actions.

In an IGBP, biospheric interactions would be the "focus and discriminator in setting priorities and principal emphasis." "Priority in an IGBP of this design would fall on those areas of each of the fields involved that show the greatest promise of elucidating interactions that might lead to significant change in the next 100 years, that most affect the biosphere, and that are most susceptible to human perturbation."

Clearly the challenge of such a program is great, indeed comparable to the potential benefits. The Committee believes that such a program must be conducted and urges the research agencies under its jurisdiction to foster an IGBP.

In particular NASA has a large role to play because of the importance of satellite observations in acquiring the necessary global view. In fact, NASA has already made significant contributions in the study of global ozone concentrations. NASA should continue to cooperate with the U.S. Committee for an International Geosphere Biosphere Program and with other involved agencies. In physical and financial scope, NASA's role in IGBP may be the largest, but many other agencies will have to participate. Nevertheless, NASA will probably be able to devote more resources to the program than any other agency, and should do so in order to press on with moving IGBP from a concept to a fruitful research activity.

EXTERNAL TANKS AS SPACE/ASSETS

The Committee believes that the Space Shuttle External Tank (ET) is a potentially valuable resource that should be considered for space development. This idea is not new but would be a significant change from current practice. Studies conducted by the aerospace industry, universities, and private foundations have shown that the ET could possibly be converted into orbiting labs, platforms, and warehouses by technology already proven in Skylab, the Shuttle, and Spacelab, although the studies have not demonstrated the practicality of such conversion.

The Committee believes that NASA and the academic community should be encouraged to further study ET utilization and, in particular, the concept that qualified academic research groups might be awarded ET resources for space-based research much like the land-grant concept of the past. Universities, working cooperatively with industry, might dramatically increase scientific research opportunities, expand our Nation's space infrastructure and broaden the spectrum of private space enterprise if such usage of the ET is found to be feasible, cost-effective, and safe.

Therefore, the Committee requests NASA to study the technical, operational, cost, and safety requirements for ET orbit insertion, basic station-keeping, and life support until universities working

cooperatively with the private sector can access them for modification and usage. The Committee directs NASA to report to the Committee on its findings by January 15, 1987. NASA should also make available to the academic community interested in utilizing ET resources in space both these findings and as appropriate, NASA technical expertise.

RESOURCE PLANNING FOR INTERRUPTED SCIENCE PROGRAMS

Prior to the Challenger accident many science payloads were in a high state of maturity and were scheduled for launch over the next several years. Due to the present backlog many of these payloads will now be delayed long past these scheduled launch dates.

For some programs now in progress it may be more cost-effective to continue on the original program schedule and meet flight readiness dates originally established. Such payloads, could remain in storage until flight opportunities arise. For other programs it may be more cost effective to stretch out the schedule such that payload storage time is minimized and personnel can be managed more effectively.

By December 15, 1986, the Committee requests that NASA submit a report identifying the most cost effective program strategy for the major free-flyer and attached payloads with STS manifest dates in calendar years 1986 through 1989 as scheduled in the November 1985 STS manifest. This report should provide information on the cost-to-completion for each program assuming original flight readiness dates and stretched flight readiness dates based on representative flight assignments.

INTERNATIONAL SPACE YEAR

In the fiscal year 1986 NASA authorization bill (section 115 of P.L. 99-170) the Committee requested the President to submit to the Congress a report on an international Space Year in 1992. The report was to include description of international missions and other activities the President deemed appropriate. The report has been submitted and printed as House Document 99-221. It expresses the consensus of responding nations that an ISY is an appropriate way to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage to the New World.

The President's report recommends that the U.S. pursue an ISY and that the National Academy of Sciences "play a key role in focusing discussion within the United States scientific community regarding the scientific content of an ISY and in carrying the United States proposal to the appropriate international scientific bodies." The report also suggests a "subtheme" for the ISY—"Understanding the Earth as a Planet." This is very consistent with the Committee's support for the International Geosphere Biosphere Program. The Committee, therefore, agrees with this suggestion.

In general the Committee believes that the Presidential report is a good first step but notes that a great deal of work—planning and coordinating—will have to be accomplished before ISY becomes a reality. The Committee, therefore, urges NASA (and other agencies) and the Academy to continue its efforts. It would be appropri-

ate for NASA (and other agencies) to support the Academy with modest funding for this purpose.

The Committee is also aware that if the ISY is to be a success it must be truly international; there must be fundamental participation by many Nations from around the globe. Therefore, the United States participants must strike a balance; they must stimulate the process while avoiding the appearance that ISY is a purely U.S. or western event.

REPORT ON REIMBURSEABLE PROGRAM

The Committee's oversight responsibility under the Rules of the House includes all of NASA's activities, not just those funded by direct appropriations. The Committee intends to fulfill this responsibility.

The Committee notes that a recent communication from the Agency could be interpreted to suggest that reimbursable activities are of less interest to the Committee, but of course this is not the case. The reimbursable budget of the Agency accounts for a significant fraction of the Agency's activities.

In order to fulfill its oversight responsibility the Committee needs full information regarding NASA's reimbursable program.

Accordingly, the Committee requests that when NASA submits to the Congress its regular budget request for Fiscal Year 1988, it submit as a part of that request a full documentation of its reimbursable program. This documentation should be at the same level of detail as that for the directly-funded programs, and the source of funds should be identified. Finally, the Committee requests that such information on the reimbursable program be presented with each succeeding annual budget request.

NASA SPACE AND EARTH SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SESAC) RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee notes with approval and adopts the recently submitted recommendations of NASA's Space and Earth Science Advisory Committee (SESAC).

Following the Challenger accident, the United States Space Science Program is at a critical juncture. The Space Science Program faces a lengthy hiatus in flight opportunities with the postponement and cancellation of Shuttle mission. NASA estimates that planned flights of scientific missions will be delayed, on an average, from three to five years. These will have serious consequences for the United States' space science research capability, and will create particular hardships for the space research and educational activities performed at universities.

The Committee is concerned that NASA preserve the essential elements of the Space and Earth Science Research and Educational activities to ensure a capable scientific community available to use Shuttle and Space Station opportunities when they resume in the future.

However, the Committee notes that while the Shuttle is grounded, productive scientific activities can continue in laboratories and with the suborbital program balloons, rockets, and aircraft flights. The Committee cites the August 14, 1986, NASA Advisory Counsel

letter to the NASA Administrator endorsing the recommendation of the NASA Space and Earth Sciences Advisory Committee (SESAC) on ensuring the near-term vitality of the Space and Earth Science Program. The NASA Advisory Council recommends that the agency take immediate action to ensure the vitality of the nation's Space and Earth Science Research capability during the hiatus of space flight programs, and specifically recommends that NASA increase the support of the following research core activities: research and analysis grants, suborbital programs, and the mission operations and data analysis programs that support data analysis from the existing fleet of operating spacecraft and guest investigator programs. The Committee endorses the NASA Advisory Council recommendations and urges the NASA Administrator to give them serious and immediate consideration for the purposes of implementation.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

TITLE I

The bill authorizes Research and Development in section 101(a), Space Flight, Control and Data Communications in section 101(b), Construction of Facilities in section 101(c), and Research and Program Management in section 101(d). These activities are explained below. The bill also provides NASA with certain reprogramming authority, subject to appropriate reporting requirements, in sections 102-104. Sections 105-110 make various amendments to the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 and express the sense of the Congress on a number of issues. Title II of the bill authorizes appropriations for the Department of Transportation, Office of Commercial Space Transportation. Title III provides for the recovery of the space transportation capabilities of the United States. Title IV assures reliable and continued access to space and encourages the use of commercial expendable launch vehicle services. Each of these provisions is fully explained in the Committee Actions or Sectional Analysis section of this report.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

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1. SPACE STATION, \$410,000,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Utilization	\$15,000,000
Advanced development	83,000,000
Program management/integration	88,000,000
Operational readiness	17,000,000
System definition	57,000,000
Development	150,000,000
Total	410,000,000

The Space Station will provide a unique capability to enhance the Nation's space science and applications program and to further the commercial utilization of space while stimulating advanced technologies. Development of the permanently manned Space Station, as directed by President Reagan, will follow a vigorous but deliberately-paced program plan which will permit us to maintain the preeminence in space our Nation has attained through various manned and unmanned programs.

The Space Station will be a multi-purpose, international facility providing a permanent human presence in space to conduct essential scientific and technical research, to support unique commercial activities and to perform operational tasks more efficiently in space. International participation in the Space Station program was encouraged by President Reagan in his 1984 State of the Union address. Canada, member states of the European Space Agency (ESA), and Japan have responded enthusiastically. Memoranda of Understandings (MOU) for the definition and preliminary design phase were executed with Canada, ESA, and Japan in the Spring of 1985, concurrent with the initiation of the NASA definition contracts. These international partners are undertaking parallel definition and preliminary design studies to identify Space Station elements that each of them may consider for development.

The Space Station will be designed to permit the system to evolve, as warranted, over time and to provide greater user utility and operational capabilities. Its manned and unmanned elements will be designed to facilitate on-orbit maintainability/restorability, operational autonomy, human productivity, and simplified user interfaces. Implicit in these objectives is the recognized need to optimize man/machine systems in space via automation, robotics and artificial intelligence technologies. During the definition period, NASA is conducting trade studies to evaluate various subsystem changes to the Space Station options. Changes to the reference configuration are being made to arrive at the optimum baseline configuration considering user requirements, systems efficiency, development and operations cost, and growth potential. Changes to the initial "power tower" reference configuration that have been baseline so far are: (1) dual keel; (2) "figure 8" module pattern; (3) 43.7 feet module length; (4) 14.7 psi cabin pressure; (5) assembly altitude of 220 nautical miles and a minimal operating altitude of 250 nautical miles; and (6) to the minus 5 g's microgravity level.

During the definition program, NASA is undertaking a Congressionally-mandated study to examine the feasibility of initially building and deploying a man-tended Space Station followed with a three to five year phase-in of a permanently manned capability.

This study will be submitted to the Congress prior to the Administrator's selection of a baseline permanently manned Space Station configuration. All of the NASA centers and Space Station definition contractors are involved in this study which is progressing on schedule.

The Station and its platforms will be placed and maintained in low-Earth orbit by the Space Transportation System, thereby building upon the previous national investment in space. The initial launch of the Space Station elements will occur in the early to mid-1990's.

The definition and preliminary design phase will continue through FY 1987 and will provide the technical and programmatic plan for the Space Station program, including the completion of the detailed definition and preliminary design, the analysis and integration of national and international user community requirements, and the advanced development of technology options. A continuing emphasis on user requirements will be maintained throughout the definition phase as the preliminary engineering design evolves through subsystem advanced development and testing in dedicated test beds. Flight experiments on the Shuttle will be performed to prove system feasibility, and trade studies to optimize systems and operations will be conducted. This detailed system definition will provide assurance of achieving program objectives.

The development phase, beginning early in FY 1987, will include establishing system design requirements and performing detailed analysis for the initiation of the design and layout of the modules and subsystems, the design of ground support equipment and government furnished equipment, and the design and plans for tooling and manufacturing processes.

The FY 1987 Budget provides for the initiation of development efforts as well as completion of the definition work, including the technology assessments, and the eight contracted studies begun in April 1985.

Utilization.—To ensure responsiveness to the national and international user community, customer advocacy groups established early in the program will continue to work with users to further define their requirements in the areas of science and applications, commercialization, and technology development. Other user requirements to be defined are: on-board accommodations; support for assembly, staging and servicing spacecraft; and maintenance or modification of equipment. The definition of consistent and user friendly interfaces is a key activity in FY 1987. Interface work will include the definition of access procedures for arranging for services, provisioning/replenishment requirements, and the methods for retrieval and protection of products, and/or data of both a scientific and technical nature. Definition of the user operational requirements will also be a focus of the Utilization program.

Advanced Development.—This activity provides for the continuing development of advanced technology options that are reliable and cost effective and will ensure that the initial Space Station configuration incorporates provisions for growth. Examples of key technologies on which work will continue in FY 1987 include: solar dynamic power generation and energy storage; regenerative life

support system; food/hygiene technology; man/machine interfaces and work integration; two-phase thermal bus and two-phased fluid systems, material tests, and dynamic tests of representative structural elements. This effort is being conducted to validate the operation of selected technology options in the environment to which they will be exposed when incorporated in the Space Station.

Automation and robotics technology is applied throughout the advanced development effort. The limited crew size in the initial station dictates a development scenario that will result in maximum autonomy from the ground and a high level of automation and robotic activities. In FY 1986, Congress directed NASA to undertake an automation and robotic effort that will be continued in FY 1987.

Program Management/Integration.—This effort provides for the management and integration of all elements of the Space Station program including the input from international participants. The major components of this activity are the Systems Engineering and Integration (SE&I) effort, the Technical and Management Information System (TMIS), and program support activities.

The SE&I effort includes the systems engineering and analysis of technical requirements and alternatives; the definition and integration of all elements that comprise the program; and the development of the master data base and the engineering master schedules. TMIS will be an integrated system of hardware, software, and procedures to collect, organize, and distribute engineering and management data among NASA centers, contractors and international partners. The program support activities provide management, technical, and institutional support from the individual centers necessary to sustain the development activities of the Space Station.

Operational Readiness.—The definition effort for operations includes the development of plans, requirements, and preliminary designs for the major operational support systems of integrated logistics management, space systems operations, launch/return operations, and user operations. International involvement and operational roles and missions will be assessed. The objective of all these activities is to insure the total operational readiness of the Space Station system, including platforms and ground support elements, in order to conduct a variety of scientific, technological and commercial missions.

System Definition.—Eight system definition contracts were initiated within four separate work packages in April 1985 for the initial definition and preliminary design of the Space Station and its evolution. Completion is scheduled for early FY 1987. In addition to permanently manned features, the contractors are also studying a man-tended approach which phases into a permanently manned capability. The contractors are also supporting the NASA SE&I activity by defining the configurations, interfaces, and functional requirements of individual system elements.

Development.—The development phase includes the contractor effort work packages, supporting development activities such as the NASA SE&I, the software support environment, and the evolution of operational planning. Some of these supporting development activities will commence early in FY 1987. The SE&I effort

will be performed primarily by civil service personnel at the Johnson Space Center with additional SE&I support provided by other NASA centers. SE&I activities will include system requirements and analyses, interface design and control, and safety, reliability and quality assurance requirements. The engineering master schedule and other key systems level schedules will be expanded and maintained, systems level assembly and check-out logic will be refined, and systems level verification requirements and procedures will be established. The software support environment activity will provide the infrastructure for the development of common applications software required for flight and ground systems. Other supporting development activities to be performed by the government with contract support include the initiation of procurement of government-furnished equipment and the design of the ground support equipment. The ground support equipment will be required during the processing flow of the Space Station system for system level integration, test and check-out, as well as for processing and integration of payloads.

Work package contracts for the development phase are planned to begin incrementally, starting in mid-FY 1987. This contracted effort, as currently contemplated, will be divided into four major categories, which may be adjusted as a result of the definition studies and/or international participation. Present planning calls for one category to include the common modules, the environmental control and life support systems, the outfitting of laboratory and logistics modules, the auxiliary propulsion systems and related applications software. A second category will consist of the distributed systems (including communication and tracking, data management systems, thermal system, mechanisms and the connect/interconnect module); trusses and other structural items; the guidance, navigation and control system; the resources integration and Shuttle interface analysis; and, related applications software. The third category includes the platforms, the facilities and techniques for the servicing of free flyers and other space hardware, as well as the outfitting of laboratories and related applications software. The final category consists of the power generation, power storage, and power management and distribution.

The design and development of the modules, structures, distributed subsystems and platforms will be phased to optimize fabrication, assembly and checkout flow times to support an initial launch of Space Station elements in the early to mid-1990's.

2. SPACE TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, \$450,500,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spacelab.....	\$84,700,000
Upper stages.....	85,100,000
Engineering and technical base.....	119,900,000
Payload operations and support equipment.....	67,600,000
Advanced programs.....	16,600,000
Tethered satellite system.....	11,600,000
Orbital maneuvering vehicle.....	65,000,000
Total.....	450,500,000

The principle areas of activity in Space Transportation Capability Development are efforts related to the Spacelab, the Upper

Stages that place satellites in high altitude orbits, the Engineering and Technical Base support at NASA centers, Payload Operations and Support Equipment, Advanced Programs study and evaluation efforts, the development and first flight of the United States/Italian Tethered Satellite System, and the development of the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle.

Spacelab is a major element of the Space Transportation System (STS) that provides a versatile, reusable laboratory which is flown to and from Earth orbit in the orbiter cargo bay. The development program which has been carried out jointly by NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA) continues with the procurement of hardware for the Dedicated Discipline Laboratory, the Hitchhiker System, the Spacelab Pallet System, the Space Technology Experiment Platform and the initial lay-in of spares.

Upper Stages are required to deploy payloads to orbits and trajectories not attainable by the Shuttle alone. The program provides for procurement of stages for NASA missions, for technical monitoring and management activities for government and commercial Upper Stages, and a solid rocket motor integrity program to establish an engineering data base for solid stage components.

The Engineering and Technical Base provides the core capability for the engineering, scientific and technical support required at the Johnson Space Center (JSC), the Kennedy Space Center (KSC), the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC), and the National Space Technology Laboratories (NSTL) for research and development activities.

Payload Operations and Support Equipment provides for developing and placing into operational status the ground and flight systems necessary to support the STS payloads during pre-launch processing, on-orbit mission operations and, when appropriate, post-landing processing. Included within this program area are the STS support services for NASA payloads, satellite servicing tools and techniques development, flight demonstrations and multi-mission payload support equipment.

The Advanced Programs effort identifies potential future space initiatives and provides technical as well as programmatic data for their definition and evaluation. Activity is focused on six major areas: advanced missions, satellite services, spacecraft systems, advanced transportation systems, crew systems, and generic space system capabilities. Advanced development activities are conducted to provide a basis for obtaining significant performance and reliability improvements and reducing future program risks and development costs through the effective use of new technology.

The Tethered Satellite System (TSS), a joint Italian/United States development effort, will provide a new capability for conducting space experiments in regions remote from the Shuttle orbiter. The objectives of the initial TSS mission planned for 1988 are twofold: (1) to verify the controlled deployment, operation, and retrieval of the TSS, and (2) to quantify the interaction between the satellite/tether and space plasma in the presence of a current drawn through the tether.

The development of the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle, to be initiated in 1986, will provide a capability for payload delivery, retrieval, and servicing beyond that currently available in the STS.

The first operational Spacelab flight (SL-3) and the second development flight (SL-2) were successfully flown during FY 1985. With the delivery of the instrument pointing system in the fourth quarter of FY 1985, the delivery of the major portion of the follow on procurement Spacelab hardware was completed. Additional hardware for the Dedicated Discipline Laboratory (DDL) flights, the Spacelab Pallet System (SPS), the Space Technology Experiment Platform (STEP), and the Hitchhiker system is being procured. The first reimbursable flight, Deutschland-1, (D-1), was flown during the first quarter of FY 1986.

In Upper Stages, the commercially developed Payload Assist Modules (PAM) provide low cost transportation, principally for commercial spacecraft, from the Shuttle's low Earth orbit. The Delta class PAM-D is capable of injection up to 2,750 pound payloads into geosynchronous transfer orbit. The PAM-DII will be capable of placing a 4,100 pound payload into geosynchronous transfer orbit and was used for the first time in launching an RCA payload for STS 61B in November 1985. The Atlas-Centaur class PAM-A is capable of inserting 4,400 pound payloads into the same orbit and was system-qualified in late 1984. Forty PAM-D's have been successfully launched on the Delta, Atlas, and Space Shuttle. There have been 20 consecutive successful PAM-D missions as of January 1986.

The Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) was developed under a DOD contract to provide the capability to place payloads of up to 5,000 pounds into geosynchronous orbit. TDRS will be the next NASA use of an IUS.

The Transfer Orbital Stage (TOS) is a three-axis stabilized perigee stage that is being commercially developed by the Orbital Sciences Corporation for use in the Shuttle. It will have the capability of placing 6,000 to 13,000 pounds into geosynchronous transfer orbit and thus bridges the gap between PAM-DII and Centaur. The scheduled launch availability is early 1987.

The Apogee Maneuvering Stage (AMS) is a three-axis stabilized liquid propellant apogee stage which is also being commercially developed by Orbital Sciences Corporation for use in the Shuttle. It will have the capability to place 5,200 pound payloads into geosynchronous transfer orbits when used alone or 6,500 pounds into geosynchronous orbit when combined with a TOS. Projected availability is late 1987.

In Payload Operations and Support Equipment, payload integration support and payload-related hardware are developed and furnished for NASA payloads. Multi-mission payload support equipment is developed and procured including initial spares for cargo integration test equipment, fiber optic cabling and equipment for communication links between the payload processing facilities and standard sets of wire harnesses for interconnection of mixed cargoes in the payload bay.

The Advanced Programs effort is focused on six major areas—advanced missions, satellite services, spacecraft system, advanced transportation systems, crew systems, and generic space system capabilities. Advanced planning and analysis efforts will increasingly be focused on long range manned mission options in and beyond Earth orbit. Satellite servicing systems will continue definition and

advanced development work in remote and proximity operations. Continued efforts will be made in the areas of platform systems and servicing and advanced tether applications. Advanced transportation concepts will be studied, including orbit transfer vehicles (OTV's), propellant management, advanced launch vehicles, and advanced STS analytical tools. Systems supporting human presence in space as well as generic work in space structures, orbital debris management and retrieval, and artificial intelligence applications will be investigated.

The Tethered Satellite System (TSS) hardware development was initiated in FY 1984 following the completion of an advanced development phase initiated in FY 1983. Systems definition studies were completed in FY 1985. Comprehensive design and requirements validation; procurement of long lead time flight hardware elements and tooling; systems development and integration, and deployer manufacturing and integration will continue through FY 1987. The Italians started satellite and core equipment development in FY 1984, and a cooperative first flight is presently scheduled for 1988.

The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) completed early study and feasibility efforts in FY 1985 and is progressing toward contractor selection for full-scale hardware development by the middle of 1986. The OMV will be a reusable, remotely operated propulsive vehicle with the capability to deliver, retrieve and service payloads and spacecraft deployed at a wide range of altitudes and inclinations. Based on current planning, this capability will be available for use with the STS in 1991.

SPACELAB

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Development.....	\$14,700,000
Operations.....	75,000,000
General reduction.....	-5,000,000
Total.....	84,700,000

The Spacelab is a versatile facility designed for installation in the cargo bay of the orbiter which affords scientists the opportunity to conduct scientific experiments in the unique environment of space. The reusable Spacelab system allows for the advancement of scientific research by serving as both an observatory and laboratory in space. Ten European nations, including nine members of the European Space Agency (ESA), have participated in this joint development program with NASA. ESA designed, developed, produced, and delivered the first Spacelab components; consisting of a pressurized module and unpressurized pallet segments, Igloo, command and data management subsystem, environmental control subsystem, power distribution systems, instrument pointing subsystem (IPS), and much of the ground support equipment and software for both flight and ground operations.

The remaining hardware is in Spacelab's development budget, including such major elements as the crew transfer tunnel, verification flight instrumentation, certain ground support equipment, and a training simulator. Support software and procedures development, testing, and training activities not provided by ESA, which

are required to demonstrate the operational capability of Spacelab, are also included in NASA's funding. NASA has procured an additional Spacelab unit from ESA under terms of the ESA/NASA Memorandum of Understanding and the Intergovernment Agreement. With the delivery of the follow on procurement (FOP) IPS in the fourth quarter FY 1985, the delivery of the major portion of the FOP Spacelab unit was completed. Additional Spacelab hardware, primarily for Spacelab Dedicated Discipline Laboratory (DDL) flights and the initial lay-in of spare hardware, is being procured from Europe. The establishment of a depot maintenance program for United States-provided and European-supplied hardware will continue during FY 1986. NASA is developing two principal versions of the Spacelab Pallet System (SPS). One will support missions requiring the igloo and pallet in a mixed cargo configuration like the ASTRO series; the other version will support missions that do not require use of the igloo such as the Space Technology Experiment Platform (STEP) and the Tethered Satellite System. Development of the Hitchhiker system is also continuing.

Spacelab's operation budget includes mission planning, mission integration, and flight and ground operations. This includes integration of the flight hardware and software, mission independent crew training, system operations support, payload operations control, logistical support and sustaining engineering.

The first Spacelab reimbursable flight, Deutschland-1 (D-1), was flown during the first quarter of FY 1986. Analytical and physical integration, configuration management and software development for future flights will be conducted. Procurement of spares for both NASA-developed hardware and for hardware developed by U.S. companies under contract with ESA will continue throughout FY 1986. Operation of the depot maintenance program for U.S.-provided and European-supplied hardware and the procurement of replenishment spares will continue in FY 1986.

Funding in FY 1987 is required for the continued procurement of initial lay-in of both United States and European source spares. The establishment of a depot maintenance system for U.S. and European-supplied hardware will also continue during FY 1987. Additionally, development of the STEP and procurement of hardware to support the DDL will continue.

Funding is also required for Spacelab operational flights, including the International Microgravity Lab (IML-1), four Hitchhiker flights, ASTRO-2 and 3, Space and Life Sciences Laboratory SLS-1, Material Science Laboratory mission (3, 4, 5, 6 and 7), and other small payloads. FY 1987 funding is required to support flights to be flown in subsequent years, including the planned FY 1988 launch of an Earth Observation Mission (EOM-3), Sunlab-1/Dark Sky, SLS-2 and the Material Science Laboratory missions (8, 9, 10, and 11). Two additional reimbursable missions will be flown: the Japanese Spacelab mission (Spacelab-J) in FY 1988; and a West Germany mission (Spacelab-D2) in FY 1989. The support for these missions includes analytical integration, configuration management, hardware integration and software development and integration. Funding is also included to operate and maintain the MSFC and JSC Payload Operations Control Centers (POCC) required to support the Spacelab manifest. Spacelab operations also provides for

replenishment spares, the operation of the depot for United States and European hardware and software, and sustaining engineering of all hardware and software.

UPPER STAGES

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Development.....	\$4,900,000
Procurement and operations.....	80,200,000
Total.....	85,100,000

The STS upper stages are required to deploy Shuttle-launched payloads to orbits not attainable by the Shuttle alone. The Inertial Upper Stage (IUS), and the commercially developed Payload Assist Modules (PAM-A, PAM-D and PAM-DII) are currently available for use on the STS. Several other upper stages now being commercially developed, such as the Transfer Orbit Stage (TOS) and the Apogee Maneuvering Stage (AMS), will become available for use with the STS.

The IUS was developed under a DOD contract to provide the capability to place payloads of up to 5,000 pounds into geosynchronous orbit. The first IUS was successfully launched in October 1982 on a Titan 34-D booster. The first IUS/STS launch in April 1983 carried the TDRS-1 spacecraft. The IUS failed to operate nominally during the second stage boost. The IUS anomalies were resolved by joint USAF/NASA action, and the DOD/NASA/Industry Anomaly Investigating Team determined that the IUS was again ready for flight. The IUS operated nominally when deployed from STS-51C in January 1985. Four IUS vehicles have been procured by NASA for launch of the initial four Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System, spacecraft; the first three were funded through the TDRSS contract while the fourth is funded under this budget element.

NASA and DOD have entered into a joint development program for a wide-body derivative of the Centaur stage as used in the Atlas-Centaur program. With the cancellation of the Shuttle/Centaur part of this program, the wide-body Centaur will be available for use only on expendable launch vehicles, such as the Titan IV.

The objective of the PAM program is to provide low cost transportation, principally of commercial spacecraft from the Shuttle's low Earth orbit to geosynchronous transfer orbit. The Delta Class PAM-D is capable of injecting up to 2,750 pound payloads into geosynchronous transfer orbit. The Atlas-Centaur class (PAM-A) is capable of inserting 4,400 pound payloads into the same orbit. PAM's are being developed commercially, but NASA monitors the development and production to assure that the PAM is technically adequate and will be available when needed. Fourty PAM-D's have been successfully launched on the Delta, Atlas, and Shuttle as of January 1986. Twenty of these have occurred since the two PAM-D's failed on STS-11. The PAM-DII was developed commercially and is capable of injecting 4,100 pound payloads into geosynchronous transfer orbit. Its first mission, on STS-61B in November 1985, deployed an RCA satellite.

TOS is a three-axis stabilized perigee stage that is being developed commercially by the Orbital Sciences Corporation for use with the Shuttle. It will have the capability to place 6,000 to 13,000 pounds into geosynchronous transfer orbit, and thus bridge the gap between PAM-DII and Centaur. The scheduled launch availability is early 1987. A TOS-class vehicle is baselined for the Mars Observer mission in 1990. The apogee Maneuvering Stage (AMS) is a three-axis stabilized liquid propellant apogee stage that is being developed commercially also by the Orbital Sciences Corporation for use with the Shuttle. It will have the capability to place a 5200 pound payload into geosynchronous transfer orbit when used alone or 6500 pounds into geosynchronous orbit when combined with TOS. Projected availability is late 1987.

The solid rocket motor integrity program was initiated during FY 1984, following the PAM failures on STS-11, to establish an urgently needed engineering data base for use of composite materials in upper stage motor nozzles, to minimize risk to planned missions and to restore user confidence in U.S. launch systems. Physical and mechanical properties of selected components are currently being examined and means of instrumenting manufacturing processes and their impact on material properties are being developed. Motor testing will be conducted to verify analyses and create an engineering data base.

The FY 1987 development funds are required to complete the RL-10 engine improvement program in order to provide increased capability for NASA and DOD missions. Also, technical monitoring of the TOS upper stage will be continued. Production and operations funds in FY 1987 are required to continue production of one Centaur-G vehicle to support the Magellan (formerly Venus Radar Mapper) mission scheduled for launch in 1988 and upper stages for the Mars Observer, TDRS-5 and TDRS-6. Vehicle selections are currently in the source evaluation process for upper stage vehicles for TDRS-5, TDRS-6, and the Mars Observer. Monitoring of the PAM-D, PAM-DII and TOS programs will continue. Funds are also required to support continuation of the solid rocket motor integrity program. Funding starts in FY 1987 on two upper stages, one PAM-D class and one AMS class, for the ESA and Japanese Solar Terrestrial Physics spacecrafts.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL BASE

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Research and test support.....	\$52,600,000
Data systems and flight support.....	14,100,000
Operations support.....	48,700,000
Launch systems support.....	4,500,000
Total.....	119,900,000

The Engineering and Technical Base (ETB) provides the core capability required to sustain an engineering and development base for various NASA programs at the manned space flight centers. Additional center program support requirements above the core level are funded by the benefitting programs, such as Shuttle Operations and Shuttle Production and Capability Development. The centers involved are the Johnson Space Center (JCS), the Kennedy

Space Center (KSC), the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC), and the National Space Technology Laboratories (NSTL).

The core level of support varies from center to center due to programmatic and institutional differences. At JSC, the core level requirement is that one shift of operations be maintained in the engineering and development laboratories, the White Sands Test Facility, and reliability and quality assurance areas. The core level for the central computer complex is established as a two-shift operation. The funding for center operations base support is split between the ETB and Shuttle Operations budget elements in accordance with the principle that ETB will provide the core level and the benefitting program is responsible for funding additional support requirements. At KSC, due to its operational character, the core level provides for future studies and ground system research and development. ETB funds at MSFC provide for multi-program support activities, including technical labs and facilities, computational and communications services, and at NSTL for facilities operations, including security.

The requested funding for the ETB in FY 1987 provides for a continuation of the FY 1986 level of support for institutional research and development facilities and services at the centers. The increase in FY 1987 budget authority requirements over FY 1986 reflects increased rates at the contractor workforce.

In research and test support, effort will be continued on the provision for increased capabilities at MSFC for engineering and science projects enabled by acquisition of a Class VI computer system. This capability is required for the solution of more complex main engine three-dimensional dynamics modeling problems and for complex structural analyses. Present supporting activities at MSFC will be continued during FY 1986. At JSC, the requested funding will provide for a five-day, one-shift operation for the safety, reliability and quality assurance activities and for the engineering and development laboratories, such as the Electronic Systems Test Laboratory and the Thermal Test Area.

Data systems and flight support provide a minimal core level of support on a five-day, two-shift operation of the central computer complex at JSC.

Operations support funding provides for the maintenance of technical facilities and equipment, chemical cleaning, engineering design, technical documentation and analysis, telecommunications, component fabrication, photographic support, and logistics support. Examples of specific services to be provided in FY 1987 include: (1) operation and maintenance of specialized electrical and cryogenic systems, and maintenance of test area cranes; (2) operation of shops to do metal refurbishing, anodizing, plating, stripping, and etching of selected items of in-house hardware; (3) engineering, installation, operation, and maintenance of closed circuit fixed and mobile television required for the support and surveillance of tests; (4) photographic services, including still and motion picture processing, and audio-visual mission support; (5) fabrication of models, breadboards, and selected items of flight hardware; (6) technical documentation services, telecommunications, and graphics; (7) technical services in support of center operations including receipt, storage, and issue of research and development supplies and equip-

ment and transportation services; and (8) management services in support of center operations, including data management, micro-filming, and preparation of technical documentation. In addition, FY 1987 funds will provide the basic level of institutional support at NSTL for continuing main engine testing activities.

In launch systems support, funds are required to continue work in the development of beneficial application of new technology to the solution of operational problems and development of improved operational capabilities for launch site hardware, ground processing and support systems.

PAYLOAD OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Payload operations	\$66,900,000
Payload support equipment	5,700,000
General reduction	-5,000,000
Total	67,600,000

The Payload Operations and Support Equipment objectives are to centralize the provisioning of payload services, both unique and common, which are required beyond the basic standard services for NASA missions, and to provide multi-mission support equipment in support of payload operations. Payload operations provides unique hardware, analyses, and launch site support services to support STS missions. Payload support equipment funds the development and acquisition of multi-mission reusable ground support equipment required for a wide range of payloads. This includes test equipment required to checkout payload-to-orbiter interfaces at KSC, test equipment for checkout of NASA payloads at Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB), mixed cargo hardware such as standard cable harnesses, and displays and controls related to payload bay operations.

Payload operations funding is required to furnish continued payload services for currently scheduled NASA launches. Major NASA and joint endeavor payloads receiving support during this year include Spartans, Space Life Science Laboratory (SLS-2), Electrophoresis Operations in Space (EDS), Long Duration Exposure Facility Retrieval (LDEF), Spacelab Solar Telescope (Sunlap), Materials Science Laboratories (MSL), Astros, Shuttle Radar Laboratory (SRL), Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS), International Microgravity Laboratory (IML), Combined Release and Radiation Effects Satellite (CRRESS), Roentgen Satellite (ROSAT), Shuttle Solar Backscatter Ultra-Violet Instruments (SSBUV) and Large, High Capacity Heat Pipe Radiator (TEMP-3B). Sustaining engineering and operations support for the manned maneuvering unit will continue in support of NASA flight requirements. Further, efforts will continue to provide the means to maintain and repair satellites on-orbit by developing a series of tools, aids, and techniques, and to demonstrate capabilities and methods of improving the efficiency of on-orbit operations. These demonstrations will provide the experience necessary for realization of the Shuttle's potential for satellite servicing missions and on-orbit assembly functions.

FY 1987 funding for payload support equipment will be used for the development, test, and installation of mixed cargo hardware and test equipment, long lead procurement of equipment for NASA payloads at VAFB, procurement and installation of fiber optics, and continued procurement of cargo integration hardware required to meet the mission manifest.

ADVANCED PROGRAMS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Advanced programs \$16,600,000

Advanced Program's principal objectives are to conduct mission requirements analyses, conceptual system definition, detailed system definition, and advanced and supporting developments to acquire the technical and programmatic data for the evaluation of new space flight initiatives. Future space program and systems requirements, configurations, costs, and capabilities are identified to provide the basis for development decisions on new space flight systems. Past program efforts have provided such information for new major Agency programs and systems including Apollo, Skylab, the STS and Space Station. Subsystem studies and advanced and supporting development efforts are conducted to demonstrate the required performance and reliability. Improvements to reduce future system program cost and schedule risks while increasing performance will also be investigated.

In FY 1986, the Advanced Programs effort is focused in six major areas—advanced missions, satellite services, spacecraft systems, advanced transportation systems, crew systems, and generic space system capabilities. Definition studies as well as advanced development efforts are being continued in the areas of satellite servicing systems; manned extravehicular activity; spacecraft and platform resupply, maintenance and repair; rendezvous and proximity operations; satellite maintenance and repair in low and geostationary Earth orbit; and autonomous capabilities. In spacecraft systems, definition activities continue for free flying and tethered space platforms in low and geostationary orbits operating from the Shuttle. Advanced transportation studies are focused on study of potential future reusable orbit transfer vehicles (OTV), space-based operations of OTV's, competitive aeroassist braking techniques for OTV, Shuttle-derived launch vehicle concepts, propellant scavenging, and aft cargo carrier concepts. Crew systems efforts will focus on definition and advanced development related to future space flight systems. Generic space system capabilities will include studies related to space debris. Preliminary definition and ground simulation evaluations of assembly and construction operations for large space systems and orbital structures will be pursued. NASA, in conjunction with the DOD, is investigating a heavy lift launch capability and associated advanced development.

The objective of efforts to be initiated in the advanced manned mission area will be the planning and analysis of potential follow-on programs to exploit the STS and the early Space Station. Integrated program options involving low Earth orbit, geostationary orbit, lunar and planetary missions will be investigated, with the multi-year purpose to develop goals, planning information, and in-

frastructure requirements for expanding manned presence in space beyond the period of the Space Station development and initiation.

In FY 1987, major emphasis will be placed on system concept definition and key advanced developments in crew systems, geostationary Earth orbital unmanned platforms, reusable OTV's, new capability mission kits for orbital maneuvering vehicles, future tethered systems applications, satellite servicing systems near and remote from the orbiter, and second generation Shuttles. A major goal continues to be the conceptual definition of the systems architecture and space elements needed for space operations over the next twenty years.

The satellite servicing program element will continue to explore effective manned servicing concepts to extend STS operational capability for Earth orbit support of spacecraft, platforms, and constellation aggregates. The spacecraft systems program element will focus on geostationary platform capability, definition and delineation of critical mechanisms, and designs which require advanced development efforts. Detailed engineering systems analysis will be continued to determine the efficiency of future tethered platform applications. Completion of preliminary definition of orbit transfer vehicle systems will be accomplished in the advanced transportation element, including a detailed systems engineering understanding of space basing and what key advanced developments must be initiated. Second generation Shuttle concept studies and advanced developments will also be conducted. In the crew systems area, new life support system concepts and advanced developments will be conducted focusing on post-Space Station era manned missions. Also, in the crew systems area, new capabilities for EVA will be pursued. Generic studies regarding orbital debris, large structures, and system applications will be continued. Advanced manned missions beyond the Space Station will continue to be studied with expanded scope and increased depth. Studies will be conducted to identify potential lunar/Mars missions and their potential demands on the STS.

TETHERED SATELLITE SYSTEM

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Tethered satellite system \$11,600,000

The development of a Tethered Satellite System (TSS) will provide a new facility for conducting space experiments at distances up to 100 kilometers from the Shuttle orbiter while being held in a fixed position relative to the orbiter. A number of significant scientific and engineering objectives can be uniquely undertaken with a TSS facility such as the observation of important atmospheric processes occurring within the lower thermosphere, new observations of crustal geomagnetic phenomena, and entirely new electrodynamic experiments interacting with the space plasma. This is being undertaken as a cooperative development program with the Italian government. Formal signing by representatives of both governments of a Memorandum of Understanding took place in March 1984.

The United States is responsible for overall program management, orbiter integration, and hardware development of the deploy-

ment mechanism which was initiated in FY 1984. The Italians initiated the satellite hardware development in 1984. They are responsible for the satellite development and instrument and experiment integration.

FY 1987 funding of \$11.6 million will continue the hardware design and development leading to an engineering verification flight scheduled for 1988. The planning estimate for the total development cost for the United States activities remains at \$60 million.

ORBITAL MANEUVERING VEHICLE

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Orbital maneuvering vehicle.....	\$65,000,000
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The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) will provide a new STS reusable extension capability for conducting orbital operations with spacecraft and payloads beyond the practical operational accessibility limits of the baseline STS. By means of direct man-in-the-loop control, the spacebaseable reusable OMV, operating as far as 800-1400 nautical miles from the orbiter, will provide delivery, maneuvering, and retrieval of satellite payloads to and from altitudes or inclinations beyond the existing STS capability; reboost of satellite to original operational altitudes or higher; delivery of multiple payloads to different orbital altitudes and inclinations in a single flight; and safe deorbit of satellites which have completed their useful life. It will be designed to serve the Space Station as well and to accommodate the add-on of future "mission kits" as needed to support more advanced missions such as the servicing of satellites and platforms and the retrieval of space debris which could represent an orbital hazard to all future space missions.

The funds provided in FY 1986 will be used to initiate OMV hardware development through competitively awarded contracts in the summer of 1986. FY 1987 funds will be used to continue this development effort leading to first flight in 1991.

3. PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY, \$539,400,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Hubble space telescope development	\$27,900,000
Gamma ray observatory development.....	51,500,000
Shuttle/Spacelab payload development and mission management....	115,100,000
Explorer development.....	56,700,000
Mission operation and data analysis.....	172,700,000
Research and analysis.....	51,100,000
Suborbital programs.....	64,400,000
Total.....	539,400,000

The major objective of the Physics and Astronomy program is to increase our knowledge of the origin, evolution, structure, and composition of the universe, including the Sun, the stars, and other celestial bodies. Space-based research is being conducted to investigate the structure and dynamics of the Sun and its long and short-term variations; cosmic ray, x-ray, ultraviolet, optical, infrared, and radio emissions from stars, interstellar gas and dust, pulsars, neutron stars, quasars, blackholes, and other celestial sources; and the laws governing the interactions and processes occurring in the universe. Many of the phenomena being investigated are not detecta-

ble from groundbased observatories because of the obscuring or distorting effects of the Earth's atmosphere.

To achieve the objectives of the Physics and Astronomy program, NASA employs theoretical and laboratory research; aircraft, balloon and sounding rocket flights; Shuttle/Spacelab flights; and free-flying spacecraft. Research teams involved in this program are located at universities, industrial laboratories, NASA field centers, and other government laboratories.

The scientific information obtained and the technology developed in this program are made available to the scientific communities for application to and the advancement of scientific knowledge, education and technology.

The Physics and Astronomy missions undertaken to date have been extraordinarily successful, and a number of missions continue to produce a rich harvest of scientific data; the International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE) and the Solar Maximum Mission (SMM) are still operating. New scientific results are continually emerging from the analysis of the High Energy Astrophysics Observatories (HEAO) and Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) data sets.

Explorer satellites are relatively low cost but are extremely effective in missions which have been developed and launched since the beginning of our country's space program. Present examples are the Active Magnetospheric Particle Tracer Explorer (AMPTE), launched in 1984, which is studying the solar wind at the subsolar point and identifying particle entry windows, energization processes and transport processes into the magnetosphere. The Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS), developed in collaboration with the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and launched in January 1983, made exciting discoveries and significant contributions to astronomical research as it observed the cool and obscured objects of the universe. While the spacecraft has completed operations, the analysis of the IRAS data will continue for several years.

Two major Explorer missions are now under development: the Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) and the Extreme Ultraviolet Explorer (EUVE). In addition, a U.S. X-ray high resolution imager is being developed for launch in 1988 on the Roentgen Satellite (ROSAT), which is being developed by the Federal Republic of Germany. A Cosmic Ray Isotope Experiment is also being developed for flight in 1988 on a Department of Defense satellite.

The Hubble Space Telescope program will provide an international spaceborne astronomical observatory capable of measuring objects appreciably fainter and more distant than those accessible from the ground. This increased capability will allow us to address such basic questions as the origin, evolution, and disposition of stars, galaxies, and clusters, thus allowing us to significantly increase our understanding of the universe.

In 1988 the Gamma Ray Observatory mission will be launched by the Space Shuttle. This mission will measure gamma radiation and explore the fundamental physical processes powering it. Through the instruments flown on this mission unique information on astronomical objects such as quasars, black holes, and neutron stars may be examined.

The Shuttle/Spacelab program will continue, with flight of the ASTRO-1 mission and the first Earth Observation Mission (EOM)

scheduled to occur in 1986. The ASTRO-1 mission will investigate the interstellar medium through x-ray observations, while the EOM will start a long-term series of studies related to the Earth's atmosphere and the solar constant. Activity will also be conducted on several future missions, including ASTRO-2, subsequent EOM's, Materials Science Labs, and the first dedicated Life Sciences mission. In addition, sounding-rocket-type instrumentation will be developed to be flown on the Space Transportation System to allow longer flight time of these relatively low-cost instruments.

Suborbital observations will continue to be conducted in FY 1987 from balloons, sounding rockets, Spartans, and high-flying aircraft that carry instruments above most of the atmosphere. An aircraft is being acquired and modified in FY 1986 and FY 1987 to replace the CV-990 research aircraft, "Galileo II", which was destroyed in an accident in July.

HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE DEVELOPMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spacecraft.....	\$24,900,000
Experiments.....	2,000,000
Total.....	27,900,000

The Hubble Space Telescope will make a major contribution to understanding the stars and galaxies, the nature and behavior of the gas and dust between them and the broad question of the origin and scale of the universe. Operating in space above the atmospheric veil surrounding the Earth, the Hubble Space Telescope will increase, by more than a hundredfold, the volume of space accessible for observations. With its significant improvements in resolution and precision in light sensitivity and in wavelength coverage, the Hubble Space Telescope will permit scientists to conduct investigations that could never be carried out with ground-based observations limited by the obscuring and distorting effects of the Earth's atmosphere.

The Hubble Space Telescope will enhance the ability of astronomers to study radiation in the visible and ultraviolet regions of the spectrum. It will be more sensitive than ground-based telescopes and will allow the objects under study to be recorded in greater detail. It will make observations possible of objects so remote that the light will have taken many billions of years to reach the Earth. As a result, we will be able to look far into the distant past of our universe. The Hubble Space Telescope will also contribute significantly to the study of the early state of stars and the formation of solar systems, as well as the observation of such highly-evolved objects as supernova remnants and white dwarf stars. With the Hubble Space Telescope, we may be able to determine the nature of quasars and the processes by which they emit such enormous amounts of energy; it may also be possible to determine whether some nearby stars have planetary systems.

The Hubble Space Telescope will be an automated observatory, delivered into orbit by the Space Shuttle. Data from its scientific instruments will be transmitted to Earth via the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System. The Hubble Space Telescope design

will permit in-orbit maintenance and repair, and/or by the Space Shuttle for return to Earth for required refurbishment and then re-launch by the Space Shuttle.

During FY 1985, significant progress was made towards completion of the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) development program. Almost all major elements of the spacecraft, including the Optical Telescope Assembly, the three flight Fine Guidance Sensors, the Science Instrument Control and Data Handling Unit, and the five Scientific Instruments have been delivered and assembled into the observatory at Lockheed. The Assembly and Verification (A&V) program of the integrated spacecraft began at Lockheed in FY 1985. HST functional, modal and electromagnetic compatibility testing have all been successfully completed. These tests verified the overall mechanical, electrical and structural integrated system design integrity and quality of workmanship. Especially gratifying were the pointing stability results from modal testing, which showed performance well within specifications.

In FY 1986, program focus will continue on the A&V activities at Lockheed. Major remaining A&V testing include acoustic, thermal vacuum and pre-ship functional. HST will then be shipped from Lockheed (California) to Kennedy Space Center for launch during the first quarter of FY 1987.

The FY 1987 funding is required for HST launch and orbital checkouts, related costs and associated contractor award fee payments.

GAMMA RAY OBSERVATORY DEVELOPMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spacecraft.....	\$35,500,000
Experiments and ground operations.....	16,000,000
Total.....	51,500,000

The objective of the Gamma Ray Observatory mission is to measure gamma radiation from the universe, and to explore the fundamental physical processes powering it. Certain celestial phenomena are accessible only at gamma ray energies. The observational objectives of the Gamma Ray Observatory are to search for direct evidence of the synthesis of the chemical elements; to observe high energy astrophysical processes occurring in supernovae, neutron stars and black holes; to locate gamma ray burst sources; to measure the diffuse gamma ray radiation for cosmological evidence of its origin; and to search for unique gamma ray emitting objects.

Cosmic gamma rays represent one of the last frontiers of the electromagnetic spectrum to be explored. The low flux levels of gamma rays, and the high background they produce through their interaction with the Earth's atmosphere, coupled with the demand for better spectral, spatial, and temporal resolution of source features, combine to require that very large gamma ray instruments be flown in space for a prolonged period of time. Gamma rays provide unique information on the most intriguing astronomical objects yet discovered, including quasars, neutron stars, and black holes.

The Gamma Ray Observatory is scheduled for launch by the Space Shuttle in 1988. The spacecraft is designed to accommodate

four scientific instruments and to allow for refueling by the Space Shuttle. Because of the necessity for long exposures, the spacecraft will be pointed in a fixed direction in space for periods of a few hours up to two weeks at a time.

In FY 1985, critical design review for the spacecraft system was completed. In addition, fabrication of instrument hardware continued. In FY 1986, assembly of the scientific instruments will be completed and the spacecraft fabrication and test will be underway.

The FY 1987 funding is required for science instrument integration and test with the spacecraft as well as system verification and test necessary for the planned 1988 launch.

SHUTTLE/SPACELAB PAYLOAD DEVELOPMENT AND MISSION MANAGEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Payload development and mission management..... \$115,100,000

The objectives of Spacelab payload development and mission management are to develop instruments in order to conduct experiments and acquire new knowledge in the disciplines of physics and astronomy, to develop experiment interface hardware for materials processing, to develop sounding rocket class payloads for flight on the Space Shuttle, and to manage the mission planning, integration, and execution of all NASA Spacelab and attached payloads. This project also supports the development of all physics and astronomy experiments; system management and engineering development of flight equipment and software; payload specialist training and support; physical integration of the payloads with the Spacelab system; operation of the payloads in flight; dissemination of data to experimenters; and analysis of physics and astronomy flight data. In addition, this project funds the mission management efforts for all NASA Spacelab and other attached payloads.

Instruments are currently under development for several Shuttle/Spacelab missions with primary emphasis on physics and astronomy. These instruments are divided in two classes: multi-user instruments and principal investigator instruments. The multi-user instruments are those instruments that have a broad capability, can accommodate a number of principal investigator-furnished instruments, and have a larger user community. The principal investigator instruments are those proposed for a specific scientific investigation by a single investigator who may not have co-investigators.

Three ultraviolet telescopes are currently in development originally scheduled for launch in March 1986 (ASTRO-1). This mission is designed to conduct investigations in ultraviolet imaging, spectrophotometry, and polarimetry at very high resolution. The ASTRO-1 mission will also carry two wide-field cameras. ASTRO-1, as well as reflights of this instrumentation, is designed to allow scientific investigations of a broad range of objects, from nearby comets and planets to the most distant quasars.

Work is proceeding on instruments for the Shuttle High Energy Astrophysics Lab (SHEAL). The initial mission, SHEAL-1, which is planned for flight in early FY 1987, will study the celestial soft x-ray background and obtain information on the local interstellar

medium. Instruments for a second mission, planned for early FY 1989, including a broad band x-ray telescope and an associated two-axis pointing system, are also under development.

Initial instrument development work is under way for Space Plasma Lab (SPL) missions planned for flight in the early 1990's. These missions are being developed to use the Earth's natural plasma environment as a laboratory to study in detail the behavior of plasmas as they are subjected to a variety of perturbances.

Mission management activities are continuing on several space science and applications missions. Examples include the Earth Observation Mission (EOM), the first of which is scheduled for launch in August 1986, and the Materials Science Laboratories, which comprise a series of material sciences experiments. Mission management activities also include integration, both analytical and physical, for other (non-OSSA) payloads. For example, the Space Station Heat Pipe Advanced Radiator Element heat pipe experiment payload is a test of a radiator system which has high potential for future spaceborne heat rejection systems.

Spacelab-2 and Spacelab-3 were flown successfully in April and July of 1985. Analysis of scientific data from these dedicated space-lab flights continues with significant results expected in FY 1986.

In FY 1987, mission management of the ongoing Spacelab missions will be continued. Mission management for the non-physics and astronomy missions includes all Spacelab efforts except instrument development and data analysis. These include the Space Life Sciences Lab and the International Microgravity Lab, both of which are scheduled for initial flight in 1987. Development of instruments for the Space Plasma Lab will continue, as will development of instruments for the Shuttle High Energy Astrophysics Lab and for the ASTRO series. FY 1987 funding is also required for the development and operations of low-cost sounding rocket class payloads which will be flown on the Space Shuttle to provide more flight opportunities for the science community.

EXPLORER DEVELOPMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Cosmic background explorer.....	\$16,700,000
Extreme ultraviolet explorer.....	32,400,000
Roentgen satellite experiments.....	1,500,000
Combined release and radiation effects satellite.....	2,200,000
Heavy nuclei collector.....	1,300,000
Other explorers.....	2,600,000
Total.....	56,700,000

The Explorer program provides the principal means of conducting investigations of stellar physics and of the near-Earth interplanetary environment that have limited specific objectives and that do not require major observatories. Included in the present program are studies of atmospheric and magnetospheric physics; the several magnetospheric boundaries; interplanetary phenomena; cosmic ray investigations; and x-ray, ultraviolet and infrared astronomy. Studies are conducted to define future high priority science explorer missions. NASA engages in cooperative missions with

other federal agencies and other nations whenever such cooperation will assist in achieving the mission objectives.

Solar terrestrial and atmospheric explorers provide the means for conducting studies of the Earth's near-space environment. The program requires a wide variety of satellites in orbits extending from the very lowest reaches of the upper atmosphere to the interplanetary medium beyond the Earth's magnetosphere.

Astrophysics explorers have been instrumental in conducting the first astronomical sky surveys in the gamma ray, x-ray, ultraviolet, infrared, and low frequency radio regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

In FY 1986, development will continue on the Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE), the Extreme Ultraviolet Explorer (EUVE), and on the x-ray imaging instrument to be flown on the German Roentgen Satellite (ROSAT). COBE will carry out a definitive, all-sky exploration of the infrared background radiation of the universe between the wavelengths of 1 micrometer and 9.6 millimeters. The detailed information which COBE will provide on the spectral and spatial distribution of low energy background radiation is expected to yield significant insight into the basic cosmological questions of the origin and evolution of the universe. Funding in FY 1986 will continue development and testing of the three COBE instruments and the spacecraft system. Mission design work will continue in FY 1986 on EUVE, which will carry out the first detailed all-sky survey of extreme ultraviolet radiation between 100 and 900 angstroms—a hitherto unexplored portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. In 1989 the EUVE mission will be launched using flight systems returned from the then completed Solar Maximum Mission (SMM). The EUVE/SMM spacecraft bus system will be available for in-orbit change-out of instruments, thus allowing the reuse of the original SMM spacecraft for missions like the X-Ray Timing Explorer. ROSAT, a cooperative project between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, will perform high resolution imaging studies of the x-ray sky. The United States will provide the instrument and launch services, and Germany will provide the spacecraft and other instrumentation.

The Combined Release and Radiation Effects Satellite (CRRES) will be a NASA scientific experiment flown on an Air Force mission in 1988. The NASA CRRES experiment will be chemical releases in orbit to be observed from ground- and airborne-based instruments. The Heavy Nuclei Collector (HNC) will consist of an array of passive cosmic ray detectors to fly on the second Long-Duration Exposure Facility (LDEF). Scheduled for launch in 1986, the San Marco-D mission, a cooperative project with Italy, will include a group of U.S. experiments to study the relationship between solar activity and the Earth's meteorological phenomena. FY 1986 funding will also support definition studies of potential future explorer missions, including the X-Ray Timing Explorer and the Far Ultraviolet Spectroscopy Explorer.

The FY 1987 funding is required to continue COBE integration and testing, to complete the United States' instrument activities on ROSAT, and to continue the CRRES and HNC developments. In addition development for the EUVE will continue, including prepara-

tion for the recovery of the SMM spacecraft and interface definition for the EUVE/SMM bus.

MISSION OPERATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

High energy astronomy observatory extended mission.....	\$3,500,000
Solar maximum mission extended mission.....	8,500,000
Solar maximum mission retrieval/repair.....	0
Hubble Space Telescope operations.....	68,500,000
Hubble Space Telescope maintenance and refurbishment.....	69,100,000
Explorers.....	23,100,000
Total.....	172,700,000

The purpose of the mission operations and data analysis effort is to conduct operations and analyze data received from the physics and astronomy spacecraft after launch. The program also supports the continued operation of a number of spacecraft after their originally planned objectives have been achieved, for purposes of conducting specific investigations that have continuing, high scientific significance. The funding supports the data analysis activities of the many investigators at universities and other research organizations associated with astrophysics and solar terrestrial operational satellite projects. Actual satellite operations, including operation control centers and related data reduction and engineering support activities, are typically carried out under a variety of mission support or center support contracts.

In addition to the normal support required for mission operations, the Hubble Space Telescope program encompasses several unique aspects which must be provided for in advance of the launch. The Hubble Space Telescope is designed to operate for more than a decade, using the Space Shuttle/Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle combination and/or Space Station for on-orbit maintenance of the spacecraft and in-orbit changeout or repair of the scientific instruments.

The Hubble Space Telescope will be used primarily by observers selected on the basis of proposals submitted in response to periodic solicitations. Science operations will be carried out through an independent Hubble Space Telescope Science Institute. The Institute will operate under a long-term contract with NASA. While NASA will retain operational responsibility for the observatory, the Institute will implement NASA policies in the area of planning, management, and scheduling of the scientific operations of the Hubble Space Telescope.

During FY 1987, the first year of Hubble Space Telescope (HST) operational use, HST mission operations and data analysis funding will primarily provide for scientific research and preparation for the first planned maintenance mission. Research funds will be granted to approximately 125 research teams selected for this initial period. Research and publication of results will be done at both the Hubble Space Telescope Science Institute and at researcher's home institutions. Funds also provide for an operations mission contractor, ground system maintenance and enhancement, design and development of second generation scientific instruments and development of orbital replacement units required during servic-

ing. FY 1987 funds will provide support for the continued mission operations and data analysis activities for the International Ultraviolet Explorer and the Solar Maximum Mission, continued analysis of the extensive data obtained by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite and the High Energy Astronomy Observatories (HEAO). The FY 1987 funding will provide for the continued support of the data analysis and Guest Investigator programs on the HEAO-2 and -3 missions.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Supporting research and technology.....	\$30,300,000
Advanced technology development.....	14,600,000
Data analysis.....	6,200,000
Total.....	51,100,000

This program provides for the research and technology base necessary to define, plan and support flight projects. Preliminary studies to define missions and/or payload requirements are carried out, as are theoretical and ground-based supporting research and advanced technology development (ATD). Activities included are supporting research and technology (SR&T), ATD, and data analysis.

Supporting Research and Technology (SR&T)

The objectives of supporting research and technology are to: (1) optimize the return expected from future missions by problem definition, development of advanced instrumentation and concepts, and sound definition of proposed new missions; (2) enhance the value of current space missions by carrying out complementary and supplementary ground-based observations and laboratory experiments; (3) develop theories to explain observed phenomena and predict new ones; and (4) strengthen the technological base for sensor and instrumentation development and conduct the basic research necessary to support our understanding of astrophysics and solar-terrestrial relationships.

Research is supported in the disciplines of astronomy, astrophysics, gravitational physics, and solar and heliospheric physics. Research in astronomy and astrophysics involves the study of stars, galaxies, interstellar and intergalactic matter, and cosmic rays. The work in solar and heliospheric physics involves the study of the solar atmosphere and the influence of the Sun on interplanetary phenomena. The theory activities are related to all the Physics and Astronomy disciplines and are critical to the correlation of available information. The SR&T funding will provide for continuation of definition work on Gravity Probe-B. The development of new instruments, laboratory and theoretical studies of basic physical processes, and observations by ground-based and balloon-borne instruments will also be continued. Results achieved in the SR&T program will have a direct bearing on future flight programs. For example, the development of advanced X-ray, ultraviolet, and infrared astronomy imaging devices under this program will probably enable spacecraft to carry instruments for astronomical obser-

vations which have increases of orders of magnitude in sensitivity and improved resolution over currently available detectors.

The SR&T program carries out its objectives through universities, non-profit and industrial research institutions, NASA centers and other government agencies. Current emphasis is being placed on studies of advanced instrumentation with increased sensitivity and resolution.

Advanced Technological Development (ATD)

The advanced technological development activities support detailed planning and definition of new potential physics and astronomy missions. ATD activities assure that future missions address the scientific questions most important to the evolution of knowledge in the field, and that those missions use the appropriate technology and techniques. Funding is applied to the definition and preliminary design for specific missions or subsystems/elements critical to eventual mission development in order that technical readiness and resources may be adequately defined before the missions are proposed for implementation.

Candidate missions for the 1980's and early 1990's that require ATD activities include the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility (AXAF) and the Space Infrared Telescope Facility (SIRTF). The AXAF mission, which is the first priority new mission recommendation in astronomy by the National Academy of Sciences, will study stellar structure and evolution, active galaxies, clusters of galaxies and cosmology. The AXAF's imaging x-ray telescope is planned to have a sensitivity approximately 100 times that of HEAO-2 and a resolution increase of nearly a factor of twenty. The SIRTF will observe faint, cool infrared sources in the universe and significantly build on the IRAS science foundation. Major Spacelab payloads being considered for future missions and requiring advanced technological development support include the Pinhole/Occluder Facility, a detector for imaging hard x-rays. During FY 1986, major emphasis will be on the AXAF competitive Phase B definition as well as continued technological preparation for SIRTF.

Data Analysis

The acquisition analysis and evaluation of data represents the primary purpose of the laboratory, balloon, rocket and spacecraft activities. While a considerable amount of analysis is done during the prime project phase, experience has shown that considerably more time is required to reap the full benefit from these programs. This will come about only when the data is correlated with other projects, when detailed cause-and-effect studies are made with data sets from other sources, when very long-term (e.g., one solar cycle) effects can be studied by using complementary sets of data, and when new ideas that originate from the results of the initial analysis can be tested. For example, astronomical image processing facilities have been developed to take advantage of high technology developed under the Landsat and planetary programs. This technology allows astronomers to extract a maximum amount of information from the data they obtain from standard photographic emulsions and more advanced imaging techniques such as the

charge-coupled devices now being ground tested for use on the Hubble Space Telescope.

During FY 1987, the supporting research and technology program will support those tasks which contribute to maintaining a firm base for a viable physics and astronomy program. FY 1987 funding will also support continued studies on future potential candidate missions such as the Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility and the Space Infrared Telescope Facility. In the data analysis activities to be carried out at university and government research centers in FY 1987, emphasis will be placed on correlative studies involving data acquired from several sources (spacecraft, balloons, sounding rockets, research aircraft and ground observatories). The Gravity Probe-B activities in FY 1987 are designed to verify the entire GP-B design, leading to confidence in the information necessary to decide if we should enter into the next phase of design and development activities.

SUBORBITAL PROGRAMS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Sounding rockets.....	\$26,500,000
Airborne science and applications.....	24,100,000
Balloon program	7,900,000
Spartan	5,900,000
Total.....	64,400,000

The suborbital program uses balloons, aircraft, and sounding rockets to conduct versatile, relatively low cost research of the Earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere, space plasma physics, stellar astronomy, solar astronomy, and high energy astrophysics. Activities are conducted on both a domestic and an international cooperative basis.

Sounding Rockets

A major objective of the sounding rocket program is to support a coordinated research effort. Sounding rockets are uniquely suited for performing low altitude measurements (between balloon and spacecraft altitude) and for measuring vertical variations of many atmospheric parameters. Special areas of study supported by the sounding rocket program include the nature, characteristics, and composition of the magnetosphere and near space; the effects of incoming energetic particles and solar radiation on the magnetosphere, including the production of aurorae and the coupling of energy into the atmosphere; and the nature, characteristics, and spectra of radiation of the Sun, stars and other celestial objects.

Additionally, the sounding rocket program provides the physics and astronomy program with the means for flight testing instruments and experiments being developed for later flight on the Shuttle-Spacelab and space probes and for calibrating and obtaining vertical profiles in concert with current orbiting spacecraft.

Of significant interest was a campaign in Greenland in FY 1985 to be followed by an additional campaign in FY 1987. Two launches will be conducted in FY 1986 to observe Halley's Comet.

Airborne Science and Applications

Research with instrumented jet aircraft has been an integral part of the overall NASA program in physics and astronomy since 1965. For astronomy research, the airborne science and applications program utilizes a C-141 instrumented with a 91-centimeter infrared telescope. The C-141 "Kuiper Airborne Observatory", which began operational flights in 1974, is a full-scale, manned facility. This aircraft provides a large payload capacity and facilities for extending observations over any region of the Earth, and can operate at high altitudes (nearly 13 kilometers), in order to provide a cloud-free site for astronomical observations and auroral geophysics experiments. The possibility of conducting observations at this altitude, above most of the infrared-absorbing water vapor of the Earth's atmosphere, has been essential in expanding astronomical observations in the infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum from one micrometer to hundreds of micrometers.

In FY 1985 approximately 70 science flights were flown with the C-141 to make far-infrared observations, including exploration of the star-forming regions and of other areas in our own galaxy. A strong infrared source was detected near the galactic center, suggesting the presence of a black hole. In FY 1986, nearly 80 flights are planned, including an expedition to Australia in the spring in order to make detailed observations of Comet Halley near perihelion and to study other sources only visible in the southern hemisphere. C-141 observations in December 1986 have already discovered the presence of water vapor in Comet Halley.

This program also provides flight support to other major segments of the Space Science and Applications program, with an aircraft fleet currently consisting of two U-2C's, one ER-2, one Learjet, and one C-130. In addition, a replacement aircraft is being acquired to replace the CV-990 research facility, "Galileo II", which was destroyed in a fire in 1985. These aircraft serve as test beds for newly-developed instrumentation and permit the demonstration of new sensor concepts prior to their flight on satellites and the Spacelab. The data acquired during these flights are used to refine algorithms and to develop ground data handling techniques. An example of such activities is flights in the ER-2/U-2C's to acquire simulated thematic mapper data. Another principal use of ER-2/U-2C's is to acquire stratospheric air samples and conduct in situ measurements at altitude ranges above the capability of more conventional aircraft and below those of orbiting satellites. This capability is important in the study of stratospheric transport mechanisms.

Balloon Program

For the development of scientific experiments for space flight and for independent scientific missions, it is desirable to test the instrumentation in the space radiation environment and to make observations at altitudes which are above most of the water vapor in the atmosphere, particularly for observations in infrared, gamma ray, and cosmic ray astronomy. In many instances it is necessary, because of size and weight, as well as low cost, to fly these experiments on balloons.

In addition to the level of effort observing program, significant emphasis has and will be placed on R&D efforts to increase reliability in flight missions requiring a heavy lift capability (i.e. greater than 3500 lbs).

The balloon program funding is required for purchase of balloons, helium, launch services, tracking and recovery, and maintenance and operations of the National Science Balloon Facility (NSBF) at Palestine, Texas. This facility supports the launch of over 75 to 80 percent of NASA's balloon payloads, and it is the nation's primary means for carrying out large scientific balloon operations. Funding for the experiments which are flown on balloons is provided from supporting research and technology programs.

Spartan Program

The Spartans are low-cost Shuttle payloads flown as autonomous subsatellites to be deployed and retrieved by the Space Shuttle. Six Spartan missions are currently under development, each with a different scientific instrument. Spartans allow the accomplishment of single, specific scientific objectives with efficiency and simplicity. The first Spartan flew successfully in 1985. It obtained valuable new x-ray data on the nuclear region of our own galaxy and on the vast cluster of galaxies in the constellation Perseus. Detailed analysis of this data is currently underway. Another Spartan mission, to be flown in FY 1987, will consist of a 17-inch diameter Solar Telescope and include an ultraviolet coronagraph and a white light coronagraph to measure the intensity and scattering properties of solar light.

FY 1987 funds will provide for continuation of the sounding rocket program, for continuation of the development of a full complement of Spartans and for the continuation of the balloon program as well as management and operation of the NSBF. This funding is also required to continue definition activities on potential future long-duration balloon flights. In FY 1987, the Airborne Science and Applications funding will be used to continue operation of the Kuiper Airborne Observatory, to fly the U-2C's, ER-2, and Learjet to continue infrared astronomy exploration, acquire stratospheric air samples, test newly developed instrumentation, and permit the demonstration of new sensor concepts.

4. LIFE SCIENCES, \$70,700,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Life sciences flight experiments.....	\$34,700,000
Research and analysis.....	36,000,000
Total.....	70,700,000

The goals of the Life Sciences program are to provide a sound scientific, medical, and technical basis for safe and effective manned space flight, and to advance the understanding of the basic mechanisms of biological processes by using the unique capabilities of the space program. Results from the research program are applied to: the immediate needs in the maintenance and health of the astronauts; understanding biological mechanisms and the response of biological systems to weightlessness; the design of advanced life support systems for use on future missions; and understanding the

biosphere of the planet Earth, as well as the origin, evolution, and distribution of life in the universe.

The Life Sciences program is the key to developing a capability to sustain a permanent manned presence in space and to utilize the space environment to study living systems. These activities include both ground-based and space research efforts which are mutually supportive and integrated, and use a composite of disciplines and techniques in both biology and medicine to address space-related medical problems and fundamental biological processes.

The Life Sciences research and analysis program includes five major elements: (1) space medicine, which is focused on the health and well-being of space crews by understanding and preventing any adverse physiological changes which occur in space flight and upon return to earth; (2) advanced life support systems, which is a program of research and technology development for life support systems necessary to maintain life in space autonomously for long periods of time; (3) gravitational biology, which consists of flight and ground-based experiments that focus on using microgravity as a biological research tool to understand basic mechanisms of the effects of microgravity on plants and animals; (4) exobiology research, which is directed toward understanding the origin and distribution of life and life-related molecules on Earth and throughout the universe; and (5) biospheric research, which is directed toward understanding the interaction between life on Earth and its physical and chemical environment.

The goals of the Space Medicine program are to assure space crew members' health and ability to function effectively in the space environment. In the future, experience gained from medical operations in space flight will allow a broader segment of the population to participate in all aspects of space missions. Particular emphasis is being placed on testing countermeasures designed to prevent physiological problems associated with exposure to the space environment. It is essential that long-term monitoring of space flight crews be performed in a standardized and organized fashion in order to develop risk factors and establish the long-term clinical significance associated with repeated exposure to the space environment. In addition, biomedical research is designed to understand the physiological basis for problems encountered in manned space flight. Areas of emphasis include: vestibular dysfunction, cardiovascular deconditioning, immunology, bone and muscle loss, and radiation damage. This research concentrates on trying to define potential flight protocols and countermeasures, first as space flight experiments and ultimately on an operational basis.

The Advanced Life Support System program seeks ways to develop technologies for more efficient life support systems for the space program. It also undertakes the scientific work in chemistry and biology necessary to understand how life can be maintained in closed systems which receive only energy from the external environment. All are aimed at potential future needs of long duration manned space flight and lunar colonization.

The goals of the Gravitational Biology program are to further our understanding of basic physiological mechanisms and the effects of microgravity on plants and animals through the use of the space environment. Research, which includes both ground-based

and space flight experiments, is focused on clarifying gravity-sensing systems; the effects of microgravity on reproduction, development, physiology, and behavior; and gravity's influence on the evolution of life on Earth. These studies are aimed at providing information essential to the long-term survival of plants and animals in space as well as an understanding of gravity's past and present effect on life.

The Exobiology efforts are concentrated on studies of life's origin, with particular emphasis on developing sound hypotheses which could lead to discovering the relationships which may link the formation of the solar system and the origin of life. Ground-based research on model systems and analysis of extraterrestrial materials, coupled with the results of planetary flight experiments, are clarifying the mechanisms and environments responsible for the chemical evolution leading to life's origin. Studies of life's origin and evolution will be extended to enhance our understanding of the interaction of the biota with the Earth's present environment, and thereby provide a more comprehensive picture of life—its past, present, and future.

The Biospherics Research Program seeks to utilize NASA technology in remote sensing, combined with ground-based research and mathematical modeling, to study the biosphere, (the thin layer around the Planet that contains all of terrestrial life). The goal of the program is to understand the structure and function of the biosphere in order to understand how global biological processes and planetary properties modify and modulate one another. Knowledge of these interactions will ultimately allow predictions of how the habitability of the Earth can be affected by human activities or natural phenomena.

LIFE SCIENCES FLIGHT EXPERIMENTS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Life sciences flight experiments.....	\$34,700,000
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The objective of the Life Sciences Flight Experiments program is to assimilate information and scientific questions from the various life sciences disciplines and translate them into payloads designed to expand our understanding of the basic physiological mechanisms involved in adaptation to weightlessness. The program includes selection, definition, inflight execution, data analysis, and reporting on medical and biological investigations involving humans, animals and plants. Past experience indicates that humans clearly undergo physiological changes in weightlessness. Thus far these changes appear to be reversible upon return to Earth; however, many of the observed changes are physiologically significant and are not well understood. With weightless exposure beyond several months, these changes may prove irreversible. Shuttle/Spacelab missions are suitable for gaining a greater understanding of the early response to weightlessness, which will improve the management of several existing problems (e.g., space adaptation syndrome) and will enhance the confidence of estimating the physiological consequences of more sustained weightless exposure (e.g. Space Station).

Current activities include the development of life sciences flight experiments to be flown on the first dedicated Life Sciences mis-

sion (Space Life Sciences-1 (SLS-1)) which is scheduled for early 1987 and will concentrate on human investigations. Many of the experiments and associated flight hardware flown on earlier Shuttle flights have supported and enhanced the preparations for SLS-1 and subsequent missions. In addition, experiment development activities are currently underway to support the flight of the first International Microgravity Laboratory-1 (IML-1) mission in mid 1987. Human vestibular experiments, plant investigations, and animal support hardware test and checkout are planned.

The investigations planned for SLS-1 and IML-1 explore the known problems of manned space flight through the use of both human and animal subjects, and also include key investigations in gravitational biology. Principal investigators will examine cardiovascular adaptation, space adaptation syndrome, muscle atrophy, bone demineralization, early anemia and weightlessness, and the effects of weightlessness on plant and animal development. The SLS-1 mission will be unique in several respects: it will be the first Shuttle/Spacelab mission dedicated entirely to life sciences, and will involve highly skilled scientists as payload specialists, thus permitting the use of numerous experimental techniques and procedures never before utilized in space.

In addition to the preparation and flight of previously selected experiments, increasing activity and emphasis will be directed towards the study and definition of experiments which can be conducted on the Space Station.

FY 1987 funding is required for the final preparation and flight of approved experiments and the continued definition and development of new experiments and hardware that will be flown on future Spacelab/Shuttle missions—i.e., Shuttle middecks, Japanese J mission, the second dedicated life sciences mission (SLS-2), German D-2 mission, IML-2, and SLS-3. The selection of new experiments through the Announcement of Opportunity (AO) process is continuing. In addition, increasing activities are planned to support the development of Space Station Life Sciences experiments and complement.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Life sciences research and analysis.....	\$36,000,000
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The research and analysis activity of the Life Sciences program is concerned with ground-based and pre-flight research in basic biology and in those medical problem areas that affect manned spaceflight. The program is comprised of five elements: (1) space medicine; (2) advanced life support systems research; (3) gravitational biology; (4) exobiology; and (5) biospheric research.

The Life Sciences Space Medicine program is responsible for bringing the technology and practice of medicine to bear on solving the problems of sustaining, supporting, and protecting individuals working in the space environment. The program provides the means for assuring the physical welfare, performance, and adequate treatment of in-flight illnesses or injuries to spaceflight crews. Such conditions as spatial disorientation, fluid shifts and endocrine changes which can decrease performance, cardiovascular

tolerance, and possibly aggravate latent disease, will be carefully evaluated to determine preventive measures. To this end, careful medical selection, periodic evaluation of health status, and in-flight monitoring of the time required for adaptation to the space environment will be continually undertaken. The supporting applied science element of the space medicine program is accomplished through a biomedical research program and seeks to develop the basic medical knowledge needed to enable men and women to operate more effectively in space. The program is organized into discrete elements, each designed to rectify a particular physiological problem known or expected to affect the human organism in space. Such problems as motion sickness, bone loss, and electrolyte imbalances are under intense scrutiny not only to provide understanding of their underlying causes, but also to develop more effective preventive measures. The program will make extensive use of ground-based simulation techniques which evoke, in both humans and animals, physiological changes similar to those seen in space.

The Advanced Life Support Systems research program concentrates on enhancing our ability to support a long-duration manned presence in space and optimizing the productivity of the Space Transportation System (STS) crews. Improvements are sought in spacecraft habitability and man-machine system engineering methods as well as means to provide air, water, and food to support life directly. The program has developed technology for building apparatus to regenerate spacecraft air and water supplies in flight and is investigating the scientific basis for new systems such as food recycling for long-term missions. Research is in progress on space suits for quick reaction situations and on innovative approaches to designing space tools and work stations.

The Gravitational Biology program explores the role of gravity in life processes and uses gravity as an environmental tool to investigate fundamental biological questions. Specific objectives are to: (1) investigate and identify the role of gravity in plant and animal behavior, morphology and physiology; (2) identify the mechanisms of gravity sensing and the transmission of this information within both plants and animals; (3) identify the interactive effects of gravity and other stimuli (e.g., light) and stresses (e.g., vibration and disorientation) on the development and metabolism of organisms; (4) use gravity to study the normal nature and properties of living organisms; and (5) extend the limits of knowledge about plant and animal growth as well as long-term survival and reproduction in space.

The Exobiology program is directed toward understanding the origin and evolution of life, and life-related molecules, on Earth and throughout the universe. Research encompasses the cosmic history of the biogenic elements, prebiotic chemistry, early evolution of life, and evolution of advanced life. Understanding these processes in the context of the planetary and astrophysical environments in which they occurred will be emphasized. Flight experiments on planetary missions and in Earth orbit are important program elements. Theoretical and laboratory investigations are also included in this program to develop a better understanding of the conditions on Earth as related to early chemical and biological evolution.

The Biospheric Research program explores the interaction between the biota and the contemporary environment to develop an understanding of global bio-geochemical cycles. Laboratory and field investigations are correlated with remote sensing data to characterize the influence of biological processes in global dynamics. Biospheric modelling efforts are focused on integrating biology with atmospheric, climate, oceanic, terrestrial, and bio-geochemical cycling data to reflect the state of the biosphere as a function of both natural and anthropogenic perturbations.

The Space Medicine program will collect information on occupational exposures in zero-gravity on each Shuttle flight; conduct in-flight clinical testing of countermeasures, especially in the areas of cardiovascular deconditioning, vestibular problems and muscle atrophy. The program will also develop health care procedures, equipment, and facilities compatible with the space environment. Medical selection standards will continue to be reviewed with an aim of gradually making space flight opportunities available to more of our population. The biomedical research element will begin to expand its research on physiological changes associated with longer exposure to weightlessness. Bone demineralization, muscle atrophy and cardiovascular deconditioning will be studied so that appropriate countermeasures can be devised. At the same time, problems associated with the initial adaptation to weightlessness, such as vestibular dysfunction and fluid shifts, will continue to be vigorously investigated. Furthermore, increased emphasis will be placed on radiation biology so that it will be possible to precisely measure dosages and effects of cosmic and solar radiation. This information will be required to determine the proper radiation shielding of humans in space. The performance and efficiency of flight crews will be emphasized by research of psychology and human factors.

The Advanced Life Support Systems program will continue to investigate basic biological processes and physical methods to control the interior environments of manned spacecraft; and will continue development of data acquisition systems and computer technologies to analyze and simulate human physical activities. Laboratory plant growth methods developed in recent years will be scaled up to obtain a capability to produce plant material at efficiency and productivity levels high enough for space life support applications.

The Gravitational Biology program will focus on expanding the investigation of plant and animal gravity sensing systems and gravitational effects on plant and animal reproduction and development. Research which leads to or includes space flight experiments will be emphasized with the objective of resolving discrete biological problems.

The Exobiology program will emphasize the development of new flight experiment concepts to clarify the non-biological mechanisms for the synthesis of biologically significant molecules in space, and completing definition of systems required before a search for extraterrestrial life can be initiated. These concepts will be crucial to our understanding of the origin of life on Earth as well as assessing the possibility of these processes occurring elsewhere in the universe.

The Biospheric Research program will place emphasis on improving our estimating techniques for determining the functional and structural state of the terrestrial biomass by combining ground-based measurements with remote sensing data. Additional emphasis will be placed on characterizing biogenic gas fluxes of key atmospheric constituents. This information is required for the development of a better understanding of global bio-geochemical cycles.

Emphasis will also be placed on the formulation of improved approaches to the operational management of space adaptation syndrome. In-flight evaluation of these approaches will be conducted to provide the basis for the development of more effective countermeasures. There will be an expanded interdisciplinary approach to determining how to enhance the capabilities, performance and efficiency of spaceflight crews. The object of this effort will be to allow humans, to the fullest extent possible, the opportunity to explore and work in space by improving the working environment and by facilitation of the human interaction with automated devices that can be placed at their disposal.

5. PLANETARY EXPLORATION, \$323,300,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Galileo development.....	0
Magellan (VRM).....	\$66,700,000
Ulysses (ISPM).....	0
Mars Observer (MGCO).....	62,900,000
Mission operations and data analysis.....	130,200,000
Research and analysis.....	63,500,000
Total.....	323,300,000

The Planetary Exploration program encompasses the scientific exploration of the solar system including the planets and their satellites, comets and asteroids, and the interplanetary medium. The program objectives are: (1) to determine the nature of planets, comets, and asteroids as a means for understanding the origin and evolution of the solar system; (2) to understand the Earth better through comparative studies with the other planets; (3) to understand how the appearance of life in the solar system is related to the chemical history of the solar system; and, (4) to provide a scientific basis for the future use of resources available in near-Earth space. Projects undertaken in the past have been highly successful. The strategy that has been adopted calls for a balanced emphasis on the Earth-like inner planets, the giant gaseous outer planets, and the small bodies (comets and asteroids). Missions to these bodies start at the level of reconnaissance to achieve a fundamental characterization of the bodies, and then proceed to levels of more detailed study.

The reconnaissance phase of inner planet exploration, which began in the 1960's, is now virtually completed, although we still know little about the nature of the planet Venus' surface. Mars has provided program focus because of its potential as a site of biological activity. The Viking landings in 1976 carried the exploration of Mars forward to a high level of scientific and technological achievement, thereby setting the stage for the next stop of detailed study. Analysis of meteorites and the lunar rock samples returned by Apollo continue to be highly productive, producing new insights

into the early history of the inner solar system and thus leading to revision of our theoretical concepts. The Pioneer Venus mission is continuing to carry the study of the Earth's nearest planetary neighbor and closest planetary analog beyond the reconnaissance stage to the point where we have now obtained a basic characterization of Venus' thick, massive atmosphere, as well as fundamental data about the formation of the planet.

The exploration of the giant outer planets began relatively recently. The Pioneer-10 missions to Jupiter in 1973 and 1974 were followed by the Voyager-1 and 2 spacecraft encounters in 1979. Voyager-1 then encountered Saturn in November 1980, and Voyager-2 in August 1981. The Voyager data on these planets, their satellites, and their rings have revolutionized our concepts about the formation and evolution of the solar system. Voyager-2 encountered Uranus in January 1986 and has provided our first look at this giant outer planet. Its trajectory will then carry it to an encounter with the planet Neptune in 1989. The Pioneer-10 and 11 and Voyager-1 spacecraft are on trajectories heading out of the solar system, as they continue to return scientific data about the outer reaches of the solar system.

The Galileo orbiter/probe mission to Jupiter was planned to be launched in May 1986 by the Space Shuttle/Centaur Upper Stage. The comprehensive science payload will extend our knowledge of Jupiter and its system of satellites well beyond the profound discoveries of the preceding Voyager and Pioneer missions. During twenty-two months of operation in the Jovian system, Galileo will inject an instrumented probe into Jupiter's atmosphere to make direct analyses, while the orbiter will have the capability to make as many as ten close encounters with the Jupiter's satellites.

Ulysses is a joint NASA and European Space Agency activity. The mission will carry a package of experiments to investigate the Sun at high solar latitudes that cannot be studied from the Earth's orbit. Ulysses was also planned to be launched in May 1986 on the Shuttle/Centaur Upper Stage.

Magellan, formerly the Venus Radar Mapper mission, will provide global maps of the cloud-shrouded surface of Venus, including its land forms and geological features. Using a synthetic aperture radar to penetrate the planet's opaque atmosphere, Magellan will achieve a resolution sufficient to identify small-scale features and to address fundamental questions about the origin and evolution of the planet. Magellan will also obtain altimetry and gravity data to determine accurately the planet's gravity field as well as internal stresses and density variations. With these data, the evolutionary history of Venus can be compared with that of the Earth. Magellan is scheduled for launch in 1988 from the Shuttle and will use a Shuttle/Centaur Upper Stage.

Mars Observer will follow up on the earlier discoveries of Mariner 9 and Viking and will emphasize the geologic and climatic evolution of this complex planet. Mars Observer will be a relatively low-cost mission utilizing a modified Earth-orbiting spacecraft, thereby benefiting from the aerospace industry's earlier investment in development.

This past year we entered an exciting new phase of exploration by making our first close-up studies of the solar system's mysteri-

ous small bodies—comets and asteroids. These objects may represent unaltered original solar system material, preserved from the geological and chemical changes that have taken place in even small planetary bodies. By sampling and studying comets and asteroids, we can begin to make vigorous inquiries into the origin of the solar system itself. These efforts began with the encounter of Comet Giacobini-Zinner by the International Comet Explorer (ICE) spacecraft in September 1985 and are continuing through our involvement with the 1986 encounters of Comet Halley by U.S. and foreign spacecraft and by intensive studies of the comet from ground-based observatories coordinated through the International Halley Watch. In addition, we are continuing to study a Comet Rendezvous/Asteroid Flyby (CRAF) mission in which a Mariner Mark II spacecraft would make long-term observations of an active comet, together with a close flyby of an asteroid.

The Planetary Exploration program is also founded on a coordinated research and analysis effort. Research and analysis activities will continue to maximize the scientific return from both ongoing and future missions and from such Earth-based activities as lunar sample and meteorite analysis, telescope observations, theoretical and laboratory studies, and instrument definition. This program strives for interdisciplinary coordination among various research groups and for the wide dissemination of scientific results. A close coupling is also maintained between the research programs and planning activities that are undertaken to define the scientific rationale and technology needed for future missions.

GALILEO DEVELOPMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spacecraft.....	0
Experiments.....	0
Ground operations.....	0
Total.....	0

The objective of the Galileo program is to conduct a comprehensive exploration of Jupiter, its atmosphere, magnetosphere, and satellites through the use of both remote sensing by an orbiter and in situ measurements by an atmospheric probe. The scientific objectives of the mission are based on recommendations by the National Academy of Sciences to provide continuity, balance, and orderly progression of the exploration of the solar system.

The orbiter and probe were planned to be launched together in May 1986 as a single combined payload using the Shuttle/Centaur Upper Stage. The mission plan includes an option for an encounter with the asteroid Amphitrite, a large (200km) main belt asteroid, in late 1986. The decision to implement the option will be made after launch, based on an assessment of the health and operational capability of the spacecraft. Subsequently, arrival at Jupiter will be in late 1988 when the orbiter will provide remote sensing of the probe entry site and provide the link for relaying the probe data back to Earth. Twenty-two months of orbital operations will follow during which both Jupiter's surface and the dynamic magnetosphere will

be comprehensively mapped. During this time ten close flybys of Jupiter's major satellites are targeted.

The Galileo flight system will be powered by two general purpose heat-source Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTG's) being developed by the Department of Energy. The orbiter will carry approximately 100 kg of scientific instruments and the Probe will carry approximately 25 kg of scientific instruments.

During FY 1986, major activities of the Galileo program will include completion of testing and pre-launch activities at JPL, retrofit of selected subsystems with more radiation resistant electronic components, and pre-launch and launch activities at the Kennedy Space Center in support of the scheduled May 1986 launch.

MAGELLAN (FORMERLY VENUS RADAR MAPPER MISSION)

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spacecraft.....	\$24,800,000
Experiments.....	23,100,000
Ground operations.....	18,800,000
Total.....	66,700,000

The objective of the Magellan mission is to address fundamental questions regarding the origin and evolution of Venus through global radar imagery of the planet. Magellan will also obtain altimetry and gravity data to accurately determine the planet's gravity field as well as internal stresses and density variations. The detailed surface morphology of Venus will be analyzed to compare the evolutionary history of Venus with that of the Earth.

The Magellan spacecraft will carry a single major scientific instrument, a synthetic aperture radar, which will be used to obtain high resolution (120 to 200 meter) images of the planetary surface as well as altimetric data. Gravity data will be obtained by processing radio signals from the spacecraft. Spacecraft development is making extensive use of existing designs, technology, and residual hardware; for example, the spacecraft will use a bus structure, large antenna, and propulsion components from the Voyager program. Spare flight computers and other equipment will be obtained from the Galileo program after the Galileo launch.

In April 1988, the Magellan spacecraft will be launched by the Shuttle/Centaur Upper Stage on a direct trajectory to Venus. Arriving at Venus in July 1988, the spacecraft will perform a retro-propulsive maneuver and enter a near-polar elliptical orbit. After an initial check-out period, the spacecraft will map the planet over a 243 day period (one Venus year).

During FY 1986, major activities will include completion of the design effort for the spacecraft, the radar instrument, and the mission operations system, and for the initiation of construction of the flight hardware. The major flight spacecraft subassemblies will be completed and delivered to the spacecraft contractor.

FY 1987 funds will provide for completion of the radar sensor and for the assembly, integration and testing of the spacecraft system. The development of the mission operations system will be continued.

ULYSSES (FORMERLY INTERNATIONAL SOLAR POLAR MISSION)

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spacecraft.....	0
Experiments.....	0
Ground operations.....	0
Total.....	0

Ulysses is a joint mission of NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA). ESA is providing the spacecraft and some scientific instrumentation. The U.S. is providing the remaining scientific instrumentation, the launch, tracking support, and the Radioisotope Thermoelectric Power Generators (RTG). The mission is designed to obtain the first view of the Sun above and below the plane in which the planets orbit the Sun. The mission will study the relationship between the Sun and its magnetic field and particle emissions (solar wind and cosmic rays) as a function of solar latitude, to provide a better understanding of solar activity on the Earth's weather and climate. Ulysses was planned to be launched in 1986 on the Shuttle/Centaur Upper Stage.

Ulysses was restructured in FY 1981, from a two-spacecraft mission—one provided by the United States and one provided by ESA—to a single ESA spacecraft mission; however, the United States participation in the program remains substantial. NASA is developing five of the nine principal investigator instruments, and three of the four European investigations have U.S. co-investigators. During FY 1983, the U.S. flight instruments were delivered to the ESA spacecraft developer for integration and system testing. All spacecraft testing has been completed and the spacecraft is being partially disassembled for storage until launch.

Major activities during FY 1986 include supporting U.S. principal investigators in their mission planning and for supporting ESA in pre-launch and launch activities at the Kennedy Space Center in support of the scheduled May 1986 launch.

MARS OBSERVER (FORMERLY MARS GEOSCIENCE/CLIMATOLOGY ORBITER)

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spacecraft development.....	\$33,100,000
Experiments.....	26,600,000
Ground operations.....	3,200,000
Total.....	62,900,000

The Mars Observer mission is the first planetary mission utilizing a new low-cost approach to inner solar system mission exploration. This approach, which was recommended by the Solar System Exploration Committee, starts with a well defined and focused science objective and makes use of high-inheritance, modified production line, Earth-orbital spacecraft. The objective of the Mars Observer mission is to extend and complement the data acquired by the Mariner and Viking missions by mapping the global surface composition, atmospheric structure and circulation, topography, figure, gravity and magnetic fields of Mars to determine the loca-

tion of volatile reservoirs and characterize their interaction with the Martian environment.

The Mars Observer mission will be launched in 1990 using the Space Shuttle, and will be inserted into Martian orbit in 1991, where it will carry out geochemical, geophysical, and climatological mapping of the planet over a period of one Martian year which is approximately two Earth years.

In FY 1986, critical design reviews will be held for the instrumentation efforts on both the instruments and the spacecraft. In addition, detailed design and fabrication of the spacecraft and instrument hardware will be initiated.

The FY 1987 funding is required for continuation of major fabrication efforts on both the instruments and the spacecraft, and the preparation for the critical design reviews for the flight system. Preliminary design reviews will be completed for all the instruments as well as for the mission operations development.

MISSION OPERATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Galileo operations.....	\$48,000,000
Ulysses operations.....	5,300,000
Voyager extended mission.....	4,800,000
Pioneer programs.....	8,300,000
Voyager/Neptune mission.....	30,300,000
Planetary flight support.....	33,500,000
Total.....	130,200,000

The objectives of the mission operations and data analysis activities are in-flight operation of planetary spacecraft and the analysis of data from these missions. Currently, two major classes of planetary spacecraft are operating—the Pioneer and the Voyager spacecraft. The planetary flight support activities are those associated with the design and development of planetary flight operation systems, and other activities that support the mission control, tracking, telemetry, and command functions for all planetary spacecraft.

The two Voyager spacecraft are now traveling through the outer solar system on trajectories that will take them into interstellar space. Voyager 1 continues to provide data on the interplanetary medium in that distant part of the solar system. In January 1986, Voyager 2 made a close flyby of the planet Uranus, the first time this planet has ever been visited by a spacecraft. The observatory phase of this encounter, which began in November 1985, will include detailed observations of the planet, its rings, and moons. After the Uranus encounter is completed, the spacecraft will continue on to the planet Neptune, where, in 1989, it will provide us with our first close look at this distant planet.

Pioneers 10 and 11 will continue to explore the outermost solar system. Pioneer 10 will soon enter the unexplored region beyond Pluto where the Sun's influence is secondary to those of true interstellar space. These spacecraft will continue the search for gravitational evidence of a tenth planet. Pioneers 6-9 are still collecting information on the interplanetary magnetic field and solar wind as they orbit the Sun. In 1986, these spacecraft are being used to observe Comet Halley as it passes in their vicinity.

The Pioneer Venus orbiter continues to obtain data from Venus' atmosphere and magnetosphere. In late 1985, the spacecraft's spin axis was adjusted to allow ultraviolet observations of Comet Halley. The Pioneer Venus orbiter is the only spacecraft able to observe the Comet at its closest approach to the Sun and is providing critical enhancements to the data to be gathered by foreign spacecraft making observations at other points later in the Comet's orbit.

The planetary flight support activities include the procurement, operation and maintenance of mission operations and general purpose scientific and engineering computing capabilities at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). In addition, the activity supports the development of the Space Flight Operations Center at JPL. This facility will be a versatile, cost-effective means for carrying out multi-mission data acquisition, telemetry, image processing, and commanding of planetary and orbital spacecraft.

FY 1986 funding is supporting several major activities in 1986—the Voyager 2 encounter with Uranus in January, and initial operations of the Galileo and Ulysses missions, which were scheduled for launch in May. Operational support for the Voyager and Pioneer operations is also being continued, as well as for the extension of the Voyager 2 mission to a 1989 encounter with the planet Neptune. Activities are also continuing in multimission support development activities.

FY 1987 funding is required for the continued operation and data analysis activities in support of the Galileo, Ulysses, Voyager and Pioneer operations. Development activities will also be continued in FY 1987 on the Space Flight Operations Center at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Supporting research and technology.....	\$47,400,000
Advanced programs.....	10,100,000
Mars data analysis.....	2,900,000
Halley's comet co-investigations and watch.....	3,100,000
Total.....	63,500,000

The research and analysis program consists of four elements required to (1) assure that data and samples returned from flight missions are fully exploited; (2) undertake complementary laboratory and theoretical efforts; (3) define science rationale and develop required technology to undertake future planetary missions; and (4) coordinate an International Halley's Comet Watch and provide coinvestigator support to the European Space Agency's Giotto mission to Halley's Comet.

The supporting research and technology activity includes planetary astronomy, planetary atmospheres, planetary geology/geophysics, planetary materials/geochemistry, and instrument definition.

The planetary astronomy activity includes all observations made by ground-based telescopes of solar system bodies excluding the Sun. Emphasis is on the outermost planets, comets and asteroids. Observations are made at a wide range of wavelengths from ultra-

violet to radio. The rate of new discoveries continues to be high, and the data acquired is used both for basic research in support of planetary program objectives and for direct support of specific flight missions. The planetary astronomy funding also provides for the continued operation of the Infrared Telescope Facility in Hawaii.

The planetary atmospheres activity includes data analysis, laboratory, and theoretical efforts. The properties of other planetary atmospheres are amenable to measurement with planetary spacecraft and can aid us in better understanding our own weather and climate. Observations of the atmospheres of Venus, Jupiter and Saturn, acquired by Pioneer Venus and Voyager, have laid the basic observational groundwork for major advances in this field.

The planetary geology/geophysics activity is a broadly scoped program that includes the study of surface processes, structure, and history of solid components (including rings) of the solar system and investigation of the interior properties and processes of all solar system bodies, both solid and gaseous. This program emphasizes comparative studies to gain a fundamental understanding of the physical processes and laws which control the development and evolution of all planetary bodies, including the Earth. In this respect, data from the Magellan mission will be of crucial importance.

The planetary material/geochemistry activity supports an active scientific effort to determine the chemistry, mineral composition, age, physical properties and other characteristics of solid material in the solar system through the study of return lunar samples and meteorites and through laboratory and theoretical studies of appropriate geochemical problems. Extraterrestrial dust grains, collected for analysis, continue to yield new and otherwise unobtainable information about the solar system, and its early history. This program is coordinated with the lunar sample and meteorite research which is supported by other agencies such as the National Science Foundation. The operation of the Lunar Curatorial Facility is also supported by the planetary materials/geochemical funding.

The instrument definition activity is directed toward ensuring maximum scientific return from future missions by the definition and development of state-of-the-art scientific instrumentation which is optimized for such missions.

The objective of the advanced program activity is to provide planning and preparation for the systematic exploration of the solar system on a scientifically and technically sound basis. Prospective planetary missions are identified and defined through long-range studies; their technological and fiscal feasibility is evaluated, and their scientific merit is determined through interaction with the scientific community. The strategy for future solar system exploration has been developed by the Solar System Exploration Committee (SSEC), an advisory group, which has recommended a series of "low-cost"; but scientifically important potential future missions.

The Mars Data Analysis activity continues to ensure that we capitalize on the wealth of data provided by Viking and earlier missions and that we are scientifically prepared for the next phase of Mars exploration, more specifically, the Mars Observer mission.

While continuing to support a variety of scientific investigations, the major emphasis of this program will address the origin and evolution of Martian volatiles.

The International Halley's Comet Co-Investigations and Watch is capitalizing on observing Comet Halley in 1985-1986 by supporting co-investigators on the European Space Agency's (ESA) Giotto mission, and by conducting complementary remote sensing investigations using both Earth-orbiting and ground-based facilities. The ESA Giotto mission will fly by Halley's Comet in 1986. Concurrently, an observation program called the International Halley Watch, coordinated by the United States, will conduct world-wide scientific observations of the Comet Halley. The objectives of the Watch are: (1) to coordinate scientific observations of Comet Halley through its 1985-1986 apparition; (2) to promote the use of standardized instrumentation and observing techniques; (3) to help insure that data is properly documented and archived; and (4) to receive and distribute data to participating scientists.

During FY 1987, research efforts will continue in the areas of planetary astronomy, planetary atmospheres, planetary geology/geophysics, planetary materials/geochemistry, instrument definition, Mars data analysis, and in the development of required technology to undertake future missions. Ground telescope observations will provide data complementary to that obtained from the flight missions, with emphasis on the outermost planets, comets and asteroids. A variety of efforts will be pursued to improve our understanding of planetary atmospheres, including laboratory studies of reactions in deep planetary and tenuous cometary atmospheres. Geology/geophysics research will be directed, in FY 1987, at specific problems in understanding the various processes that have shaped planetary surfaces, as well as geological analyses and a cartography effort based on the Galilean and Saturnian satellite imaging data acquired by Voyager. Analysis of lunar samples, meteorites, and extraterrestrial dust particles will be continued in FY 1987 to determine their chemical and physical properties and thereby derive their origin and evolutionary history. Instrument definition for potential future missions will also be continued in FY 1987.

The FY 1987 Halley's Comet Co-Investigations and Watch funding is required to continue support of U.S. co-investigators involved in the European Space Agency's Giotto mission who will be analyzing the data acquired from Halley's Comet flyby of Earth.

The FY 1987 funding is also required to continue operations of both the Infrared Telescope Facility and the Lunar Curatorial Facility.

6. SOLID EARTH OBSERVATIONS, \$69,100,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Shuttle/Spacelab payloads.....	\$21,600,000
Geodynamics.....	27,100,000
Research and analysis.....	20,400,000
Total.....	69,100,000

The objectives of the Solid Earth Observations Program are to understand the processes controlling the state of the land surface

and the interior of the Earth as well as the interaction of the solid Earth with the atmosphere and the oceans. The Solid Earth Observations Program is an integral part of the overall NASA Earth Science and Applications effort to increase our understanding of the planet Earth through the study of its dynamics, the physical processes which affect its habitability, and its solar-terrestrial environment.

Specific land surface objectives include determination of the terrestrial landscape including the biosphere and the hydrosphere, and understanding the changes and change mechanisms that are occurring within that landscape. Studies of the cycling of key biogeochemical elements, interactions between the biosphere and the climatic system, and the composition and evolution of crustal rock systems are essential to these objectives.

The geodynamics research objectives include determination of the movements and deformation of the Earth's crust, the processes which drive tectonic plates, the rotational dynamics of the Earth and its interactions with the atmosphere and oceans, the Earth's gravity and magnetic fields, and the interior structure and composition of the Earth. These objectives require precise measurements of crustal movements and Earth orientation over an extended period along with accurate knowledge of the variability of the Earth's geopotential fields.

The objective of the Shuttle/Spacelab payload development project is to develop, test and evaluate Earth-viewing remote sensing instruments and systems to obtain data for solid earth observations research. The Shuttle Imaging Radar, which was flown on the Shuttle in October, 1984, has demonstrated the utility of spaceborne imaging radar for geologic exploration. The Large Format Camera (LFC), required for high resolution mapping applications, was flown successfully on the Shuttle in 1984 and is presently under consideration for possible commercialization upon completion of the research and development phase. The next generation Shuttle Imaging Radar, involving use of SIR-B components and a multi-polarized, dual frequency instrument is under development for flight in the early 1990's. The imaging spectrometer and solid-state sensor research efforts will continue to focus on the development of such features as electronic scan, inherent geometric and spectral registration and programmable high spatial and spectral resolution.

SHUTTLE/SPACELAB PAYLOADS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Imaging radar program.....	\$13,000,000
Large format camera.....	200,000
Advanced spectrometer.....	8,400,000
Total.....	21,600,000

The objective of this program is to develop, test, and evaluate Earth-viewing remote sensing instruments and systems to obtain data for land remote sensing research.

Preparations are continuing for a reflight of the Large Format Camera (LFC) and the Shuttle Imaging Radar-B (SIR-B). The SIR-B will obtain a quantitative assessment of the effect of various

radar viewing geometries on the mapping of surface texture and topographic features. The SIR-B instrumentation is based on an upgraded SIR-A instrument including the addition of a variable look angle antenna, digital data handling, and increased bandwidth and resolution. Data is recorded onboard and transmitted via the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS). Following the reflight of SIR-B, use of the SIR-B components for use in building the next generation Shuttle Imaging Radar instrument will be reviewed. The SIR-C instrument will utilize multi-polarized, dual frequency sensor technology.

Advanced spectrometer technology development activities include fundamental research in remote sensing involving airborne and spaceborne imaging spectrometer instruments. The imaging spectrometer and linear array solid-state sensor research focuses on the development of such features as electronic scan, inherent geometric and spectral registration, and programmable high spatial and spectral resolution. The critical technology development and supporting research on the Shuttle Imaging Spectrometer Experiment (SISEX) and the linear array focal plane will continue.

FY 1987 funding is required for reflight of the Large Format Camera and the Shuttle Imaging Radar-B (SIR-B) plus data analysis. FY 1987 funding is also required for continued development of SIR-C technology, and for advanced spectrometer activities including the development of the Shuttle Imaging Spectrometer Experiment.

GEODYNAMICS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Crustal dynamics project.....	\$18,100,000
Laser network operations.....	8,600,000
Research and technique development.....	5,400,000
General reduction.....	-5,000,000
Total.....	27,100,000

The objective of the Geodynamics program is to understand the origin, evolution, and current state of the solid Earth by measuring the movement and deformation of the tectonic plates and by measuring its rotational dynamics and potential fields. Laser ranging, microwave interferometry and the global positioning satellites are used to determine precise position locations. The global gravity and magnetic fields are determined from satellite observation.

Measurements over the past five years have provided experimental determination of the velocities of several of the major tectonic plates. Measurements of regional deformation across the San Andreas Fault continue to indicate a relative movement of the Pacific and North American Plate of about 6 cm per year. In addition, new measurements indicate that about 4 cm of this movement is occurring in Southern California. Measurements of polar motion and changes in the length of day have been correlated, to a high degree, with variations in the angular momentum and the inertial balance of the Earth's atmosphere due to high altitude winds. In 1982 the Earth's rotation was found to have slowed by five milliseconds due to the El Nino effect. The Earth's rotational dynamics are also influenced by motions of the Earth's core and the oceans.

Models of the Earth's gravity field, derived from Laser Geodynamics Satellite (LAGEOS-1) data have provided the first evidence of gravity field variations. These variations are believed to be caused by continued relaxation of the crust following the last ice age and have confirmed estimates of the viscosity of the Earth's mantle layer. Analysis of the magnetic field, using data from Magsat has confirmed (within a few percent) the diameter of the Earth's outer core (determined by seismological measurements) and has provided new data on secular variations of the magnetic field.

In FY 1987, measurements of plate motion between North America and Europe will be continued in cooperation with NOAA and several European countries. Measurements of the motions of the Pacific Plate will also be continued in cooperation with DoD and Japan and will be extended to include China. In addition, regional crustal deformation measurements in the western North America will continue in FY 1986 in cooperation with NOAA, Canada and Mexico. Similar measurements will be initiated in Europe in cooperation with a consortium of 10 European, North African, and Mid-East countries. The Caribbean studies will be continued in FY 1987 and are expected to involve some eight countries by 1988.

LAGEOS-1 and other satellites will continue to be used in FY 1987 for studies of plate motion. NASA systems in the U.S., Pacific, South America, and Australia will be operated in cooperation with laser systems in 12 other countries. The joint LAGEOS-2 mission with Italy will be launched by the U.S. in 1987.

Theoretical studies of crustal motion, internal Earth structure and composition, and the modeling and interpretation of geopotential fields will be continued in FY 1987. In addition, system studies of a second magnetic field satellite for long-term measurements of the Earth's field, studies of geopotential research and laboratory development of room-temperature and cryogenic gravity gradiometer instrumentation will be continued in FY 1987.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Biochemical processes.....	\$4,800,000
Geological processes.....	6,400,000
Hydrologic processes.....	5,100,000
Remote sensing science.....	4,100,000
Total.....	20,400,000

The major objectives of the Solid Earth Research and Analysis Program are to characterize the physical, geological and biological state of the Earth's surface, to explore its variation with time, to understand the processes which control its state and its interactions with the atmospheric and hydrologic systems.

Existing operational and research sensor systems are used to gather data on land surface properties and their variations. Observations are also conducted using experimental systems on airborne and space-based platforms. Theoretical models are formulated and validated using these observational systems, the resulting algorithms are used in the analysis of land surface properties and processes. Observational systems are used which operate in the visible, infrared and microwave regions of the spectrum, and both active

and passive systems are used. Much of the emphasis is on quantification of changes to the land surface, whether it be from natural or anthropogenic causes.

The geologic processes program addresses the study of the evolution of the Earth's crust on a global basis with multispectral remote sensing techniques. The relative distribution of rock types, spectral properties of rocks, regional tectonics, rock weathering processes and geobotanical relationships are important research topics that are being addressed for many types of geologic environments. Multispectral sensing data analysis studies are supported by laboratory and field spectrometry and field mapping efforts to verify spectral properties and interactions.

Biochemical processes are studies through global and continental scale observation programs using operational satellite data products and analytical techniques developed for this purpose. Additionally, high spectral resolution studies are conducted using aircraft platforms and regional scale studies are conducted using the Landsat Thematic Mapper. The areal extent and temporal variability of ecosystems are investigated, and the causal mechanism sought.

In FY 1987 emphasis will be on investigations of the Earth's systems which are undergoing stress, in order to better understand the processes which control such systems. Specific regions will be identified for study, long-term observations will be initiated and data will be assembled from existing satellite data, and intensive field measurement programs will be defined. Pilot studies to validate methodologies will be conducted and global to regional scale process models will be developed and utilized for processing the data. A mixture of biomes and stress factors will be identified; initial emphasis will be on semi-arid to arid regions undergoing seasonal or multi-year drought and on forest biomes under stress from acid rain and conversion. The activities are closely associated with the International Satellite Land Surface Climatology Project (ISLSCP) and the International Global Change Program. A major field experiment will be conducted in 1987 under the auspices of ISLSCP and the World Climate Research Program.

The FY 1987 activities will also emphasize studies to determine continental rock type and erosion processes in semi-arid regions in sedimentary basins. Newly developed sensor systems such as the Advanced Visible-Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS), quad-polarization L- & C-Band imaging radar and the Thermal Visible-Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (TIMS) will be used in these investigations, and will serve as prototypes for shuttle instruments now under development and for future Space Station polar platform instruments. The thematic mapper on the operational Landsat will continue to serve as the focal instrument for multidisciplinary investigations, with particular emphasis on the tectonic structure of continental highlands.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS, \$357,900,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Upper atmosphere research and analysis.....	\$33,400,000
Atmospheric dynamics and radiation research and analysis.....	30,900,000
Oceanic processes research and analysis	20,800,000
Space physics research and analysis.....	18,000,000

Payload and instrument development.....	12,000,000
Extended mission operations.....	33,600,000
Interdisciplinary research and analysis.....	1,100,000
Tethered satellite payloads.....	1,100,000
Scatterometer.....	35,900,000
Upper atmosphere research satellite mission.....	152,200,000
Ocean topography experiment.....	19,000,000
Total.....	357,900,000

The objectives of the Environmental Observations program are to improve our understanding of the processes in the magnetosphere, atmosphere, and the oceans; to provide space observations of parameters involved in these processes; and to extend the national capabilities to predict environmental phenomena, both short and long term, and their interaction with human activities. Because many of these phenomena are global or regional, they can be most effectively, and sometimes only observed from space. NASA's programs include scientific research efforts plus the development of new technology for global and synoptic measurements. NASA's research satellites provide a unique view of the radiative, chemical, plasma acceleration, and dynamic processes occurring in the magnetosphere, atmosphere, and oceans.

To achieve these goals, a number of significant objectives have been established for the next decade. These include advancing the understanding of the upper atmosphere through the determination of the spatial and temporal distribution of ozone and select nitrogen, hydrogen, and chlorine species in the upper atmosphere and their sources in the lower atmosphere; optimizing the use of space-derived measurements in understanding large scale weather patterns; advancing our knowledge of severe storms and forecasting capabilities, ocean productivity, circulation, and air-sea interactions; improving the knowledge of seasonal climate variability leading to a long-term strategy for climate observation and prediction; and enabling a comprehensive understanding of solar terrestrial processes and a detailed determination of the physics and coupling between the solar wind, magnetosphere, ionosphere, and atmosphere.

Effective utilization of remote sensing requires a balanced set of activities including: analytical modeling and simulation; laboratory research of fundamental processes; development of instrumentation, flight of the instruments on the Space Shuttle and dedicated spacecraft; collection of in situ ancillary or validation data; and scientific analysis of data. The approach is to develop a technological capability with a strong scientific base and then to collect appropriate data, through remote and in situ means, which will address specific program objectives.

The Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite (UARS) will place a set of instruments in Earth orbit which will make comprehensive measurements of the state of the stratosphere, providing data about the Earth's upper atmosphere in spatial and temporal dimensions which are presently unattainable. Detailed definition studies of the instruments have been completed, and the design and development activities are well underway. Development of the UARS observatory will continue in FY 1987.

The Earth Radiation Budget Satellite (ERBS) was successfully launched in 1984, and data continues to be collected from the satellite. The ERBE instruments which will be flown on NOAA-G have been completed. NOAA-F was launched December 12, 1984, with a set of ERBE instrumentation; the NOAA-G launch was scheduled for March 1986. NASA is also continuing to support the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) by managing the implementation of the polar orbiting NOAA and Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES) series on a reimbursable basis.

Design and development activities are being continued in FY 1987 on a delayed basis on the NASA Scatterometer (NSCAT), which will be flown on the Navy Remote Ocean Sensing System (N-ROSS) in late 1990, to acquire global ocean data for operational and research use by both the military and civil sectors.

The Ocean Topography Experiment (TOPEX) is being proposed as a new start in FY 1987; its objective is to acquire precise observations of the surface topography of the oceans. These data, in conjunction with those from NSCAT, will enable the first determination of the wind forcing and ocean-current response of the global oceans.

The Nimbus spacecraft continues to collect unique data which is being used in the study of long term trends of the Earth's atmosphere, oceans and polar ice, and provides near real time data. Collection and analysis of Solar Mesosphere Explorer (SME) data, the only mesosphere data currently available, continues. The Dynamics Explorer spacecraft continues to collect valuable data on magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling processes. In addition, the International Sun Earth Explorer (ISEE-3) spacecraft, renamed International Cometary Explorer (ICE), has completed an exploration of the Earth's geomagnetic tail. On September 11, 1985, ICE accomplished the first encounter with a comet as it passed through the tail of Giacobini-Zinner. ICE will also provide supporting solar wind measurements for the March 1986 Halley missions. In March-May 1986, the Polar Region and Outer Magnetosphere International Study (PROMIS) will coordinate six satellites (ISEE 1, and 2, ICE, Active Magnetospheric Particle Explorer (AMPTE), Interplanetary Monitoring Platform (IMP-8), Dynamics Explorer (DE-1) and the Swedish Viking satellite to provide unique data on magnetospheric processes.

Shuttle payload and reflight activities, along with flight of opportunity instrument development efforts provide the spaceborne data necessary to conduct basic research projects as well as provide calibration, correlative, and developmental feasibility information for major free-flying spacecraft. Instrument activities include Shuttle payloads such as Atmosphere Trace Molecules Observed by Spectroscopy (ATMOS), Active Cavity Radiometer (ACR), Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR), and Space Plasma Physics flight of opportunity instruments such as those for the Japanese Geotail Spacecraft and the European Solar Heliospheric Observer (SOHO) spacecraft.

Along with the Solid Earth Observations program, the Environmental Observations activities compose an integral part of NASA's total Earth sciences and applications efforts, with emphasis on un-

derstanding the Earth as a planet, studying its dynamics, processes, habitability, and solar-terrestrial environment.

UPPER ATMOSPHERE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Upper atmospheric research.....	\$20,100,000
Stratospheric processes.....	6,900,000
Tropospheric chemistry.....	6,400,000
Total.....	33,400,000

The upper atmosphere research program is a comprehensive research and technology effort designed to investigate and monitor the phenomena of the upper atmosphere and related phenomena in the lower atmosphere. It is aimed at improving our basic scientific understanding of the global atmosphere and the methods needed to assess its susceptibility to significant chemical and physical change. The program's three major thrusts are in the areas of upper atmospheric research, stratospheric processes research, and tropospheric chemistry research.

In particular, the goal of the upper atmosphere research program is to understand the physics, chemistry and transport processes in the stratosphere on a global scale, and to assess as accurately as possible the perturbations to the atmosphere caused by man's activities. In order to accomplish this, efforts are underway to: (1) improve upper atmosphere and global troposphere models, validate them, and assess their uncertainties; (2) measure important trace chemical constituents, temperature, and radiation fields throughout the atmosphere; (3) develop sensors capable of making chemical and physical measurements of the upper atmosphere and the global troposphere both directly and remotely from space; (4) assemble and maintain the existing long-term data base of stratospheric and tropospheric ozone measurements to aid in the detection of long-timescale natural variations and manmade ozone changes; (5) determine the effects of global tropospheric chemistry on the atmosphere; (6) conduct theoretical and field studies of tropospheric/stratospheric exchange; and (7) carry out laboratory kinetics and spectroscopy investigations to support these activities.

A variety of in situ and remote sensing techniques are needed to meet the objectives of determining and understanding the distribution of ozone and other trace species in the atmosphere. Data sets from a limited number of satellites are now generally available to the scientific community, including a record of global distribution of ozone extending back over a decade, and simultaneous observations of a number of trace constituents. This data is being exploited to determine if trends in the ozone amount have been detected and to understand those processes which are directly involved with these trends.

Recent developments in our understanding of the ozone layer have revealed a possible non-linear dependence of ozone depletion on the amount of fluorocarbon released to the atmosphere. These findings place increased urgency on the need to verify the completeness and accuracy of the theoretical stratospheric models. In FY 1987, tests of the models will be continued by means of field

measurements, model calculations, and interpretation of satellite data. The development of more realistic two- and three-dimensional models will be continued. The global data sets from past and present satellites will be further analyzed in FY 1987 to aid in the understanding of large-scale atmospheric processes.

The comparison of balloon, aircraft, and ground-based measurements will be continued in FY 1987 to ensure the validity of the different techniques that have been developed and to observe chemical species in the stratosphere and troposphere to determine the exchange of gases between the lower and upper atmosphere. These balloons and aircraft measurement programs are the only way to measure many of the localized phenomena of the atmosphere; they also help to validate satellite observations. Studies of potential new instruments for use of future satellites and suborbital measurement platforms will also be conducted in FY 1987 to ensure that new technologies are put to use in improving the capability and cost efficiency of tropospheric composition and upper atmospheric measurements.

ATMOSPHERIC DYNAMICS AND RADIATION RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Global-scale atmospheric processes research and analysis.....	\$14,400,000
Mesoscale atmospheric processes research and analysis	8,200,000
Climate research and analysis	8,300,000
Total.....	30,900,000

The research and analysis activities within the Atmospheric Dynamics and Radiation program comprise a core effort which is fundamental to using space technology to solve problems in atmospheric science. The program's three main thrusts are in the areas of global-scale tropospheric processes research, mesoscale processes research and climate research.

The objectives of the global scale research program are to improve our understanding of large-scale atmospheric behavior and to develop improved capability to observe the atmosphere from space. The program involves the development of advanced remote sensing instrumentation to observe the atmosphere, the development of advanced analysis techniques to better utilize existing meteorological satellite data, and development of advanced numerical models which use satellite observations to describe the state of the atmosphere both diagnostically and predictively. Recent accomplishments include the development of techniques which more fully utilize passive multispectral data (IR and microwave) from the NOAA operational satellites to provide global maps of a number of key atmospheric and surface parameters. In addition, special attention has been devoted to developing active lidar techniques to provide detailed profiles of atmospheric temperature, pressure, and moisture data from future spaceborne platforms. Simulations of these advanced techniques indicate their increased potential in greatly improving meteorological prediction capability.

The objectives of the mesoscale processes research program are to improve our understanding of the behavior of the atmosphere on short (minutes to hours) time scales and over local to regional size

scales (severe weather, such as tornadoes and hurricanes). Since the characteristic parameters of these mesoscale processes cannot be measured directly, new techniques are under study to derive the information from other observations which can be directly measured. Such an activity requires advanced data handling and analysis techniques which rely upon man-computer interactive display and manipulation. A joint NASA-NOAA project of this type was completed and is known as the Centralized Storm Information System. In the area of remote sensor development, successful flights of instrumentation on the ER-2 aircraft to observe cloud top dynamics have been completed, and a feasibility study of a potential lightning mapper has been completed. NASA is currently working with NOAA to determine the practical value of lightning mapping from geostationary orbit and the possibility of incorporating experimental lightning mapping observations on the GOES-Next spacecraft.

The Climate Research Program seeks to develop a space capability for global observations of climate parameters which will contribute to our understanding of the processes that influence climate and its predictability. Research is focused in accordance with the National Climate Program priorities wherein NASA has the role of lead agency for solar and Earth radiation research. Future study thrusts will be aligned with programs of solar irradiance monitoring, Earth radiation budget monitoring and analysis, the global distribution and effect of cloud systems and stratospheric aerosols on the radiation budget, and on selected process studies which relate to monitoring of climate change. The past year's activities have stressed data analysis and model studies of the effects of the El Chichon volcano on climate. The first results of the data phase of the International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project (ISCCP) have been successfully archived and detailed planning for the First ISCCP Regional Experiment (FIRE) has been completed through a national project office located within NASA. Data from ISCCP and FIRE will be analyzed in conjunction with the Earth Radiation Budget Experiment (ERBE) data to improve our knowledge of cloud-radiation interactions which affect our climate. In addition, measurements of the solar irradiance will continue through the repaired Solar Maximum Mission (SMM) spacecraft, Nimbus 7 and reflights of the Active Cavity Radiometer flown on Spacelab-1.

FY 1987 funding is required to conduct aircraft flights to study the detail of flows around thunderstorms and fronts, continue comparison of models, study atmospheric scale interactions, and develop techniques to display model outputs in 3-dimensions. In FY 1987 three major interagency field experiments will significantly improve our understanding of the atmosphere for air/ocean interaction which generate crippling New England snowstorms (GALE), the physics of small strong downdrafts called microbursts which are on the scale of tornadoes (MIST), and the mechanism of regional precipitation quantification (SPACE) through space, aircraft, radar balloon, and surface-based observations. Other activities will involve continued retrieval and archiving of global International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project data sets, analysis of data from the Earth Radiation Budget Experiment and the Stratospheric Aerosol and Gas Experiment, and continued ground-based and rocket

flight support for solar irradiance monitoring. Technology development of active temperature, pressure, and moisture sounders as well as basic lidar technology development will also be continued in FY 1987.

OCEANIC PROCESSES RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Research and analysis..... \$20,800,000

The Oceanic Processes Research and Analysis (R&A) program emphasizes the development and application of spaceborne observing techniques to advance our understanding of the fundamental behavior of the oceans, as well as to assist users with the implementation of operational systems. As such, the program operates in concert with a variety of federal agencies (e.g., Navy, NOAA, NSF) and foreign countries (e.g., Canada, Europe, Japan).

The Oceanic Processes R&A program is organized into three discipline areas: (1) physical, (2) biological, and (3) polar oceanography. The spaceborne observational techniques of prime importance, and its corresponding scientific use for each area are as follows. In physical oceanography, satellite scatterometers and altimeters are used to observe surface roughness and topography, from which surface winds and ocean current response can be estimated. In biological oceanography, color scanners are used to observe chlorophyll concentration, from which primary productivity can be estimated. In polar oceanography, microwave radiometers and synthetic aperture radars are used to estimate the characteristics of sea-ice cover and the details of its motion.

The Oceanic Process R&A program is actively pursuing scientific research with other federal agencies and foreign countries for the World Climate Research Program (WCRP). Component WCRP efforts include the Tropical Ocean/Global Atmosphere (TOGA) and World Ocean Circulation Experiments (WOCE), a Global Flux Experiment (GFE), and a Program for International Polar Oceans Research (PIPOR).

In FY 1987, the physical oceanography research activities will include implementation planning for WOCE and TOGA, as well as the development of numerical models and associated data assimilation techniques for use in determining the general circulation of the oceans. In biological oceanography, the analysis of data from Nimbus-7 will be continued in order to estimate global ocean productivity, as well as to help with the conceptual design of the Global Flux Experiment. In addition, accommodation studies for potential flight of an Ocean Color Imager for the NOAA-K spacecraft will be performed. In polar oceanography, emphasis will be placed on the experimental design for the Program for International Polar Oceans Research, which is planned to involve direct reception in Alaska of SAR data from the European Space Agency's ERS-1 and from the Japanese JERS-1 spacecraft due for launch in the 1989-1991 time frame. With the transition of the Pilot Ocean Data System from a technical demonstration to a scientific support facility completed in FY 1986, coordination activities with the Office of Naval Research, NSF, and NOAA will be pursued in order to assure that appropriate computing facilities and data archives

will be available for the utilization of spaceborne observations from ocean-research missions planned within the next decade.

Advanced technology development activities will also be continued on prospective future sensors for flight aboard both the Shuttle and free-flying spacecraft.

SPACE PHYSICS RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Plasma physics SR&T and data analysis	\$12,300,000
Advanced technology development	2,100,000
Solar terrestrial theory.....	3,600,000
Total.....	18,000,000

Space physics research and analysis is a broadly structured effort to enhance our understanding of the characteristics and behavior of plasmas in the solar corona, the interplanetary medium and in the vicinity of the Earth and other planets. These studies include: the complex coupling of the atmosphere with the ionosphere and the magnetosphere; the solar wind and how it interacts with planetary magnetospheres and ionospheres; and how variations in the solar wind are coupled into the near planetary environment and neutral atmosphere. This discipline also includes the conduct of active experiments to extract information under controlled conditions, and the use of space as a laboratory for the study of parameter regimes that are unattainable on the Earth. The understanding of the plasmas in the solar system, the only naturally occurring plasmas to which we have direct access, will also enable us to refine theories regarding astrophysical plasma processes.

The major thrust of the space physics program is directed at studies of the near Earth environment, from the flow of the solar wind past the magnetosphere, to manifestations of variations of the plasma environment detectable near the surface of the Earth. Not only are these studies of great interest to the Earth sciences community, but also there are other practical components concerned with these aspects, such as ionospheric influences on communication, global circulation of the atmosphere driven by magnetospheric input, the charging of spacecraft immersed in plasma, and the behavior of antennas and their signals in the magnetosphere.

This field of research is one of relative maturity, with emphasis on multipoint, *in situ* measurements and on active perturbation experiments rather than isolated exploratory observations. For example, there are presently four spacecraft systems—the Interplanetary Monitoring Platform, the International Sun-Earth Explorer (ISEE), Dynamics Explorer, and the Active Particle Tracer Explorers (AMPTE) taking such measurements. AMPTE has carried out a program of coordinated chemical releases and plasma diagnostics to investigate solar wind plasma entry into the magnetosphere and energization as the plasma flows towards the atmosphere. The campaign called PROMIS (Polar Region and Outer Magnetosphere International Study) will take full advantage of these satellite systems during March-May 1986 when the Swedish Viking satellite contributes toward a unique opportunity for correlative measurements of the Earth's magnetosphere on a large scale. There is an

active program of sounding rocket and balloon investigations aimed principally at spatially or temporally isolated atmospheric, ionospheric or magnetospheric phenomena. Active theoretical, modeling and supporting laboratory activities are also being conducted.

The solar terrestrial theory activity continues to provide a strong basis for all of the programs in both solar physics and space plasma physics. Theoretical groups are engaged in research on virtually every aspect of the solar terrestrial problem by using both fundamental process calculations and numerical models of large scale phenomena.

During FY 1987, the space physics research and analysis activities will be continued with particular emphasis on the analysis of data obtained from the 1986 PROMIS campaign and from the International Cometary Explorer (ICE) which collected unique data in the earth's distant magnetotail before going to an encounter with the comet Giacobini-Zinner in September 1985. Definition studies will be continued during FY 1987 on such missions as the potential cooperative solar terrestrial research with the Japanese and Europeans, follow-on missions for the U.S.-Italian Tethered Satellite System, and on the chemical release investigations in support to the Combined Chemical Release and Radiation Effects Satellite (CRRES) which is being developed by the Department of Defense.

The solar terrestrial theory program will be continued during FY 1987. In addition, a comprehensive and quantitative aggregate model of solar-terrestrial interaction will continue to be developed.

PAYLOAD AND INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT (ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS)

FISCAL YEAR 1986 FUNDING LEVEL

Measurement of Air Pollution from Satellites (MAPS)	\$800,000
Atmosphere Trace Molecules Observed by Spectroscopy (ATMOS)....	2,400,000
Active Cavity Radiometer (ACR, ACRIM)	1,000,000
Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR)	2,600,000
Principal investigator instrument development and reflight program	200,000
Solar terrestrial instrument development	5,000,000
Total.....	12,000,000

The Space Transportation System offers the unique opportunity for frequent short-duration flights of instruments. The Environmental Observations program has incorporated this capability into the Shuttle/Spacelab payload development activities in these important aspects: early test, checkout and design of remote sensing instruments for long duration free-flying missions; and short-term atmospheric and environmental data gathering for basic research and analysis where long-term observations are impractical.

The Measurement of Air Pollution from Satellites (MAPS) experiment is a gas-filter correlation radiometer designed to measure the levels of tropospheric carbon monoxide and the extent of inter-hemispheric mass transport in the lower atmosphere. The instrument was flown successfully on two Shuttle flights. It is approved for four flights, one for each season of the year to provide the first observations of the global seasonal variation of carbon monoxide in

the Earth's atmosphere. Reflight of MAPS is planned on both SRL-2 (Shuttle Radar Lab) and EOM 4 (Earth Observations Mission).

The objective of the Atmosphere Trace Molecules Observed by Spectroscopy (ATMOS) experiment is to make detailed measurements of gaseous constituents (e.g., hydrogen chloride, water, ammonia, methane) in the Earth's atmosphere by using the technique of infrared absorption spectroscopy. The data will help determine the compositional structure of the upper atmosphere, including the ozone layer and its spatial variability on a global scale. The instrument was launched in 1985 on Spacelab-3; it is scheduled to be reflown on the Earth Observation Mission (EOM) series starting in 1986. The science results from the first flight of ATMOS were of exceptional value, and the basic capability of ATMOS to measure very low concentrations of trace species in the earth's atmosphere was clearly demonstrated.

In response to an Announcement of Opportunity, a number of principal investigator class instruments were selected for development. Payloads currently under development include the Active Cavity Radiometer-1 (ACR-1) which is designed to aid in the study of the Earth's climate and the physical behavior of the Sun. Reflights of ACR-1 on future EOM flights are planned. Other experiments have also been selected for reflight, including some instruments which were flown on the Shuttle orbital flight tests, Spacelab 1 and Spacelab 2.

Solar-terrestrial instrument development activities will provide state-of-the-art instrumentation for flight opportunities on international spacecraft and various U.S. spacecraft of opportunity including those of other U.S. agencies and the Space Shuttle. The emphasis is on developing scientific instruments that have been conceived through the Space Plasma and Solar Physics Research and Analysis programs and through the Sounding Rocket program. The development and selection of opportunities will be coordinated and focused to answer questions identified in the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Solar and Space Physics report on Priorities in Solar-System Space Physics. Most of the instruments developed through this program will provide a U.S. contribution to an international thrust in Solar-Terrestrial research in the 1989-1995 timeframe.

Discussions are continuing with other U.S. agencies—the USAF Air Weather Service, the DOD Space Test Program (STP) and NOAA—about joint missions to characterize solar activity, the solar wind and the reaction of the earth's environment as source measurements.

FY 1987 funds will be used to support the Measurement of Air Pollution from Satellites (MAPS) science team activities including data reduction, refurbishment for reflight and upgrading of the ground service equipment.

The initial flight of the Atmosphere Trace Molecules Observed by Spectroscopy (ATMOS) instrument was completed in 1985, with greater than expected science results. The FY 1987 funding is required to support the reflights of ATMOS which includes continued science team activities, data processing and analysis, post- and pre-flight calibration and limited refurbishments.

FY 1987 funding is also required to continue the Active Cavity Radiometer (ACR) data processing, science team activities, and refurbishment for reflight on future Shuttle EOM flights, and development of a free-flight version of ACR. The principal investigator instrument development and reflight program will be continued with research efforts concentrated on atmospheric chemistry, solar intensity and variability, and upper atmospheric winds.

Development activities will continue on the international (U.S. and French) Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) instrumentation following completion of conceptual definition, breadboard laboratory activities, and preliminary design reviews. In this advanced state-of-the-technology program, both NASA and the French are supplying science knowledge and hardware to demonstrate first-time detail measurements of the atmosphere to aid in forecasting.

In FY 1987, Solar Terrestrial Instrument Development will begin with increased efforts focusing on continued activities with the Japanese Institute for Space and Astronautical Sciences (ISAS) for a mission to explore the earth's geotail. While ISAS will provide the Geotail Spacecraft and the majority of the instruments, NASA will provide instruments requiring unique capabilities to measure the hot, low density plasmas, energetic plasmas, low intensity waves and weak magnetic fields in the deep magnetic tail. In addition, the European Space Agency (ESA) and NASA will continue planning a joint solar-terrestrial research effort to make detailed measurements of solar variability and solar oscillations, the origin and flow of the solar wind, the interaction of the solar wind with the terrestrial magnetosphere, and the resultant space plasma micro-processes. ESA will provide the SOHO and CLUSTER satellites, and the majority of the instruments. NASA will provide instruments for solar oscillations and solar corona measurements and several space plasma instruments that are unique in their capabilities and performance.

EXTENDED MISSION OPERATIONS (ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS)

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Operations for the extended mission of:	
Nimbus 7.....	\$5,000,000
Solar mesosphere explorer (SME).....	900,000
Correlative measurement/solar backscatter ultraviolet instrument.....	3,900,000
Earth radiation budget experiment extended operations.....	8,900,000
Active magnetospheric particle tracer explorer extended operations.....	3,000,000
International sun-earth explorers.....	4,600,000
Interplanetary monitoring platform.....	700,000
Dynamics explorer extended operations.....	6,600,000
Total.....	33,600,000

The objectives of the extended mission operations is to provide for the operations, data processing, validation and data analysis of missions which have completed basic operations funded by approved project support.

Launched in 1978, the Nimbus-7 spacecraft continues to provide significant quantities of both atmosphere and solid earth global data for multi-discipline investigations and applications. These in-

clude atmospheric dynamics and chemistry resulting in global ozone measurements that are helping to understand the complicated heat exchanges of the atmospheric-ocean system, and, for the first time, global ocean data and sea ice concentration as well as properties of both polar caps. NASA supplies this unique sea ice concentration data in near real-time to the joint U.S. Navy-NOAA Ice Center. The ocean color measurements provide the only data on open ocean and coastal areas chlorophyll concentration, which relates to abundance of phytoplankton, the basic element of the ocean food chain. Current studies of complete ocean basins are expanding the understanding of global productivity. Nimbus-7 operations and data reduction/validation activities will continue in FY 1987 to support the strong demand for data.

The Solar Mesosphere Explorer (SME), launched in October 1981, is providing major input to our overall atmospheric parameter data base. SME is producing simultaneous measurements needed to understand the complex chemical processes taking place in the mesosphere, including data measurements of ozone, atomic oxygen, nitric oxide and temperature. Data results indicate greater short-term variations and magnitude than was expected of many of the mesospheric properties. A ground truth program to aid in the validation of the SME data is also being undertaken. SME is providing excellent data on the effect of volcanoes on the Earth's atmosphere.

Solar terrestrial research activities rely on data received from the International Sun-Earth Explorers, the Interplanetary Monitoring Platform (IMP), and the Dynamics Explorers which are still operational. Recent analysis of DE-1 data have shown coupling of plasma and mesospheric chemistry. IMP continues to provide the only available source of solar wind input measurements to the Earth. The combined measurements of ISEE-1 and -2 in the same eccentric orbit continue to provide important data to study the structure and motions of the essential magnetospheric boundaries, bow shock, magnetopause, plasma pause and sheet. ISEE-3 made important first time measurements of solar wind-magnetosphere interaction in the Earth's distant geotail. The ISEE-3 spacecraft, renamed the International Cometary Explorer (ICE), accomplished a successful encounter with Comet Giacobini-Zinner in 1985. ICE will also provide complementary solar wind measurements upstream of Comet Halley in late 1985 and early 1986.

FY 1987 funding is required to support continuing mission operations and data analysis activities for the International Sun-Earth Explorers, the Interplanetary Monitoring Platform and the Dynamics Explorers. Extended operations support of the Active Magnetospheric Particle Tracer Explorer, which was launched in 1984, will be continued in FY 1987. Operation of the Nimbus and SME satellites and processing of the collected data will be continued as will activities to provide ground truth for a NASA-developed ozone instrument to be flown on a NOAA meteorological satellite. The SME and Nimbus satellites continue to produce extremely valuable data on ozone concentrations which will be used to estimate the occurrence of natural and man-made variations, sea surface temperatures, aerosol measurements, and ocean productivity. Correlative ground truth activities will also be continued in FY 1987; these in-

situ observations are needed to verify the quality of remote observations and improve our ability to interpret them.

In addition, FY 1987 funding is required for the operating ERBE instruments, payloads, and data set processing and analysis that will occur as the third set of instruments is launched on NOAA-G.

INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Interdisciplinary research and analysis \$1,100,000

Interdisciplinary research activities need to be conducted to quantitatively characterize the Earth's chemical, physical, and biological processes on the land, along with the interactions between the land, the oceans, and atmosphere, which are of particular importance in assessing the impact of these phenomena on global, physical, and biological processes. Such research is essential to investigating and assessing long-term physical, chemical, and biological trends and changes in the Earth's environment. Included in the program activities are joint efforts from a variety of disciplines, including atmospheric science, climatology, biological science, geochemistry, and oceanography.

In FY 1987, interdisciplinary studies will be continued with emphasis on integrating discipline-specific research activities of Oceanic Processes, Atmospheric Dynamics and Radiation, Upper Atmosphere/Troposphere Chemistry, and Land Processes into a unified program which will help increase our understanding of critical global processes. Emphasis will be placed on specific pilot studies such as those understanding the biogeochemical processes controlling the concentration of atmospheric methane, characterizing changes in properties of the land surface and their effect on climate, and understanding the role of the oceans in the global carbon cycle.

TETHERED SATELLITE PAYLOADS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Tethered satellite payloads \$1,000,000

The Tethered Satellite System (TSS) will provide a facility for conducting experiments weighing 500 kg or less from distances of 100 km above or below the Space Shuttle. The TSS will allow unique science to be undertaken such as observations of atmospheric processes occurring within the lower thermosphere (below 180 km altitude), observations of crustal geomagnetic phenomena, and direct observation of magnetospheric-ionospheric-atmospheric coupling processes in the 125-180 kilometer region. In addition, the satellite, coupled to the conducting tether, can generate large amplitude hydromagnetic waves and electrodynamic waves in the local space plasma, thus enabling active space plasma and magnetospheric physics experiments to be performed. The objective of the initial TSS mission is to verify the controlled deployment, retrieval and on-station stabilization of the satellite tethered from the orbiter, and to carry out scientific research using a conducting tether extended 20 km above the orbiter. NASA is providing the scientific payloads for the initial flight of the TSS.

The TSS is an international cooperative project with the Italian government. The United States is developing the tether deployment and retrieval system, is responsible for overall project management and system integration, for development and integration of the instruments, and flight on the Shuttle. Italy is developing the satellite and is responsible for development and integration of European investigations. An Announcement of Opportunity for investigations was issued in April 1984. Selection of investigators was completed in late 1985 and instrument design will be initiated in early 1986.

Some program delays are currently being encountered by the Italians in the development of the satellite, and the launch schedule is being reevaluated.

The FY 1987 funding is required for final preparations and data analysis activities associated with the scientific instruments on the Tethered Satellite System.

SCATTEROMETER

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Scatterometer \$35,900,000

The purpose of the Navy Remote Ocean Sensing System (N-ROSS) is to acquire global ocean data for operational and research usage by both the military and civil sectors. A Scatterometer sensor is required to meet the objectives of this mission. NASA will provide the Scatterometer sensor and the Department of Defense will provide the N-ROSS spacecraft and launch services for a launch in late 1990.

The Scatterometer will provide accurate, global measurements of ocean surface winds which will be useful for both oceanography and meteorology. In addition to satisfying Navy operational requirements for providing wind field data, Scatterometer data will permit the first global study of the influence of winds on ocean circulation, provide data on the effects of the oceans on the atmosphere, and provide improved marine forecasting (winds and waves). Flight of the N-ROSS in late-1990 will provide an overlap of data gathering with the World Ocean Circulation Experiment and Tropical Ocean-Global Atmospheres Experiment planned by the international oceanographic community.

The feasibility of using the Scatterometer technique from space to accurately measure winds was demonstrated by Seasat in 1978. Definition studies conducted by NASA during FY 1983 and early FY 1984 resulted in the determination that the performance requirements as stated jointly by the research community and the Navy could be satisfied by utilizing system design concepts similar to those used on the Seasat Scatterometer. The major improvements include the addition of two antennas for improved wind direction determination and the addition of digital filtering to compensate for earth rotational effects. In FY 1985, the design and development activities were initiated, not only on the Scatterometer instrument, but also on the ground data processor which will utilize research quality algorithms to process the Scatterometer raw data into geophysical products for utilization by the oceanographic and meteorological research communities. An Announcement of

Opportunity (AO) for specific research investigations using Scatterometer data was released in FY 1985. Contracts were awarded for the antennas and travelling wave tubes. In FY 1986, a Preliminary Design Review will be conducted and the AO selection process will be completed.

In FY 1987, design and development of the Scatterometer will be continued leading to the scheduled launch in late 1990. In particular, the antenna and travelling wave tube fabrication will be continued, fabrication of the radio frequency subsystem will be initiated, procurement of a ground based computer system will be undertaken, and a critical design review will be completed.

UPPER ATMOSPHERE RESEARCH SATELLITE MISSION

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spacecraft.....	\$99,500,000
Experiments.....	52,700,000
Total.....	152,200,000

The Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS) program is the next logical step in conducting a comprehensive program of research, technology development and monitoring of the upper atmosphere aimed at improving basic scientific understanding. This mission is essential for understanding the key radiative, chemical and dynamical processes which couple together to control the composition and structure of the stratosphere. The UARS mission will provide the first integrated global measurements of: ozone concentration; chemical species that affect ozone; energy inputs; temperature; and winds in the stratosphere and mesosphere. These measurements will complement the measurements of ozone and of atmospheric parameters affecting ozone that were made on Nimbus and SAGE. The UARS program is a critical element in overall stratospheric research and monitoring efforts; it will provide the first full data set on stratospheric composition and dynamics which will be required when very difficult decisions must be made in the future regarding production of chlorofluorocarbons. The UARS mission will also contribute to the assessment of the impact of stratospheric changes on our climate and will provide the data needed for a full understanding of the stratosphere. These understandings are essential for subsequent design and implementation of a long-term stratospheric monitoring activity.

A final selection of ten experiments has been made, including infrared and microwave limb sounders which require advances in cryogenics, solid-state devices and microwave antennas beyond earlier capabilities. The instrument design and development activities are underway. A Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet (SBUV) instrument will be modified to fly on the Shuttle during the UARS mission and to provide correlative data. In addition, development of the central ground data handling facility, which will permit near-realtime interactive utilization of data by the twenty-one design and theoretical investigator teams, is underway.

The FY 1987 funds are required for continuation of the development activities on the ten UARS instruments including flight hardware fabrication, instrument assembly and environmental testing

leading to instrument delivery to the spacecraft in 1988. In addition, the spacecraft design and development activities will be continued in FY 1987 leading to the observatory critical design review in the latter half of FY 1987 and the initiation of flight hardware fabrication.

The ground data handling facility will enable a higher level of interaction among experimenters and theoreticians than has existed with past programs. Implementation of this concept requires that the system be developed on a timely parallel path with the flight hardware so that individual experiment data processing subsystems, including algorithms and the interactive data base, provide maximum interaction and effectiveness in the design and development phase of the program and are fully verified at launch time. In order to achieve this, FY 1987 funding is required to continue design and development of the ground data handling facility including: hardware delivery and checkout, software preliminary and critical design reviews, science team support and science algorithm development.

OCEAN TOPOGRAPHY EXPERIMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Ocean topography experiment (TOPEX).....	\$19,000,000
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The goal of the Ocean Topography Experiment (TOPEX) is to utilize satellite radar altimetry to measure the surface topography of the global oceans over a period of three years with sufficient accuracy and precision to significantly enhance our understanding of the oceans' general circulation and its mesoscale variability. The capability of satellite altimetry to address this goal was demonstrated in 1978 by NASA's highly successful Seasat program. Such information is needed to better understand how the atmosphere drives the circulation of the oceans, how the oceans in turn influence the atmosphere and ultimately, the role of the oceans in climate.

Current plans call for NASA and the French Space Agency (CNES) to collaborate on TOPEX in order to more fully exploit the scientific value of the data. In exchange for this scientific collaboration and the flight of a French altimeter and tracking system, CNES will launch TOPEX in mid-1991 using Ariane. TOPEX is also being planned in concert with the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), a major international oceanographic field program being planned under the auspices of the World Climate Research Program (WCRP). WOCE will combine satellite observations from TOPEX with traditional in situ observations to enable the first comprehensive determination of the three-dimensional current structure of the global oceans. When further combined with ocean surface winds from the NASA Scatterometer (NSCAT) planned for flight on the U.S. Navy Remote Ocean Sensing System (N-ROSS) in late 1990, unique measurements of the oceans' driving force (winds) and the resulting ocean response (topography) will have been obtained.

During FY 1986, a Request for Proposals (RFP) to select a single satellite contractor and an Announcement of Opportunity to select a Science Working Team are planned to be issued. Once these se-

lections have been made, NASA will be in a position to initiate full scale development of TOPEX, thus permitting a May 1991 launch. The resulting high degree of overlap with N-ROSS and WOCE will permit a truly unique set of coordinated spaceborne and in situ observations to be obtained.

In FY 1987 detailed design work in all areas of the project—satellite, sensors, ground data system, etc.—will be focused on preparing for a Critical Design Review (CDR) in early FY 1988 such that hardware fabrication can be initiated.

8. MATERIALS PROCESSING IN SPACE, \$40,900,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Research and analysis.....	\$11,400,000
Materials experiment operations.....	29,500,000
Total.....	40,900,000

The Materials Processing in Space program emphasizes the science and technology of processing materials to understand constraints imposed by gravitational forces and the unique capabilities made possible by controlling these processes in the space environment. Ground-based research, technology development, and payload definition activities in FY 1986 are being concentrated on six major processing areas: metals and alloys, electronic materials, glass and ceramics, biotechnology, combustion, and fluid dynamics and transport phenomena. These activities will provide the scientific basis for future space applications of materials processing technology as well as provide a better understanding of how these processes occur on the ground. Definition studies will be performed for Shuttle experiment candidates in areas such as containerless experiments, combustion science, solidification and crystal growth, and blood storage. Also included are maintenance of capabilities for experimentation in drop tubes, towers, and aircraft. Studies and science support for Joint Endeavor and Technical Exchange Agreements are included in this program.

Materials Experiment Operations is a consolidation of ongoing activities which provide a range of experimental capabilities for all scientific and commercial participants in the Microgravity Science and Applications program. These include Shuttle mid-deck experiments, the Materials Experiment Assembly and the Materials Science Laboratory, which is carried in the orbiter bay. These capabilities will enable users to develop different experiments in a cost-effective manner and allow a better understanding of the technical risks associated with experiment concepts before attempting to develop more complex hardware. In addition, reflight of investigations on Shuttle/Spacelab missions and the mid-deck is provided for in Materials Experiment Operations.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (MATERIALS PROCESSING)

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Ground-based investigations, analysis and studies	\$11,400,000
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The research and analysis activity provides the scientific foundation for all current and future projects in the Microgravity Science and Applications program. Emphasis is placed on ground-based re-

search which is expected to evolve into space investigations with potential for future applications. This activity also supports technology development for future ground and space capabilities, and commercialization activities leading toward privately-funded space enterprises. Most research projects are initiated as a result of proposals from the scientific community which have been extensively reviewed by peer groups prior to selection. The FY 1986 funding is being used to support ongoing research in infrared detector materials, spherical shell technology, floating zone crystal growth, separation and synthesis of biological materials, fluid flow effects in materials processing, combustion science, and containerless processing techniques. Coordinated activities with the NASA Office of Commercial Programs will continue with studies of institutional arrangements associated with joint NASA/industry ventures, information activities directed toward industry involvement in microgravity science and applications projects, and early negotiations and continuing technical support with companies interested in undertaking joint space endeavors with NASA.

Ground-based research and analysis will be continued in FY 1987 in the areas of metals and alloys, electronic materials, glass and ceramics, biotechnology, combustion, and fluid dynamics and transport phenomena. Research will be conducted to define the role of gravity-driven influences in generic processing methods. Effort will continue at the centers for bioprocessing research located at the University of Arizona and the University City Science Center in Philadelphia, PA as well as the Microgravity Materials Science Lab at the Lewis Research Center.

MATERIALS EXPERIMENT OPERATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Materials experiment operations.....	\$29,500,000
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The materials experiment operations program provides a wide range of opportunities for scientific and commercial experiments in microgravity science and applications. Development of Shuttle mid-deck and cargo bay experiments are supported under this activity. Preliminary data analysis on Shuttle experiments already flown has shown promising results.

FY 1987 funding is required to continue basic and applied research activities using mid-deck and cargo bay experiments leading to several flights over the next few years. Investigations will be conducted in glasses, electronic materials, biotechnology, metals and alloys, and combustion. Development will begin on a number of Physics and Chemistry Experiments (PACE) as well as continued development of several pieces of advanced equipment in the areas of electronic crystal growth, biotechnology, metallic casting, and particle combustion.

9. COMMUNICATIONS, \$114,500,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Research and analysis.....	\$14,000,000
Search and rescue.....	1,000,000
Technical consultation and support studies	3,200,000
Experiment coordination and operations support.....	1,300,000

Advanced communications technology satellite program.....	95,000,000
Total.....	114,500,000

The Communications Research and Analysis program continues to provide development of component and device technology required by NASA, other government agencies, and U.S. industry for advanced communications satellite systems. Special emphasis is being given to pursuing technologies with high potential for improving spectrum utilization, satellite switching, and intersatellite link technologies, since these technologies are the key to future growth of the communication satellite and terminal markets. In addition, the mobile communications technology program will continue to address the development of critical enabling technologies needed to insure growth of a commercial mobile satellite service in the U.S. This effort, in cooperation with U.S. industry, Canada, and other government agencies, will help implement a first generation commercial system at the end of the decade.

The Search and Rescue program is an international cooperative program that demonstrates the use of satellite technology to detect and locate aircraft or vessels in distress. The United States, Canada, France, and the Soviet Union developed the system, in which Norway, the United Kingdom, and Sweden also participate. A four satellite system is now in service (two U.S. and two U.S.S.R. satellites) and has been credited with saving over 500 lives in numerous worldwide incidents. The list continues to grow weekly. The resources requested reflect the fact that the primary responsibility for this program has been transferred to NOAA.

The technical consultation and support program will continue to provide for studies of radio interference, propagation and special systems required for the growth of existing satellite services and the extension of new satellite applications. Support to the Department of State, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and other Agencies in the development of frequency and orbit sharing techniques and strategies for upcoming World Administrative Radio Conferences (WARC's) is continuing.

The experiment coordination and operations support program assists other federal agencies and public sector organizations in the development of experimental satellite communications for emergency, disaster and public service applications. Operation of the Applications Technology Satellite (ATS) 3 is continuing through contracts with the University of Miami.

The objective of the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) program is to prove the feasibility of certain advanced communications satellite technologies through a flight test program. These technologies, including a multibeam antenna, baseband processor, RF matrix switch, traveling wave tube amplifier, and low noise receiver, will be applicable to a wide range of communications systems in the 1990's. Funding in 1987 will be used to continue development work.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (COMMUNICATIONS)

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Research and analysis.....	\$14,000,000
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The Communications Research and Analysis program emphasizes the development of high-risk technology required to maintain U.S. preeminence in the international satellite communications market, to enable new and innovative public services, and to meet the communications needs of NASA and of other government agencies. This program focuses on the "interconnectivity technologies" of on-board switching, intersatellite links, and antennas, as well as the conventional RF technologies. Advanced studies are performed to determine the future satellite communications needs of the country, and to define the technology required to meet those needs. The technology is developed and tested through an advanced proof-of-concept (POC) program. The POC devices and components are then integrated into a multiple terminal, satellite communications network in a laboratory where they undergo comprehensive evaluation.

In 1986, work is continuing on intersatellite laser link technology. This advanced technology has the potential to significantly improve intersatellite communications by allowing high data rate transmission in the Space Station era. Technology development is also underway in the area of monolithic microwave integrated circuits (MMIC), which have significant potential for applications in multipoint spacecraft matrix switches, low noise receivers, and multibeam antenna arrays and beamforming networks. A number of industry studies are being sponsored to assess new areas of communications technologies required for the 1990's.

The mobile communications technologies activity is aimed at accelerating the introduction of a commercial mobile satellite service in the U.S., and developing power, bandwidth and orbital-slot efficient ground segment technology and networking techniques needed to insure its growth. An innovative cooperative agreement between NASA and industry was signed in FY 1985 as the basis for this effort. In early FY 1986, our technology development program received support of the industry at a major government/industry briefing. We are continuing to work with other government agencies to define an experimental test program aimed at emergency response and public service applications.

In FY 1986, development efforts on ground segment technology is continuing. Definition of low cost, high gain rooftop vehicle antennas that can at least double the number of orbital slots available has been completed and development of engineering hardware models is underway. Design is continuing on terminal and networking techniques that will result in power/bandwidth efficient voice transmissions (approximately six times greater than the new cellular terrestrial technology) and information (voice plus data) throughput increases. NASA will continue to work with the private sector and other government agencies to define a field test planned for late 1986. To achieve this, and to foster cooperation during the experimental phase, seven Memoranda of Understanding have been signed. These represent almost 30 government agencies.

During FY 1987, advanced studies and selected technology development will be continued in the focussed high risk areas of satellite switching, RF (radio frequency) systems, intersatellite links and mobile communications. Work in these technology areas will support U.S. industry, NASA, and other government agencies and address national economic and security interests.

FY 1987 mobile communications technology activity will focus on field tests of advanced concepts in an operational-like environment. These initial tests, which will involve NASA, other agencies, U.S. industry, and Canada, are a critical first step in tying together the advanced technology elements under development for a future mobile satellite communications experiment.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Search and rescue.....	\$1,000,000
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The Search and Rescue program, developed by NASA and its international partners, has demonstrated the feasibility of using satellites to significantly improve the ability to detect and locate general aviation aircraft and marine vessels during emergencies. The Search and Rescue satellite systems has met all specifications and was declared operational in July 1985. The system has received world-wide acclaim and has been credited with saving over 500 lives to date. In addition, the system is demonstrating the potential to save millions of dollars annually in search logistics costs.

In FY 1986, work is continuing to improve system software efficiency, develop low-cost 406 MHz hardware, and initiate development techniques that will enhance the ability of the system to quickly locate those in distress.

In FY 1987, an experiment will be undertaken to evaluate the use of geostationary satellites for instant alerting of search and rescue forces. Work will also continue on the development and tests of other technologies with the potential to further enhance capabilities for effective search and rescue.

TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AND SUPPORT STUDIES

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Technical consultation and support studies.....	\$3,200,000
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Technical consultation and support studies provide the technical basis for regulatory and policy development to assure the orderly growth of existing and new satellite services. Unique analytical tools are developed and used to solve problems of inter- and intra-satellite/terrestrial system interference. Emphasis is placed on orbit and spectrum utilization studies, which include the development of frequency and orbit sharing techniques and strategies, design standards, and the determination of the effect of propagation phenomena and man-made noise on performance, design, and efficient use of the geostationary satellite orbit and the radio spectrum.

NASA studies and participation in the Space World Administrative Radio Conference (SWARC) in the summer of 1985 contributed to the successful outcome of the conference. Propagation measure-

ments, carried out during FY 1985 and FY 1986 with balloons, drone aircraft, and helicopters, are providing new insight to industry on the effects of trees and foliage on mobile satellite communications. NASA continues to respond to and support the rulemaking by the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) to establish a commercial and land mobile satellite service. The rulemaking, anticipated for early 1986, is expected to result in a new multibillion dollar industry with both domestic and foreign markets and a commercial service owned and operated by the private sector by the late 1980's.

During FY 1987, studies and analyses will be performed to support preparations for the second session of the SWARC which is scheduled to be held in Geneva in 1988. Plans will be developed for the fixed-satellite service at that time and proper preparation is critical to U.S. objectives for maintaining flexibility in orbiting and operating communications satellites. NASA will complete preparations for and will participate in the 1987 SWARC on mobile communications services. Studies will continue for the purposes of identifying techniques to increase the efficient use of the limited orbit/spectrum resources and to understand and alleviate the adverse effects of propagation phenomena on space communications.

EXPERIMENT COORDINATION AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Experiment coordination and operations support.....	\$1,300,000
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The objective of this program is to support and document a wide range of user experiments and demonstrations in the application of satellite communications. Past experiments on experimental satellites such as the Applications Technology Satellite (ATS) series and the Communications Technology Satellite (CTS), have been successfully providing users with the experience necessary for making informed decisions regarding their communications functions. NASA's stimulus in encouraging use of these unique facilities has led to wider application of commercial satellites, which can better meet the needs of potential users.

ATS-1, a 19-year old experimental satellite that provided humanitarian telecommunications service to 23 Pacific island nations for the past 14 years was shut down when it would no longer respond to station-keeping commands. NASA is currently assessing replacement options. The remaining ATS satellite, ATS-3, will continue to provide two-way voice and data transmission for a number of experiments being conducted in North America, the Antarctic, and the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, in support of the National Science Foundation, the Department of the Navy, the Department of Commerce, a number of universities, and private industry. It continues to be an important link for emergency communications in the western hemisphere as was demonstrated during the recent Mexico City earthquake and Columbia volcanic eruption.

In FY 1987, operational support for ATS-3 will continue; NASA will maintain approval and policy control of the ATS program. NASA will continue planning support for educational, scientific, and public service communications experiments for organizations within the western hemisphere, and will support similar experi-

mental activities of Pacific basin organizations within the footprint of the ATS-3 coverage. Efforts in support of a replacement system for ATS-1 will continue with low-cost, prototype ground terminal development, analyses of viable alternative satellite systems, and verification systems tests.

ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Advanced communications technology satellite program..... \$95,000,000

The objective of the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) program is to prove the feasibility of certain advanced communications satellite technologies through a flight test program. The specific technologies to be validated include: (a) the use of multiple fixed and scanning spot antenna beams; (b) frequency reuse; (c) beam interconnectivity at both intermediate frequencies and at baseband; (d) advanced system network concepts; and (e) dynamic rain-compensation techniques. These technologies will be applicable to a wide range of communications systems in the 1990's.

The ACTS spacecraft will be launched from the Shuttle into geostationary orbit. The spacecraft will consist of a commercial communications bus and a multibeam communications package, including a multibeam antenna, baseband processor, RF matrix switch, traveling wave tube amplifier, and low noise receiver. The ground segment will consist of a NASA ground station and a master control station. Following launch and checkout, a two-year program of user-funded experiments will be initiated, during which time ACTS system technologies will be tested, evaluated, and validated. Over 40 organizations, including DOD, have requested consideration for experiment opportunities on ACTS to date.

FY 1987 funding will continue design and development of the spacecraft bus, the communications electronics package, the baseband processor, the multibeam antenna, and the development of the NASA ground station and the software needed for the master control station.

10. INFORMATION SYSTEMS, \$18,200,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Data systems.....	\$9,300,000
Information systems.....	11,900,000
General reduction.....	-3,000,000
Total.....	18,200,000

The objectives of the Information Systems program are to: develop and demonstrate advanced capabilities of managing, distributing, and processing data and information; implement information system standards and provide common software in order to lower data system costs; and develop the basis for data services to provide improved access to, and rapid delivery of, space data and advanced data systems in support of the Nation's satellite programs and space science and applications projects.

This program provides for timely development of data system capabilities to meet the needs of flight missions and major space science and applications programs. The early demonstration of capa-

bilities has a high potential for reducing ground data system development risks and for providing timely delivery of data to researchers.

The FY 1987 Information Systems funding is required to provide support for space science and applications programs. Funds are required to continue development of planetary, earth resources, and astrophysics data systems projects which are being implemented at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the Goddard Space Flight Center, and participating academic institutions; to continue implementation of on-line data directories and catalogs; to operate the large-scale computers in the Space and Earth Sciences Computing Center (SESCC) and the archives at the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC) both facilities located at the Goddard Space Flight Center; to develop common software to support ongoing research in the space and earth sciences; and to continue development of data management and data archiving to support flight projects, discipline program offices, and other NASA program offices. The FY 1987 funding levels will also provide the university/research community with improved access to NASA computational facilities and data archives by expanding network communications links, by increasing online data storage capacities, and by developing standards for data and protocols.

11. TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION, \$13,300,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Technology dissemination.....	\$7,600,000
Technology applications.....	5,700,000
Total.....	13,300,000

The objective of the NASA Technology Utilization Program is to enhance the national economy and industrial productivity through a series of interactive processes and mechanisms designed to transfer aerospace technology evolving from NASA's R&D programs to non-aerospace sectors of the U.S. economy. Almost every part of U.S. industry is touched by the transfer process, especially in such areas as automation, electronics, materials, and productivity. In the public sector, medicine, rehabilitation, transportation, and safety are but a few of the areas receiving benefits. The specific objectives of the programs are:

- accelerate application and use of aeronautics and space technology by the U.S. private sector;
- facilitate multiple secondary uses and application of NASA technology by the public and private sectors and academia;
- continue to improve NASA's technology transfer process; and
- promote applications of NASA's expertise and capabilities to non-aerospace needs of the Nation.

NASA Tech Briefs is the Agency's principal technology announcement publication designed to promote and encourage the effective secondary use of new aerospace advancements. Conversion of *NASA Tech Briefs* to a commercially viable, private sector publication was accomplished on schedule with the first commercial issue released in February 1985. A subsequent agreement was reached with the private sector publisher and the Joint Committee on Printing in December 1985 for continuation of a commercial

version of the *NASA Tech Briefs* journal for the next five years. This commercialization effort (a) allows the continued free distribution of this quarterly journal to current subscribers (100,000 scientists, engineers and business representatives in U.S. industry), and (b) provides for circulation growth to meet the demand throughout industry, which is estimated at two to three times the present readership.

Thousands of U.S. industrial firms are being provided computerized access to NASA information through the NASA-sponsored dissemination center network. Technology transfer services growing out of this information access have focused a wide array of technologies on technological problems specified by industrial clients. These firms, especially those in the industrial manufacturing and research sectors, have found dissemination center information and technology transfer services to be beneficial in the development of new or improved products or processes. COSMIC, the NASA-supported center for computerized software dissemination, realized significant growth in sales and lease of NASA-developed computer programs for industrial use. Overall, the entire predominantly university-based dissemination network received approximately \$7 million from industry last year for information products and technology transfer services, underscoring the continued interest and importance which this activity has throughout industry.

In applications engineering, emphasis during 1986 continues to be concentrated on developing new opportunities in automation, electronics and materials technology, and solidifying ongoing projects and studies in the allied medical fields (bioengineering and rehabilitation). The development of the Programmable Implantable Medication System was accelerated as Siemens Industries purchased Pacesetter, Inc. and the FDA approved human trials for morphine and insulin. During the same period INTEC, the manufacturer of the implantable defibrillator, was purchased by Cardiac Pacers, Inc. (CPI). The FDA has given CPI the authority to commercialize this life saving device. CPI is committed to accelerate the marketing of the device and development of the next generation of defibrillators. There are over 800 of these devices currently implanted in humans. In the automation, electronics and materials area, three new projects in materials technology were started at the Lewis Research Center. Each project has a major manufacturer involved. Two feasibility studies in electronics and automation were successfully completed and the next phase of engineering development initiated. Additionally, a materials project designed to measure residual stress in steel components without having a calibration standard was transferred to the U.S. industry. The National Space Technology Laboratories aquaculture treatment techniques to convert raw sewage to drinking water is all but complete as a pilot project with Federal and state support in the city of San Diego, California. The Library of Congress and NASA jointly agreed on preliminary specifications for a book deacidification facility at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

TECHNOLOGY DISSEMINATION

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Technology dissemination	\$7,600,000
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In FY 1987, NASA will continue to enhance, restructure, and refine NASA technology dissemination systems capabilities and techniques to heighten relevance and potential applicability of available technologies for industrial user needs, and provide technical information and technology transfer services to expand user markets in the U.S. Technology dissemination efforts will be coupled with activities, where possible, of state-supported economic and industrial development programs to serve broader industrial markets nationwide, with particular emphasis on small and medium size manufacturing and high technology business firms. Enhancements in the NASA dissemination system will continue by expanding the use of remote interactive and high speed data base search methods. Moreover, selected computer interface improvements will be explored. Increased use of telecommunications will also be pursued to provide rapid and effective delivery of technologies to meet the critical needs of U.S. industrial firms engaged in a wide range of scientific, engineering, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits. Industrial profile analyses will continue to be conducted. Market planning strategies will be pursued for emerging aerospace technologies, thus enhancing NASA's ability to accelerate the flow of research and development results to—and their effective use in—the U.S. industrial marketplace. Additionally, special emphasis will be placed on providing broader coordination and support to NASA's Industrial Application Center network through access to NASA laboratory expertise engaged in ongoing research and development activities that have a direct bearing on the nonaerospace industrial sector's technology needs. These coordination and support activities will include an expansion of the NASA Technology Counselor network as well as establishment of a Technology Transfer Institute. This effort will enhance the computerized systems interfaces with technology databases and heighten cost effectiveness and efficiency throughout the nationwide network.

TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Technology applications	\$5,700,000
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The Technology Applications Program is designed to respond to a national "pull" for technology that is needed by U.S. industry, state or federal government in order to meet the specific objectives of the user. Goals are defined in terms of enhancing the quality of life, increasing the marketability of U.S. industry and utilization of a national resource. This is accomplished by the transfer of new technology and information resulting from NASA R&D efforts to the non-aerospace segment of the economy. The main thrusts of the technology transfer effort will be in automation, electronics, materials, bioengineering and rehabilitation.

Additionally, in FY 1987, NASA will continue its efforts to reengineer, adapt, or otherwise apply existing aerospace technologies

and capabilities to problem areas of national significance in both the public and private sectors of the economy. In the public sector, special emphasis will be placed on enhancing and expanding technology applications and projects to meet needs identified in biomedical and rehabilitation areas. This will be done in conjunction with user agencies such as the National Institute of Health, the Veterans Administration, and other organizations concerned with the elderly, disabled and the handicapped. These areas of increased emphasis in FY 1987 will augment continuing technology applications program activities in other areas of public and human concern, such as public safety, transportation and the environment.

With regard to the private sector and its industrial entities, applications engineering activities will be pursued directly with them to determine their long range requirements and needs and determine how NASA's aeronautics and space technologies can be applied to solve recurring operational problems. Special emphasis will be directed to the involvement of applications projects essential to development of new products and processes to revitalize industries critical to the U.S. economy's research and development and manufacturing sectors, in addition to reshaping productivity capabilities of industries threatened by foreign competition. Important to this undertaking will be the development of proactive relationships with the U.S. private sector in all aspects of industrial activities.

12. COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE, \$27,000,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Commercial applications R&D	\$25,100,000
Commercial development support	1,900,000
Total	27,000,000

The objective of the commercial use of space program is to increase private sector awareness of space opportunities and encourage increased industry investment and participation in high technology, space-based research and development. Expansion of the level of private sector investment in commercial space activities will help the U.S. to retain its leadership in science and technology and accrue associated benefits to our nation. This program will be built on shuttle and related space-based operational capabilities. The program is responsive to the President's national space strategy and national policy on the commercial use of space, both of which direct NASA to expand private sector investment and involvement in space activities.

The goal of the commercial use of space program is to provide a national focus in support of the expansion of U.S. private sector investment and involvement in civil space activities, while emphasizing new high technology commercial space ventures and promoting the development of new markets for the space transportation system (STS) and other NASA space services. The specific objectives of the program are to:

- Establish close working relations with the private sector and academia to encourage investment in space technology and the use of the in situ attributes of space—vacuum, microgravity and radiation—for commercial purposes.

- Facilitate private sector space activities through improved access to available NASA capabilities.
- Encourage an increase in private sector investment in the commercial use of space independent of NASA funding.
- Develop a national commercial space policy and provide for NASA-wide implementation.

FY 1986 activities include the implementation of the national policy on the commercial use of space, the maintenance of an organizational focal point for commercial programs at NASA, and the initiation of efforts specifically intended to foster commercial use of and access to space. These specific efforts include the establishment of additional centers for the commercial development of space (CCDS), increasing accessibility to NASA facilities and equipment, small focused research efforts on processes having commercial potential, and the incorporation of other functions designed to facilitate private sector utilization of space for commercial ventures.

COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS R&D

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Commercial applications R&D	\$25,100,000
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FY 1987 activities will provide a continuation and some enhancement of the FY 1986 program initiatives. These efforts are designed to encourage significant private investment in commercial enterprises that take advantage of the unique characteristics of space, such as hard vacuum and microgravity.

In FY 1987, the third round of CCDS selections will occur, which will complete the constellation of centers at around fifteen to eighteen. These consortia of industry, academia and non-NASA government participants are expected to effectively encourage the development of high technology space-related research having direct commercial interest and application. FY 1987 will also see a number of projects begun in FY 1985/86 move into final assembly stages or completion. In particular, the middeck galley rack will fly in FY 1987, carrying as its first payload the experiment of a U.S. company participating in commercially-oriented research through a NASA/industry joint endeavor agreement. In addition, the protein crystal growth system, building upon and expanding the capability of current rudimentary systems, will greatly increase the number and type of protein crystals which can be produced on a single STS mission. The production of these crystals in sufficient quality and size is a crucial step in drug design, enzyme engineering, molecular computing development, and biochip engineering.

Joint endeavor and other space act agreement activities are expected to substantially increase as the CCDS move forward in their research activities and as companies further define their research interests and programs. As of January 1986, NASA has executed 65 space act agreements with U.S. companies, of which 52 are research related (joint endeavor agreements, technical endeavor agreements, and industry guest investigators), nine are commercial hardware related, and two represent divestitures of government programs (expendable launch vehicles).

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Commercial development support.....	\$1,900,000
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These efforts will endeavor to increase the awareness of space as a potentially attractive environment for commercial development. Through studies, surveys, and outreach efforts, U.S. industry, particularly the non-aerospace sector, will be informed of and acquainted with the opportunities to work with NASA in space. FY 1987 will see the complete consolidation of all NASA user development activities. These efforts are associated with identifying and developing working partnerships with U.S. firms that will allow these firms to assess whether there are profitable product-related opportunities enabled through space-based R&D. An interactive network of all participants involved in user development will be in operation together with a reporting system which should minimize user costs and duplication while maximizing the effective application of existing NASA personnel and financial resources.

13. AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY, \$376,000,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Research and technology base.....	\$272,900,000
Systems technology programs.....	103,100,000
Total.....	376,000,000

The objective of the aeronautical research and technology program is to conduct an effective and productive program and contribute materially to the enduring preeminence of U.S. civil and military aviation by: (1) conducting disciplinary and systems research at the leading edge of technology in those areas critical to the continued superiority of U.S. aircraft; (2) maintaining the research centers in positions of excellence in facilities and technical staff; (3) assuring timely transfer of research results to the U.S. aeronautical industry; (4) assuring appropriate involvement of universities and industry; and (5) providing aeronautical development support to other government agencies and U.S. industry. Additional emphasis has been given to emerging technologies with potential for order-of-magnitude advances in capability or performance. The far-term focus of the program provides results well in advance of specific applications and provides long-term, independent research and technology which is not driven by the development and operational pressures often encountered by the Department of Defense (DOD) and industry. Both fundamental research in the aeronautical disciplines and systems research directed at interaction among disciplines, components, and subsystems applicable to general classes of advanced aircraft are included. The program involves participation by aeronautical manufacturers from the industrial base to ensure that the technology is compatible with practical design considerations and to effect a rapid transfer into superior military and civil aircraft.

The FY 1987 estimate is based on an increased effort to aggressively pursue the highest payoff technologies with potential for order-of-magnitude advances in capability or performance. A unique opportunity in high-speed flight is focusing substantially in-

creased emphasis in generic hypersonic technologies supporting the transatmospheric research and technology program for a potential future aerospace plane. Subsonic transport and rotorcraft needs are addressed primarily through fundamental research aimed at these critical technology areas. Key high-performance aircraft technology efforts are accelerated, and a small effort in supersonic cruise technology is being maintained. The estimate also reflects the need to continue important efforts in the fundamental aeronautical disciplines and systems research and to support specialized facilities essential to aeronautics research.

The base research and technology program includes generic research which is broadly applicable to all classes of aircraft (general aviation/commuter, transport, rotorcraft, supersonic cruise, fighter/attack, and hypersonic) and focused research which is specific to one class of aircraft. Systems technology programs are more focused in applications and/or have the characteristics of specific projects, i.e., advanced turboprop, X-wing, and oblique wing. Funding for the technical operations of wind tunnels, propulsion facilities, computational facilities, simulators, and flight research operations is covered in the most appropriate discipline elements of the research and technology base. In FY 1987 research and technology base funding will support the operating cost for the numerical aerodynamic simulation (NAS) program, and systems technology funding covers the final NASA commitment to the X-wing program. A brief summary of some of the major thrusts for both the research and technology base and systems technology programs follows.

In fluid and thermal physics research, strong emphasis will continue on three-dimensional computational fluid dynamics (CFD) methods that will increase the speed and efficiency of flow solvers by two orders of magnitude and on novel techniques and devices to reduce aircraft drag by up to 60 percent. Benchmark experiments for CFD code validation and turbulence modeling will be strengthened.

Applied aerodynamics research efforts in high angle-of-attack aerodynamics will include wind tunnel and flight evaluations to improve the understanding of performance in both the low- and high-speed flight regimes and to correlate with predictions. Research efforts in test techniques will address laser holographics and nonintrusive measurement techniques which will provide an order-of-magnitude improvement in test accuracy.

In propulsion and power research, continued attention will be given to the technologies for small engines which will enable up to 50-percent improvement in fuel efficiency. Internal computational fluid mechanics efforts will address the physical modeling of complex internal flows and the validation of codes as part of the goal to reduce calculation times by an order of magnitude. Supersonic combustion ramjet (scramjet) and combined cycle engine research will be strengthened to address the technologies critical to the flight of high-speed vehicles from takeoff to orbital speeds.

Materials and structures research will increase in the area of composite materials, which can provide up to a 50-percent weight savings for future aircraft. Initial efforts will focus on thermoplastics and ceramic-matrix composite materials, as well as structural concepts exploiting their anisotropic properties. Research emphasis

will also be increased in high-temperature materials and structures and thermal-barrier coatings with high-erosion resistance. A focused effort will be initiated in rotorcraft airloads to correlate noise and vibration predictions as part of the goal to reduce noise and vibration by 80 percent.

Information science research will continue to focus on flight-critical software and concurrent processing to provide an order-of-magnitude improvement of efficiency and reliability. Controls and guidance and human factors research will focus on the application of artificial intelligence technology to enhance the operations of future aircraft. Increased emphasis will be placed on controls research for highly maneuverable aircraft. Human factors research will continue to address the critical man-machine interface issues which affect the safety and operational limitations of aircraft.

Flight systems research will provide focus on highly maneuverable aircraft capable of high angle-of-attack operation at low speeds, high-speed maneuverability, and short takeoff and vertical landing. Analytical and experimental investigations will be conducted on thrust-vectoring concepts to enhance high angle-of-attack maneuverability. Supersonic vertical/short takeoff and landing (V/STOL) concepts will be studied as the initial part of a joint United States/United Kingdom program. Other studies, conducted as part of the systems analysis effort, will determine the overall benefit of synergistic integration of component and subsystem technologies for hypersonic aircraft applications.

Rotorcraft systems technology efforts will include publication of an external noise prediction methodology aiming toward a three order-of-magnitude increase in accuracy and wind tunnel testing of an advanced bearingless rotor. Activities in technology for next-generation rotorcraft with more than a twofold increase in speed will be focused on completion of flight testing of the X-wing rotor system on the rotor systems research aircraft to include conversion from rotary to stopped-rotor flight mode.

Areas of continued emphasis in high-performance aircraft research are high angle-of-attack, with initial testing up to 20 degrees, integrated propulsion/flight controls to allow 10-15 percent performance improvements, supermaneuverability, short takeoff and vertical landing technology, and forward swept wing technology. The oblique wing technology program, being conducted jointly with the Navy to exploit the potential for high performance at subsonic and supersonic speeds, will include the detailed design and fabrication of the oblique wing and associated modifications of the NASA F-8 aircraft. Flight testing is planned to begin in FY 1989. Ceramic and ceramic-matrix research for turbine engines with operating temperatures up to 2300 degrees Fahrenheit will continue, along with the development of the analysis tools to accurately predict the life and assess the durability of turbine engine hot section components.

In the advanced turboprop program, aimed at a 30-percent reduction in transport fuel consumption, flight testing of the large-scale single-rotation propeller to build a performance data base for high-speed propeller aerodynamics and structures will be conducted. Geared counter-rotation propeller model tests will also be conducted. The general aviation/commuter engine research will include

the definition of reference engines to focus and drive component technology development to large-engine performance levels and to provide a quantitative measure of the performance impact of advances as they are made.

In the NAS program, the initial operating configuration and the second high-speed processor for the extended operating configuration, allowing four to six times more computing power, will be installed in the new NAS facility. All subsystem upgrades will reach full capability early in FY 1989.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY BASE

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Fluid and thermal physics research and technology	\$39,500,000
Applied aerodynamics research and technology	57,100,000
Propulsion and power research and technology	35,700,000
Materials and structures research and technology	39,000,000
Information sciences research and technology	26,800,000
Controls and guidance research and technology	24,500,000
Human factors research and technology	24,000,000
Flight systems research and technology	21,500,000
Systems analysis	4,800,000
Total	272,900,000

Fluid and thermal physics research and technology

The fluid and thermal physics research and technology program is a combined analytical and experimental research effort directed at external aerodynamics. One of its principal objectives is the development of computational methods, which will increase the speed/efficiency of three dimensional (3-D) flow solvers by two orders of magnitude for the prediction and/or simulation of complex fluid flows over aircraft. A second objective is the validation of prediction and simulation methods, with particular focus on accurate 3-D turbulent models for attached/separated flows by means of a coordinated experimental test program. This activity provides improved insight into the fundamentals of flow physics, as well as the detailed flow measurements required for verification of the computations. Other program objectives include establishing a detailed aerodynamic data base for new high-performance transport aircraft configurations and conducting drag reduction research with emphasis on developing specific devices and design techniques to reduce overall aircraft drag by up to 60 percent. Rapid progress is being made in the development of computational and experimental techniques that will lead to reduced development time and costs for future aircraft and will provide the basis for achieving new and higher levels of aircraft and missile performance.

The goal of computational fluid dynamics (CFD) research is to develop advanced computational methods for predicting the aerodynamic flow field for complete aircraft/missile configuration under all conditions of attitude, speed, and altitude. To this end, the program includes the development of computer codes for simulating turbulence and for solving complex fluid dynamics problems including steady and unsteady, inviscid and viscous flow over two- and three-dimensional geometries from low subsonic to hypersonic speeds. Improved algorithms for Euler and Navier-Stokes codes are

being developed; in particular, a transonic thin-layer Navier-Stokes solution for fighter-like wing-body configurations has been perfected. Vectorizable algorithms are being developed for efficient use of new supercomputer technology to make possible early utilization of the advanced capabilities provided by the initial operations of the numerical aerodynamic simulation (NAS) program. In this respect, significant progress has been made in linking gas dynamics and chemical kinetics in codes that will simulate the viscous, real-gas, external flows about hypersonic flight vehicles. The advancement of CFD research relies heavily on a detailed understanding of flow physics which provides input for more accurate mathematical modeling of the flow. Increased effort has, therefore been devoted to the modeling of turbulence, which dominates many complex flows and remains one of the most vexing of all aerodynamic phenomena.

Increased emphasis has been placed on drag reduction research because drag reduction equates directly to fuel savings and improved aircraft range/payload performance. Significant progress has been made in skin friction drag reduction research. Passive techniques have provided appreciable drag reductions in pressure gradient flows, and the performance of the riblet and large eddy break-up devices has been shown to be additive at high Reynolds numbers. In natural laminar flow research, the effects of engine noise-induced acoustic disturbances on the maintenance of laminar flow have been investigated in flight. The results indicate that the benefits of laminar flow achieved by wing surface contouring will not be negated by engine noise. Laminar flow control research on the JetStar leading-edge flight test aircraft has progressed to the investigation of environmental effects under realistic operational conditions. The test aircraft has operated from the Atlanta and Pittsburgh airports, and the simulated operational environment testing will be moved to Cleveland for winter environment investigations.

Experimental and analytical aerodynamics research is centered around the testing and analysis of aircraft components and configurations. Although analytical methods for attached and vortical flows have been improved dramatically, experimental tests must be performed to validate new designs and prediction techniques and to obtain off-design data that cannot yet be calculated. Analytical techniques for separated, high angle-of-attack flows have emerged as useful design tools. Advanced supercritical technology and transonic computational methods have been generated and integrated into wing and canard design methods for high performance aircraft. As a result of recent progress in subsonic airfoil research, special purpose designs can now be rapidly and accurately generated. Recent examples include a medium-speed, benign-stall general aviation airfoil and a high-speed, shock-free airfoil.

In FY 1987, support of NAS operations will increase to reflect accelerated utilization of enhanced NAS capability. The CFD program will continue to emphasize improved 3-D configuration analysis and design. This will be principally accomplished through the development of numerical algorithms with an order-of-magnitude improvement in speed and efficiency over current solvers. Particular focus will be given to validating Navier-Stokes prediction codes

for unsteady rotorcraft aerodynamics and codes incorporating real gas effects and finite-rate chemistry to predict aerodynamic performance, heat transfer, and engine/exhaust flows for hypersonic vehicle concepts. In addition, development of applications codes will be broadened to include greater integration among aerodynamics, structures, propulsion, and controls.

Increased emphasis will be placed on experiments designed to validate CFD techniques and to provide data for flow modeling. Data will be acquired to improve the modeling of complex flows which experience separation, vortical motions, and streamwise/transverse curvature.

Research to achieve significant reductions in overall aircraft drag will emphasize in FY 1987 the flight testing of a number of skin friction reduction concepts. Transonic and supersonic flight tests will be performed on riblets, which are longitudinal grooves that have shown significant turbulent drag reductions in wind tunnel tests. Another surface geometry modifier which has shown promise in ground-based testing is the large eddy break-up (LEBU) device. Transonic flight tests of the LEBU will be accomplished on the Langley B-737 aircraft. Supersonic viscous flow research will be increased with detailed wind tunnel investigation of boundary layer transition sensitivity to incident noise, roughness, waviness, and other disturbances. Additionally, a supersonic stability prediction method will be calibrated in the pilot low-disturbance wind tunnel. Other efforts in viscous drag research will include the F-14 variable sweep transition flight experiment on a natural laminar flow wing glove, completion of the JetStar laminar flow control flight tests, and supersonic laminar flow fundamental experiments on the Langley F-106 and the Ames-Dryden F-15 aircraft. New research into the reduction of induced drag (drag due to lift) and form drag will be initiated, to be followed shortly by research on wave drag reduction in which leading-edge modifications will be studied. Theoretical efforts in drag reduction will include development of a fully three-dimensional subsonic/supersonic viscous flow design code and the generation of near-field acoustic theory to model the interaction of noise with boundary layers.

A significant milestone in experimental aerodynamics projected for FY 1987 will be the completion of the Ames fluid mechanics laboratory. Fundamental tests and analyses will be conducted in this facility in unsteady boundary layers, vortical flows, advanced test techniques, and a variety of other flow physics phenomena. The theoretical efforts will be closely integrated with the corresponding experiments, which will be conducted primarily for the validation of computational aerodynamic methods and the exploration of fundamental flow mechanisms. The acquisition of detailed data to support turbulence model development will be pursued. Improved analysis/design capability for supercritical flows and vortical flows will be developed. In the Ames fluid mechanics facilities and in other aerodynamic research facilities, such as the national transonic facility, a major effort will be made to improve the transonic performance of advanced aircraft and missile configurations and to improve the understanding of high Reynolds number flows. Wing vortical flows will be analyzed in detail to develop prediction methods for high angle-of-attack flows and other complex phenom-

ena. Supercritical technology and analytical transonic methods will be developed and applied to wing and canard design at cruise and maneuver conditions for advanced aircraft. Leading-edge extensions and cavity flap concepts will be explored to capitalize on vortex-thrust and vortex-lift phenomena. Airfoil research will include basic aerodynamic tests of a swept porous laminar flow control airfoil and complete performance testing of a natural laminar flow airfoil. A high-lift data base will be established for an advanced four-component airfoil, with special attention given to confluent boundary layer behavior.

Applied aerodynamics research and technology

The objective of the applied aerodynamics research is to generate, by conducting analytical and experimental programs relevant to specific vehicle classes, advanced technology to improve performance and flight dynamics of future aircraft and missiles. The program is directed at specific technology goals associated with particular types of vehicles: (1) increased efficiency for subsonic aircraft through airframe/propulsion integration, stall-spin resistance, improved takeoff and landing performance, and a 60-percent reduction in cruise drag; (2) accurate prediction and reduction of rotorcraft noise and vibration, and improvement of rotorcraft performance permitting a fivefold increase in productivity; (3) high angle-of-attack maneuverability, sustained supersonic performance, and short takeoff and vertical landing (STOVL) capability for high performance aircraft; (4) a 50-percent increase in lift-drag ratio for supersonic cruise aircraft; and (5) a 40-percent increase in hypersonic lift-drag ratio for hypersonic/transatmospheric vehicles. These programs utilize a broad variety of test facilities and are supported by continuing development of test techniques and instrumentation. The objective of the test techniques research is to improve experimental capability and to achieve an order-of-magnitude improvement in the accuracy of wind tunnel data. In addition, the program includes aeroacoustic research that develops the basic understanding required to examine specific noise problems such as the effect of advanced turboprop noise on structure and laminar flow.

In subsonic powered-lift research, the current emphasis is on a large-scale testing of new concepts, including some in cooperative programs with industry, the Department of Defense (DOD), and allied governments. A large-scale model of the subsonic Grumman 698 tilt fan (V/STOL) aircraft is being readied for cooperative NASA/Navy testing in the 80x120-foot wind tunnel. Planning is in progress for cooperation with the DOD in further technology development for future aircraft such as the advanced technology being considered by the U.S. Air Force.

The emphasis in the rotorcraft aerodynamics research program is to provide technology required for low vibration for safety, speed, durability, and comfort and for the design and certification of civil and military helicopters producing 80 percent less noise than current helicopters. Basic acoustic analysis is showing promise for the reduction of certain types of noise, but higher order computer codes and experiments are needed to provide the accuracy required for design and certification of improved rotorcraft. In vibration research, cooperative efforts with industry have shown the need for

structural detuning between the rotor and the fuselage and the need for better modeling of fuselage modes. Fundamental to these efforts are several small-scale wind tunnel tests for rotor airloads and interference. In full-scale flight research, the rotor systems research aircraft will complete a high-speed rotor performance survey. Support for the advanced light helicopter (LHX) and the V-22 programs continues, using the upgraded 40x80-foot wind tunnel and the XV-15 tilt rotor aircraft. In general aviation research, with spin-resistant design technology sufficiently developed to support the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certification of single-engine airplanes, the focus is shifting to twin-engine aircraft. The natural laminar flow research for drag reduction continues, emphasizing propeller slipstreams and three-dimensional fuselage shapes. Newly developed liquid crystal coatings will aid this effort by providing instantaneous measurement of fluctuations of boundary layer transitions.

The high-performance research program is examining three high payoff areas for aerodynamic investigation: (1) sustained supersonic cruise; (2) high angle-of-attack maneuverability; and (3) vertical lift operation. For supersonic cruise, nonlinear, attached-flow computer codes for optimum design of supersonic configurations are being developed. Store carriage and separation at supersonic conditions are also being investigated, with emphasis on cavity flows with experimental validation. In high angle-of-attack research, analytical methods for calculating the typical vortex and separated flows from aircraft at high maneuver angles are being developed, with subsonic tests being used for correlation. Active control with blowing and passive design techniques are both being investigated for improving the control problems associated with this maneuver condition. In addition, the use of multiaxis thrust vectoring is being explored after successful free-flight tests in the 30x60-foot wind tunnel. These fundamental efforts are closely coupled with the research flight experiments conducted under the systems technology element for high-performance flight research. In supersonic fighter STOVL, a generic ejector lift model is investigating augmentation concepts, and an ejector lift/vectored thrust fighter model is being constructed in large scale by Canada for testing by NASA in a cooperative program. In addition, in-house studies of other supersonic STOVL concepts are underway for tandem fan and remotely augmented lift system concepts.

Activities in hypersonics were expanded in FY 1986 in both the experimental and theoretical areas. The Langley Research Center program addresses the experimental wind tunnel model testing of advanced configurations that show promises for application in atmospheric cruise and airbreathing launch vehicles. The Ames Research Center activities concentrate on the application of computational fluid dynamics to the simulation and analysis of complex flow fields.

In support of the above efforts, new testing capability and techniques are being pursued. The national transonic facility is continuing to demonstrate capability for cryogenic wind tunnel testing in order to simulate full-scale conditions with independent control of compressibility, viscosity, and aeroelasticity parameters. Models tested to date include the Space Shuttle, the EA-6B for the Navy,

and the Pathfinder I, a generic transport with interchangeable components. Increased emphasis is being placed on nonintrusive measurement devices, such as lasers, with large payoffs in accuracy and productivity. In the aeroacoustics research effort, flight testing has been conducted to determine the effect of engine acoustic loads on the natural laminar flow of a nearby wing, and an effort is in progress in supersonic plume flow to examine the acoustic fatigue loads on the aft end of high-performance fighters.

FY 1987 activities in rotorcraft aerodynamics research will include the acquisition of aerodynamic interference data on a main rotor/fuselage/tail rotor test apparatus in the 40×80-foot wind tunnel. A bearingless main rotor will be tested to define high-speed dynamic stability and loads. A simplified method of higher harmonic control for vibration reduction will be tried on a full-scale rotor in the 40×80-foot wind tunnel. Initial runs of a three-dimensional, viscous, transonic, unsteady flow analysis will be made for rotor blade tips.

High-performance aerodynamic research in sustained supersonic cruise will continue to develop analysis and experimental correlation of supersonic wing design and store carriage and separation. High angle-of-attack maneuverability research will investigate stability and control at angles to at least 80 degrees and will focus on three areas: (1) development of a data base for improved understanding of flow and flight dynamics phenomena and for subsequent support of planned flight research on the F-18 vehicle for high angle-of-attack testing; (2) aerodynamic data necessary for piloted simulations of maneuvers using thrust vectoring for control; and (3) the effect of vortex flaps on the control system requirements.

In powered-lift technology, the large-scale fighter model of an ejector lift/vectored thrust model will be tested in the 40x80-foot wind tunnel in a cooperative effort with Canada. Several studies and tests on critical technology areas such as sustained supersonic cruise and ground-effect penalties in hover will be undertaken in support of the U.S./United Kingdom program in supersonic STOVL. Simulation of the proposed STOVL concepts will determine required levels of control power and flying qualities.

The FY 1987 general aviation research will emphasize the acquisition of aerodynamic data in support of research on automatic control of engine-out conditions on twin-engine airplanes. It will also include research on unconventional configurations using forward sweep, canards, and aeroelastic tailoring. Criteria for fuselage designs having natural laminar flow will be developed. In the area of test techniques and instrumentation, the national transonic facility will continue development of advanced cryogenic instrumentation with emphasis on accurate boundary layer diagnostics, sensing of model attitude and structural deformation, and the development of an ultra-high force balance. In other test techniques activity, laser holography visualization will permit the calculation of turbulence quantities. Adaptive walls will be operational in the Langley Research Center 0.3-meter and the Ames Research Center 2-foot wind tunnels. Fluorescent techniques will be developed for sensing temperature, density and skin friction parameters. The liquid crystal

coatings for boundary layer research will be extended to supersonic and hypersonic flows.

The FY 1987 aeroacoustics research for fixed wing aircraft will continue the study of supersonic plume dynamics. This effort will be used in the analysis of ground and F-15 flight experiments that are investigating the structural fatigue loads associated with the acoustics of the dual-engine installation.

Hypersonic cruise/transatmospheric concepts will be designed, tested, and analyzed to establish a data base for this evolving vehicle class. Wind tunnel models will be constructed and tested over a wide speed range (through hypersonic Mach numbers), to high altitudes over a range of Reynolds numbers at the Langley Research Center. The computational fluid dynamics program at the Ames Research Center will be expanded to include real gas effects and the effects of flow-field separation on realistically complex aerodynamic shapes.

Propulsion and power research and technology

The objective of the propulsion and power research and technology program is to provide the understanding of the governing physical phenomena occurring at the disciplinary, component, and subsystem levels that will support and stimulate future improvements in propulsion system efficiency, performance capability, fuel flexibility, reliability, and durability. Research is being performed on a wide variety of subsystems with application ranging from the general aviation class through the hypersonic/transatmospheric class of aircraft. Ongoing disciplinary research on instrumentation, internal computational fluid mechanics and aerothermodynamic concepts is providing the foundation necessary to support progress at the component and subsystem levels. These efforts will lead to major propulsion system improvements for all types of aircraft.

Hypersonic propulsion research has as its objective the maturing of supersonic combustion technology to support development of future systems. Near-term goals are the demonstration of good high-speed performance and, through a series of well thought-out experiments, the development of an understanding of the concept's governing principles. In FY 1985 a step-strut scramjet engine module operating at Mach 4 demonstrated a 21-percent increase in thrust over previous configurations and eliminated the combustor-inlet interaction previously observed. Tests will be run in FY 1986 to verify performance at Mach 7. Piston-driven shock-tunnel simulations for scramjet combustor conditions were carried out and showed good correlation with well established theoretical predictions proving it a useful tool for obtaining skin friction, wall heat transfer, and flow visualization. The reaction enhancement properties of silane were also demonstrated, providing a means to expand the envelope of conditions in which reactive tests can be conducted. Checkout measurements of temperature and concentration of nitrogen and oxygen in a subsonic flame using coherent anti-Stokes Raman spectroscopy were successfully completed proving this instrument ready for use on a supersonic flame.

For supermaneuverability and powered-lift applications, in which the goal is the development of technology to support propulsion systems capable of powered-lift and in-flight thrust vectoring capa-

bility, work is focusing on understanding ejector applications and the effects of thrust vectoring. The vectored-thrust model intended for determining thrust-vectoring performance and inlet ingestion is scheduled for testing in the Lewis Research Center 9x15-foot wind tunnel. Fabrication of a new powered-lift test rig at the Lewis Research Center will be completed in FY 1986 for later testing of the air ducting of a representative ejector system. Fabrication of a short diffuser for a supersonic 2-D inlet is near completion and will be tested to determine if engines can be installed farther forward on aircraft to get them closer to the center of gravity for improved control.

In small engines the objective is to achieve a specific fuel consumption reduction of 50 percent and, in addition, a multifuel capability for rotary engines. Near-term emphasis for the rotary engine is to obtain sufficiently improved understanding of the physical processes to enable accurate performance predictions and determination of advanced engine operating boundaries. For small gas turbines the specific fuel consumption goal can be met through the use of improved materials and advanced aerodynamic design, the concepts of near-term focus. The computer modeling for performance and heat transfer analyses of direct injection stratified-charge rotary engines has been completed, and the finite-element stress model for determination of the rotor and housing stresses was made operational. Castings of graphite-reinforced magnesium, for housing, which will provide increased stiffness for improved sealing, were successfully fabricated. The baseline performance characterization and evaluation of a high flow rate, low fuel injection, and high-voltage ignition system stratified-charge rotary test rig were initiated and will be completed in FY 1986.

Instrumentation research is progressing toward advanced high-temperature sensors and optical nonintrusive measurement systems. The first optical instrumentation system that allows flow measurement of all three velocity components through a single viewing port has been fabricated and successfully bench tested. The system is capable of measuring complex flows in turbomachinery passages, thus making possible a fundamental understanding of secondary flows. The system will be used to generate detailed secondary flow measurements during compressor tests in FY 1986. An advanced optical pressure sensor that is capable of operation at temperatures up to 840 degrees Fahrenheit was also demonstrated.

Internal computational fluid mechanics (ICFM) is emerging as a highly important tool for improved understanding of flow physics and for application in aeropropulsion systems. This will prove increasingly true as the ability to calculate complex three-dimensional flows with fast, validated techniques improves. Toward this end, improvements are sought in algorithm speed, ability to predict important physical phenomena, and proper validation of the prediction techniques. In FY 1985 a three-dimensional inviscid code was developed and used to analyze a radical flow turbine to determine secondary flow components, and rigorous viscous subsonic compressible flow analysis for two-dimensional and axisymmetric ducts has been developed that allows calculation of fully developed turbulent flows. The Institute for Computational Mechanics in Propulsion is now operational, and the first two institute members are on

site at Lewis Research Center performing algorithm development research. The Lewis Research Center operates a Cray XMP computer system to provide state-of-the-art high-performance computational facilities for aeronautics research in fluid dynamics and heat transfer.

The hypersonic propulsion activities will continue with design and fabrication of the large-scale scramjet engine hardware to show that the technology which was recently demonstrated can be applied to larger-scale engines. Low-speed performance will be verified with wind tunnel tests at both subsonic and low supersonic speeds. Coherent anti-Stokes Raman spectroscopy will be used to obtain instantaneous measurements of turbulence and heat release for aid in future model development. This will be the first time this information is obtained in a turbulent supersonic flame. Hydrogen injection into a Mach 18 flow will be investigated using the newly validated shock tunnel to obtain combustion and mixing rates for developing an understanding of the physics at extremely high speeds. The joint NASA/Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) program on combined cycle engines will continue into the fabrication phase.

In supermaneuverability and powered-lift propulsion technology for vertical and short takeoff and landing applications, determination of the performance of the U.S./Canadian ejector model for thrust augmentation will be conducted in FY 1987. The ejector system will be calibrated at the Lewis Research Center prior to testing with air flow in the 40x80-foot wind tunnel at the Ames Research Center. The complete General Dynamics E-7 ejector system will be tested at the Lewis Research Center on the new powered-lift rig to determine the details of pressure drop and flow distribution on a representative configuration. Testing of the vectored-thrust model for hot gas ingestion evaluations will be completed in FY 1987.

Under small engines, designs will be completed on rotating and stationary components for small gas turbines utilizing materials such as ceramic and ceramic composites that will enable the system to operate at higher temperatures with minimal cooling for increasing cycle efficiency and reducing cooling penalty. Development will begin on analytical 3-D viscous codes with moving coordinates which will guide new designs for high-efficiency components for high-temperature and stress conditions. In intermittent combustion research, the digital electronic high-pressure fuel-injection system design will be completed and fabrication begun. Comparison between the baseline performance of the rotary test rig and computer model will be complete and improvements to the code undertaken. High wear-resistant inserts will be cast into the graphite-reinforced magnesium housings to provide a better seal surface.

In the area of advanced instrumentation research, with its focus on high-temperature sensors for use with ceramics and other high-temperature materials, research will be continued on development of technology for high-temperature electronic devices based on silicon carbide. Emphasis is on improving crystal purity, obtaining a new crystalline structure capable of operation at 600 degrees centi-

grade, and the successful fabrication in FY 1987 of a silicon-carbide diode.

Research emphasis in ICFM will be placed on advanced algorithm development to decrease computation time for high-speed flows, by investigating efficient techniques for use with parallel processors, and to extend state-of-the-art external flow algorithms to internal flows, in particular, those with periodic unsteadiness as occur in turbomachinery. Additional emphasis will be placed on grid generation techniques to eliminate errors that can develop in calculations of high-speed flows by small grid errors occurring in the extremely thin shock layer regions. In addition, advanced computational techniques will be applied in areas of special interest including unsteady flows with shear layers to investigate the effect of shear layer excitation on mixing control; critical physical phenomena for high-speed flows to determine the characteristics and extent of imbedded regions, such as subsonic pockets; two-phase mixing flows to study ways to improve combustion and determine stability boundaries; reacting flows including chemical kinetics and heat transfer; and detailed experimental studies of highly sheared flows. Benchmark validation experiments will be performed for high Mach number flows in complex ducts, variable geometry supersonic inlets, and unconventional variable geometry nozzles with expansion on the vehicle afterbody.

Materials and structures research and technology

The objectives of the materials and structures research and technology program are to: (1) investigate and characterize advanced metallic, ceramic, polymer, and composite materials; (2) develop structural concepts and design methods to exploit the use of advanced materials in aircraft; (3) advance analytical and experimental methods for determining the behavior of aircraft structures in flight environments; and (4) generate research data to promote improvements in performance, safety, durability, and economy in aircraft. Areas of emphasis include high-temperature engine and airframe materials and structural concepts; composite materials application, life prediction, and thermal and dynamic response, including aeroelasticity; and more accurate and efficient integrated design methods for airframes and engines.

Significant improvements in the performance of turbine engines and airframe structures can be realized through research in the rapid solidification of metals. Ongoing studies are directed toward developing a greater understanding of the interrelationships among alloy composition, microstructure, processing parameters, and mechanical properties. This is particularly important in the exploitation of the innovative rapidly solidified superalloys and intermetallics now under study for high-temperature application. The opportunity for an operating temperature increase of up to 200-degrees Fahrenheit appears possible. Furthermore, recent results indicate that rapidly solidified aluminum powder alloys can be processed to achieve 20 percent greater strength-to-weight ratios with acceptable toughness for advanced airframe application.

Advances in structural mechanics are required for design verification of efficient, fault-tolerant advanced composite aircraft structural concepts subjected to various loads and discontinuities. Com-

putational structural mechanics, a major thrust beginning in FY 1986, is focused around the development of advanced structural analysis and computational methods that exploit advances in computer hardware such as the application of multiple processors and concurrent processing capability. Initial studies address analysis problems of large displacements in flat and curved stiffened composite panels.

Analytical studies with experimental validation testing have continued to show that composite panels can exhibit substantial post-buckling strength of up to 80 percent of the unbuckled strength under combined compression and shear loading. Interior damage mechanisms for quasi-isotropic laminates subjected to bending have been characterized with and without open cutouts. Advances in nonlinear analysis capability to predict compressive strength in thick sections continue to be made with significant progress in code development.

The aeroelasticity program continues to develop and validate the technology required for active control of structural response for increased aircraft performance through relaxed static stability, flutter suppression, and gust load alleviation. Theoretical and experimental studies on unsteady aerodynamics, with major emphasis on the transonic region, have developed the capability for accurate analysis of a thick supercritical transport wing. Advanced nonlinear code development has been successfully extended to include strong shock conditions and the effect of oscillating control surfaces and has been correlated with wind tunnel results.

Research on composite materials places high emphasis on the toughness and durability of highly loaded structures. New materials, including semicrystallines and hybrids, have been developed to be 50 percent more resistant to impact and fracture through a better understanding of the relationships between material/structural mechanics and the molecular structures. Research on advanced structural concepts and configurations that exploit the advantages of composite materials continues. The primary effort is focused on the prediction and correlation of structural behavior of post-buckled stiffened composite panels and development of failure theories for composite structures.

The research program to develop ceramic materials for hot section components for gas turbine engines is continuing. Ceramics provide for higher temperature capability than metals (up to 2300 degrees Fahrenheit) but currently suffer from reliability problems. During FY 1986 processing studies for flaw-free silicon-nitride and silicon-carbide materials continued to show advancement. Research into the fabrication of ceramic composites for greater toughness was initiated. Considerable progress has been made in the understanding of the chemistry, kinetics and effects on strength of hot corrosion attack on silicon nitride. Fracture mechanics research has concentrated on the development of reliable crack growth characterization methods for monolithic ceramic materials at elevated temperatures. Initial results show promise for the development of improved models in these areas.

Hypersonic materials and structures research is a new area of emphasis in FY 1986. Innovative airframe and propulsion concepts are being explored. In both areas, research will be directed toward

the development of new lightweight structural material systems that will withstand the extremely high temperatures and pressures encountered in the hypersonic flight regime. These systems include metallic and intermetallic composites for engine application and advanced titanium honeycomb, metal matrix and box-stiffened fuselage substructure concepts for airframe application. Advanced 3-D analysis codes which deal with complex thermal/structural/flow interactions are a major thrust of the research for this area. Analysis tools ranging from conceptual design evaluation through detail structural optimization will be developed.

Research on high-temperature engine materials will emphasize improved durability and reliability of ceramics, thermal barrier coatings for turbine blades, and advanced intermetallics. Research efforts will focus on the development of a detailed understanding of the sintering, hot isostatic pressing, and powder processes in order to limit the number of strength-reducing flaws in high-temperature ceramic materials and achieve at least a doubling of the Weibull failure modulus. Increased emphasis will be placed on the development of tough ceramic and advanced intermetallic matrix composites and studies of matrix/fiber interface effects. New thermal barrier coatings with twice the resistance to erosion and foreign object damage will be identified. Advanced intermetallic alloys will be developed with a 40-percent ductility and strength increase at elevated temperatures.

Studies to understand the fundamental fatigue and fracture behavior of experimental and engineering materials will continue in order to develop reliable life prediction methods. The work will concentrate on the determination of the fatigue behavior of powder aluminum alloys and the development of fracture theories for these ductile metals. Special attention will be given to developing nonlinear analysis that predicts the growth rates of very short cracks. Advanced metallic fabrication concepts such as superplastic forming of high-strength aluminum will be developed to provide 40 percent lighter weight efficient airframe structures.

Composites research and technology efforts will emphasize toughness, durability, and processability of materials and low-cost, efficient, and highly loaded advanced structural concepts. In addition to the development and characterization of newer thermoset and thermoplastic resin systems, materials research will concentrate on advanced material forms and fabrication technology, such as 3-D weaving, to achieve a 100-percent increase in resistance to impact and interlaminar strength. Primary emphasis of the program will be to understand the interaction and relationship between new fiber and resin system properties and structural characteristics and failure modes, and to develop micromechanical behavior models.

In the structures area, significant effort will be devoted to the development of concepts and configurations which effectively utilize the anisotropic properties of composites to achieve the most efficient structural designs by a factor of two in terms of cost, weight, and damage tolerance. The major thrust of this effort will be the development of structural sizing and analysis methods based on structural tailoring for stiffness and strength at both the local and global levels. Local tailoring at sites of load introduction and discontinuities can have a significant impact on increased resistance

to damage and weight advantages associated with joints, attachments, and local stress risers. Global or component level structural tailoring for stiffness and strength, including aeroelastic effects, provides major advances in structural weight efficiency and becomes interdisciplinary because of the attendant effects on flight controls and aerodynamics. The unconventional placement of composite material with highly directional properties to achieve the desired effects will require significant advances in understanding properties, loading effects, failure characteristics, and the development of 3-D analysis and prediction methods. New testing methods will be required to define failure models and verify analysis procedures.

The dynamics and aeroelasticity program will continue to emphasize the development of improved analytical tools for predicting unsteady aerodynamic pressures, particularly in the transonic speed range, and the aeroelastic response of wings and engine turbine blades. Analysis methods will be verified through systematic tests of both idealized and true-scale airfoils and will concentrate on nonlinear 3-D flow effects. This effort will provide the basis for a significant advance in the development of active control technology.

In the area of integrated analysis and optimization, efforts will concentrate on the development of methods in computational structural mechanics for the analysis of complex aerospace vehicles. Emphasis will be placed on methods for predicting nonlinear transient dynamics and on the development of new solution techniques that take advantage of advanced computer hardware/software concepts, e.g., parallel processing and hybrid analysis techniques. In addition, work will continue in the development of methodology for multidisciplinary design of aircraft vehicles. The number of parameters taken into account in the optimization procedures will be expanded to include vehicle aerodynamic shape and active controls, as well as structural design constraints. A focused study will be initiated to validate the approach on an advanced fighter configuration.

An augmented effort will concentrate on the detailed airload experiments needed to correlate predictions of rotorcraft noise and vibration. Pressure-instrumented blades will be flown on the Boeing Model 360 and the UH-60 helicopters. Also, detailed pressure measurements will be taken of the new high-speed conditions in the 40x80-foot wind tunnel on a full-scale rotor. Simultaneous acoustic and load measurements will be taken for the first time. This activity will be the beginning of the use of powerful computer codes and the comprehensive data bases that will lead to concepts for the desired 80-percent noise reduction and the reduction of vibration to transport levels. Promising noise and vibration reduction techniques will be pursued to demonstrate quiet, "jet-smooth" operation. The previous rotorcraft structural dynamic modeling results will form the basis for this effort. The other major technical thrust in this program will involve the development of rotorcraft-coupled rotor-airframe dynamic response prediction capability. This will then enable airframe structural optimization for complex vibration and acoustic loads. This activity will include the dynamic testing of all critical rotorcraft components to generate a comprehensive data

base for validation of advanced analytical methods. The program will also allow unique rotor and airframe concepts to be defined and evaluated and will encompass efforts to enhance basic understanding of aeroacoustics, blade dynamics and aeroelasticity, and effective utilization of advanced materials for airframe design concepts.

In FY 1987, more emphasis will be placed on hypersonic research. Material and structural concepts to enable a high-speed, high-temperature vehicle will continue to be developed. Innovative fabrication schemes for ultra-lightweight, high stiffness and strength structures will be explored. Thermal/structural/flow analysis and multidisciplinary optimization techniques will be expanded to cover the entire flight regime. Evaluation of tankage concepts for cryogenic fuels and methods for active thermal management of integrated engine/airframe designs will be developed.

Information sciences research and technology

The objectives of the information sciences research and technology program are to explore the fundamental principles underlying aerospace computing, to understand the relationship and tradeoffs between algorithms and computing architectures, and to develop advanced computational concepts and system architectures. The program supports research in concurrent processing, reliable computing, software engineering, and large-scale scientific computational facilities for aeronautics research.

Concurrent processing research addresses system architectures and algorithms for computationally intensive problems in aeronautics, such as computational fluid dynamics, computational chemistry, and structural dynamics. The benefits obtained from these computations are both essential and substantial but remain limited by the performance of the most advanced equipment and software. The concurrent processing work is concentrating on exploiting parallel processing techniques to increase computational power for aeronautics computations. In 1985 the ability to simulate parallel processing and architectures was demonstrated. This demonstration proved the concept and is the basis for continuing work along this line to improve the fidelity and the scope of the simulation. That simulation provides a powerful tool for developing improved computer software and architectures. Work is also underway to develop parallel and distributed computer systems that are practical for aerospace vehicles.

The Research Institute for Advanced Computer Science (RIACS) is just beginning the final year of its three-year start-up phase and has established itself in the nation's computing research community. Much of the effort is concentrated on analysis of new parallel processing computers. An Intel hypercube machine is now being used to support the research into the class of highly parallel machines that do not share common memory.

Software engineering work concentrates on the production of reliable software and computers. A study and experiment concerning the fundamental basis for fault-tolerant designs led to a surprising finding that redundant versions of software did not give nearly the expected improvement in reliability due to the fact that software faults are not independent. This important finding is the basis for

additional studies and experiments with software and fault-tolerant designs. Work is underway to develop techniques for testing and verifying reliable software.

A major objective of the computer science and applications program is to provide state-of-the-art high-performance computational facilities for aeronautics research. Ames Research Center operates a Cyber 205 and Cray XMP-22 at the central computer facility. This system provides vital computational support to researchers in fluid dynamics, chemistry, and thermal and structural analysis.

In concurrent processing, work will focus on using concurrent processing to speed solutions to increasingly complex aerospace computational problems. RIACS will direct its energies on technology to greatly improve the productivity of aeronautics research scientists through computational systems employing artificial intelligence and very high-performance computing architectures. Computer science researchers at RIACS will work in conjunction with computational physics experts in advancing capabilities to solve aerospace computational problems.

Efforts initiated in FY 1985 will continue to involve universities in fundamental computer science research. Research areas include multiprocessor parallel architectures, distributed processing architectures, and multiple-instruction/multiple-data architectures for supercomputers. Techniques to automate the production, evaluation, and validation of software to enable the cost-effective production of highly reliable software are research topics.

Cooperation with DOD in software development will include interfaces with the Software Engineering Institute and software technology for adaptable reliable systems programs. Development of software engineering techniques needed to produce reliable and affordable software will continue with some emphasis on maximizing the benefits of utilizing the Ada programming language.

Support of the supercomputer facilities at Ames Research Center will be continued. Marshall Space Flight Center will complete development of a digital highspeed network to link agency supercomputer facilities at Lewis Research Center, Ames Research Center, and Langley Research Center. That capability will merge with the program support communications network and will become an operational network at the conclusion of the development.

Controls and guidance research and technology

The objectives of the controls and guidance research and technology program are to: (1) develop advanced controls and guidance theories and analysis methods for extending the performance envelope and reliability of highly augmented future aircraft; (2) investigate emerging controls, guidance, artificial intelligence and display technologies which offer future alternative approaches for continued aviation safety, effectiveness, and efficiency; (3) develop architectures for flight-critical systems for future aircraft and devise analytical methods and techniques for assessing the reliability and performance of complex integrated fault-tolerant systems; (4) develop methods for more efficient and safe transport aircraft operations in the national airspace system; and (5) explore new concepts for achieving integration of multidisciplinary technologies. Major generic program elements are control theory, guidance and display

concepts, and flight-critical systems. Vehicle specific program elements address subsonic transports, rotorcraft, high-performance aircraft, and hypersonic vehicles.

Control theory research includes activities on analytical methods, criteria and guidelines, controls modeling, and applications. Methods for analyzing and simulating reconfigurable/restructurable control systems continue to be a major focus, with the objective of automatic failure detection and identification, parameter estimation, and controller design to accommodate unanticipated failures in real time. Centralized and decentralized failure detection and identification (FDI) techniques are being investigated. The initial assessment of centralized FDI techniques indicates the orthogonal series generalized likelihood ratio method offers the most potential. Handling qualities criteria research, which has concentrated on new time domain methods for superaugmented aircraft, will be terminated at the end of 1986.

Guidance and display concepts research investigates advanced methods for achieving desired flight-path guidance in all-weather conditions and advanced display technology to improve the presentation of information to the flight crew. In the guidance concepts area, progress has been made in formulating approaches to utilize and apply artificial intelligence and expert systems technology in various aircraft applications. For military airplanes, the main thrust involves flight evaluations of "automated wingman" and advanced lead-pilot advisor concepts; for civil aircraft, the main emphasis is on an expert system to assist air traffic controllers. Display concepts research has focused on flat-panel displays, graphic display generation, and three-dimensional display techniques. A two-primary-color, thin-film, electroluminescent, flat-panel test specimen display was fabricated successfully for the first time using superimposed red and green phosphor layers.

Flight-critical systems research has concentrated on the development of a technology base for the design, validation and assessment of highly reliable guidance and control systems which are critical for successful flight. The avionics integration research laboratory facility at the Langley Research Center is the focus for a significant part of this research, which has extensive industry and university involvement. Two new reliability analysis computer programs have been developed to improve assessment methodology for flight-critical systems. One of these, the semi-Markov unreliability range evaluator, has received very favorable comments from industry because it is very fast and can directly utilize experimental data. The other, the hybrid automated reliability predictor, extends the capability of a previously released program which is widely used by aircraft manufacturers and guidance and control companies.

Controls and guidance research applicable to subsonic transports includes activities on advanced transport operating systems, airborne Doppler radar wind-shear detection, advanced digital control system architectures, and flight safety. A unique transport control system concept, called the total energy control system, was flight tested successfully in the transport systems research vehicle. This multi-input, multi-output control system design demonstrated that throttle activity due to flight path perturbations could be reduced

by integrating a full-time autothrottle to control the total energy of the aircraft with the elevator to distribute the energy between speed and flight-path angle. Extensive planning and coordination with the FAA has taken place to establish a practical integrated four-dimensional flight management/time-based air traffic control system program which would include experimental flight operations at one of the FAA's regional centers.

Rotorcraft guidance and controls research involves unique concepts to improve the overall effectiveness and utilization of rotorcraft for military and civil missions. A highly portable, low-cost beacon landing guidance system using airborne radar technology has been developed and successfully flight tested. The tests demonstrated that the system could provide precision instrument approach capability for helicopter operations at remote sites. In conjunction with this activity, NASA also has worked with the U.S. Air Force in the development and flight testing of a portable tactical approach guidance system which shows great promise for use in a battle-damaged airfield mission scenario for both fixed-wing and rotorcraft applications.

Controls and guidance research directly applicable to fighter/attack aircraft includes the integrated airframe/propulsion control system architecture program aimed at the development of validation methodology for complex integrated control systems and the multidisciplinary dynamics integration effort focused on functional integration of aerodynamic, structural, propulsive, and control system dynamics. In addition, research is underway on advanced automated air combat guidance laws for high-performance aircraft. Included are both heuristic and expert system approaches involving artificial intelligence techniques for automation of fighter/attack aircraft control and other functional tasks.

Hypersonic vehicle controls and guidance research is directed toward guidance and outer-loop control concepts which can significantly affect the performance and efficiency of hypersonic cruise vehicles operating at very high altitudes. Conventional guidance and control techniques may not be optimum at the upper atmospheric environment at which these vehicles will operate, and new considerations, such as extremely high temperatures, may dictate completely new primary guidance and control modes. Initial planning and conceptual research are now underway in this area.

In the control theory area, research on reconfigurable/restructurable control systems has the goal of extremely highly reliable adaptation to failures. The emphasis on failure detection and identification techniques will shift from selected centralized methods to decentralized techniques and adaptive methods. Complementary research on systems identification aims to achieve real-time methods. Initial activities to merge expert systems techniques with modern control theory design methods will begin in the field of analytical design methodology.

Guidance and display concepts research includes the application of artificial intelligence technology to military and civil aircraft operations. The major focus will be the "automated wingman" program undertaken in cooperation with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. The "automated wingman" concept has the potential for making substantial improvements in the effective-

ness of multi-aircraft strike forces through the application of artificial intelligence technology. The approach for conducting flight research in this program, involving a ground computational facility and a remotely augmented vehicle, offers the potential capability for rapid prototyping of complex aircraft and multi-aircraft systems in a cost-effective manner.

In the flight-critical systems area, research will stress validation techniques, assessment technology, software reliability, lightning effects, and advanced architectures. Recent software reliability research has indicated a potential fallacy in classical software reliability assumptions which could have a significant effect on the use of N-version software as a means for achieving extremely reliable systems. Increased emphasis will be applied to develop a credible software reliability model based on validated assumptions. In the advanced architecture area, the proof-of-concept hardware and software of the advanced information processing system, a distributed fault- and damage-tolerant architecture designed for real-time aerospace applications, will be tested to assess its ability to achieve high levels of function reliability, through graded redundancy and software function migration, and its capability for graceful degradation in the presence of faults.

Controls and guidance research directed at subsonic transports includes advanced transport operating systems, highly reliable digital control system architectures, and safety. The major focus in advanced transport operating systems will be four-dimensional (4-D) flight management system equipped aircraft integration with the air traffic control system. Research will establish preliminary algorithms needed to allow a transport to automatically fly the optimized trajectory from cruise to the terminal area metering fix, flight crew interfaces, and ground controller procedures to intermix 4-D and non-4-D equipped aircraft. This research will be performed in close coordination with the FAA, as will the research on airborne systems for the detection and avoidance of wind-shear safety hazards.

Rotorcraft controls and guidance research involves the application of artificial intelligence and expert systems technology to the difficult military rotorcraft mission of all-weather nap-of-the-earth (NOE) operations. The objective of this research is to develop flight path management and planning concepts for terrain following/terrain avoidance and manually controlled helicopter flight, leading to automated flight with assumed sensor-derived data. A rule-based expert system will be developed for invoking on-board mission re-planning during NOE flight, and pilot/system interface concepts will be formulated. This research will be performed in cooperation with the U.S. Army.

Controls and guidance research directed at fighter/attack aircraft applications will stress the efforts underway on integrated airframe/propulsion control system architectures and multidisciplinary dynamics integration and will be expanded to include supermaneuverability considerations. Reconfigurable/restructurable control system concepts and artificial intelligence/expert systems technology will be investigated as potential solutions to the critical problem of transient thrust loss during propulsive control supermaneuvering flight.

Hypersonic vehicle guidance and controls research will explore new and unconventional guidance and outer-loop control modes for flight path control to achieve optimum performance and efficiency. In addition, concepts to integrate aerodynamic and propulsion controls for hypersonic cruise vehicles will be formulated.

Human factors research and technology

The objective of the human factors research and technology program is to provide the capability to design crew interfaces with new cockpit technologies (e.g., expert systems, voice interaction, flat-panel and virtual-image displays) which will permit maximum advantage to be taken of the potential of these technologies to enable increased capability, efficiency and safety in rotorcraft, air carrier, and general aviation. This is accomplished by developing an understanding of crew capabilities, limitations, and tendencies in interacting with these systems and delineating guidelines for implementing that understanding. There are four areas of emphasis in the human factors program: (1) flight management, (2) human engineering methods, (3) rotorcraft, and (4) subsonic transport/commuter/general aviation.

The flight management research program has continued to focus on crew interaction with cockpit automation and advanced information input/output methods. Having developed an expert system for fault monitoring and diagnosis of electrical systems, expert systems are under development for hydraulic and propulsion systems, so that crew capability to perform supervisory control functions over multiple expert systems can be evaluated. Another expert system has been developed for designing and selecting type fonts and symbols for electronic displays. A rule-based system has been initiated which will aid in the design of electronic display formats by providing an interactive data base on what is known in that area. Techniques have been developed for designing flight computer data bases consistent with how pilots organize the relevant data and for measuring the consistency of crew-computer interaction protocols in various computer modes.

Human engineering methods are focused on developing techniques for design and evaluation of cockpit equipment and operations. Current work is in workload measurement and simulation technology. A new model was developed for constructing simulator scenarios with predicted workload levels. This will enable increased flexibility in evaluating alternative cockpit technologies. In simulation technology, a methodology has been developed to optimize simulator motion systems by predicting the effect of motion washout algorithms on crews.

In the rotorcraft area, the focus is on providing the technology for single pilot capability in poor visibility for both military and civilian missions. A wide field-of-view head-up display is being developed. In addition, workload measures are being developed to assess the effects of potential cockpit improvements.

In the subsonic transport/commuter/general aviation area, the focus was on jet lag in air transport crews and on the potential use of data-link by general aviation pilots in instrument flight rules. Management of the aviation safety reporting system (ASRS) for the FAA has continued. Also, a high-resolution, 2-D model of wind

shear was developed using computational fluid dynamic to simulate actual wind-shear conditions. Simulations of the Dallas-Fort Worth wind-shear accident were provided to the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). The man-vehicle system research facility, a high-fidelity simulation facility with a B-727 cockpit and an advanced concepts cockpit, became fully operational and was used for evaluation of sidearm controllers and wind-shear simulation models.

The focus of the FY 1987 human factors research and technology program will shift from air transport and generic research to rotorcraft and high-performance aircraft. The generic human/automation interface research will be focused on problems associated with these specific classes of aircraft. The rotorcraft program will develop voice interaction capability, automated crew aids, and innovative information management concepts to enable night NOE flight and increased capability for commercial operations in foul weather. This will include the development of methods to evaluate alternative cockpit designs. Rotorcraft human factors research will utilize the Cobra surrogate trainer pilot night vision system facility. Previous accomplishments in automation interface and workload analysis will be applied specifically to rotorcraft cockpit design. Of particular importance will be the further development of techniques for consistent pilot-matched system interactions and reliable measures of automation-induced cognitive workload. Continuing studies of vestibular models for simulator motion systems will be especially important for accurate and cost-effective NOE rotorcraft simulation. The high-performance human factors research will focus on developing "electronic copilot" features for crew control of emerging artificial intelligence capabilities such as the automated wingman concept. It will also begin exploring the crew-related aspects of hypersonic/transatmospheric vehicles. Continuing expert system interface studies will offer increasingly quantified insight into pilot/automation interaction issues so that verified methods and models are available to guide hardware and software designers. This work benefits from a high degree of synergism with the space human factors program. In air transport, the jet lag program will be completed; management of the ASRS will continue; and guidelines will be developed for crew monitoring and control of multiple integrated expert systems. The manned vehicle systems research facility (MVSRF) will be used in support of the FAA for evaluation of threat alert and collision avoidance system displays. It will also be used for high-fidelity full-mission evaluation of human/automation interaction design guidelines. The ASRS data base of aviation incidents will be especially useful for identifying the most significant system and crew factor which require experimental investigation. It is expected that the extensive data on automation-induced incidents will be particularly important for guiding research in the advanced technology cockpit of the MVSRF.

Flight systems research and technology

The objective of the flight systems research and technology program is to provide the necessary research and technology development for an improved and validated base of advanced technology for application by industry to future generations of the entire spec-

trum of aircraft. In many cases, joint funding is provided by NASA, DOD, and FAA. The program is organized into the following main categories: (1) aviation safety, (2) convertible engine rotorcraft propulsion, (3) high-performance aircraft, and (4) flight support. The activities within this program encompass advanced engineering techniques and the establishment of the feasibility of concepts to ensure rapid application of promising new technology essential to meeting one or more of the following goals: (1) reducing aircraft accidents resulting from weather effects (heavy rain, wind shear, lightning, turbulence, and icing); (2) developing convertible engine propulsion concepts which provide both thrust and shaft power that will enable military aircraft to retain the low-speed advantages of helicopters while allowing highly maneuverable high-speed flight; and (3) establishing a technology base for the design of future fighter aircraft with unprecedented maneuverability at high angle-of-attack (up to 90 degrees) flight conditions.

The objectives of the activities in aviation safety are to provide a better understanding of aeronautical safety hazards and their consequences and to provide criteria for design of aircraft systems and operating techniques. They involve the development of analytical models to predict ice accretion and its effects on aircraft handling qualities and airfoil performance for both rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft, development of ice protection systems, establishment of a flight-validated lightning strike data base for development of design criteria for advanced materials and digital avionics systems, and the quantification of the effects of heavy rain on aircraft aerodynamic and propulsion system performance. NASA has completed the technology development of an electro-impulse deicer concept, reported the results in an industry symposium, and assisted the Army in resolving the A-10 inlet icing problem. The instrumented F-106 severe storms research aircraft is completing the characterization of direct lightning strikes to the aircraft in convective weather. The resulting first-of-a-kind data base is providing the basis for the development of threat models for use by FAA and industry for materials and avionics protection. Wind tunnel investigations of heavy rain effects are providing an initial data base for modeling the resulting degradation of aircraft performance.

The objectives of the convertible engine rotorcraft propulsion technology program are to provide technology readiness in experimental propulsion systems for rotorcraft and V/STOL aircraft incorporating advanced convertible engine concepts providing both shaft and thrust power requirements. The steady state power modes have been demonstrated, and the crucial transient conversion requirement for application to compound configurations, such as the X-wing, has been successfully accomplished. The convertible engine concept will provide designers of future rotorcraft and V/STOL aircraft a new dimension with a single powerplant capable of providing turboshaft power and turbofan thrust power simultaneously or individually. This program will be completed in 1986.

The objectives of the high-performance aircraft program are to refine and validate aerodynamic predictive tools at high angle-of-attack flight conditions, and to demonstrate the performance benefits and utility of propulsive flight control. Negotiations have also been conducted with the United Kingdom for cooperative investiga-

tions of several design concepts for a supersonic advanced short takeoff and vertical landing (ASTOVL) aircraft capability.

The objectives of the flight support program are to provide a variety of support services to flight research projects using standard aircraft for chase, airspeed calibration, remotely piloted research vehicle air drops, and flight crew readiness training. Replacement of the Ames-Dryden aging F-104 high-performance support aircraft with Navy-loaned full-scale development F-18 aircraft has been initiated.

In FY 1987, the aviation safety program will emphasize coordinated wind tunnel analytical, and flight research investigations and analyses leading to an understanding of ice accretion and its effects on fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft performance and handling qualities. Research to establish a flight-validated severe storms/lightning effects data base will be completed and the results reported to the FAA and industry. Wind tunnel and analytical investigations will be continued to establish a data base for analysis and understanding of the effects of heavy rain on aircraft aerodynamic and propulsion system performance.

The high-performance aircraft program will continue in FY 1987. Wind tunnel and analytical research will be conducted to investigate the potential benefits and aerodynamic, propulsion system, and structural interactions resulting from multiaxis thrust vectoring at high angle of attack. Simulator and design studies will be completed to establish a data base for the potential integration of aerodynamic and propulsive flight controls on the NASA F-18 high alpha research vehicle. Wind tunnel research will be completed to support the flight validation of the aerodynamic performance benefits of a leading-edge vortex flap for enhanced maneuvering performance. In the U.S./U.K. ASTOVL program, propulsion system and airframe design studies will be conducted to identify the advantages and disadvantages of alternative propulsion system concepts for a supersonic V/STOL aircraft. The study results will be used to guide the research activities required to develop the technology base for the most promising aircraft/propulsion system concepts.

Flight test support of flight research projects will continue a variety of both fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft. In the main, these standard aircraft will be flown as chase aircraft in support of research helicopters and aircraft described under high-performance aircraft systems technology (X-29A, F-15, F-18, YAV-8B). The test support activity also provides for flight crew training, maintenance of flight data facilities, aircraft instrumentation, and flight data processing.

Systems analysis

The objective of the systems analysis effort is to examine the technology needs and opportunities for future vehicle concepts and to provide performance data and sensitivity analysis for effective long-range planning. The studies identify high-payoff, emerging technologies that can lead to new plateaus or major improvements in civil or military vehicle performance, creation of new markets, and potential economic benefits. The following vehicle classes are addressed by the studies: subsonic, rotorcraft, supersonic cruise,

high performance, and hypersonic for a variety of civil and military applications.

The systems analysis studies for the subsonic aircraft, which include general aviation, commuter, and transport aircraft, concentrated on the benefits associated with laminar flow and advanced turboprop concepts in FY 1986. The studies addressed the economics of commuter aircraft and small subsonic advanced propfan transports utilizing advanced technologies. Studies were conducted to assess the impact of very advanced materials and structures for subsonic transport applications.

The study efforts for sustained supersonic cruise technology are examining innovative configurations incorporating advances in aerodynamics and propulsion system technologies for advanced military and civil aircraft and the payoff of efficient, economical, advanced processing methods that exploit the full weight-savings potential of advanced metals. Supersonic throughflow fan engine concepts are also being examined.

An ongoing study effort is assessing the benefits of new emerging technologies to the fighter/attack class of aircraft. Also, as part of a cooperative U.S./U.K. ASTOVL program, multidisciplinary analysis and design studies are exploring concepts that utilize high thrust-to-weight engines and thrust-vectoring control. The conceptual studies will form the basis for selection of the most promising concepts for technology development.

Studies in FY 1986 for hypersonic vehicles concentrated on performance and weight estimates associated with turboramjet, ejector ramjet, and air-turboramjet concepts. Studies have been initiated to assess unique far-term hypersonic propulsion concepts.

In FY 1987, studies will investigate the benefits of emerging small-engine technologies for applicability to general aviation and commuter aircraft. Rotorcraft systems analysis will be assessing the potential impact on civil transportation opened by the high-speed tilt rotor and X-wing concepts. These concepts have tremendous potential for both the civil and military markets, especially as emerging new technologies, such as convertible engines and folded or stowed rotors, are developed.

The studies for sustained supersonic cruise in FY 1987 will focus on defining the technology requirements and vehicle characteristics necessary to meet projected opportunities and requirements. Technologies will be identified and assessed for long-range, economically viable high-speed aircraft with particular emphasis on aerodynamic, structural, and propulsion concepts for speeds ranging from Mach 2.5 to 5.0.

Technology integration studies for advanced fighter concepts will focus on new capabilities enabled by key emerging technologies. Thrust-to-weight ratio of fighter engines is expected to double over the next decade. Combined with advances in lightweight materials and structures, this could result in small lightweight fighters with high overall thrust-to-weight ratio. Configurations will be assessed that vector and/or deflect the thrust for control augmentation and direct lift generation.

In terms of our military posture, hypersonic speed and high-altitude performance characteristics in both airplanes and missiles have obvious advantages for national defense as well as for hyper-

sonic transports, which could cut the trip time in half relative to a Mach 2 or 3 transport. Aircraft productivity will be improved with increasing Mach number. Vehicle design matrices incorporating projected technology advances are required to determine the performance potential and technology needs. Prospective vehicles and their mission capabilities will be assessed along with their sensitivity to technology options. These formulations will employ the synergistic integration of aerodynamic, aerothermal, propulsion, structural, and controls technologies with emphasis on propulsion options and will be used to guide NASA's technology development in this important area.

SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Rotorcraft systems technology	\$18,700,000
High-performance aircraft systems technology	26,000,000
Advanced propulsion systems technology	23,400,000
Numerical aerodynamic simulation	30,000,000
Total	103,100,000

Rotorcraft systems technology

The rotorcraft systems technology program conducts research on two fronts. The first thrust consists of efforts in the broad systems technology areas of comprehensive noise prediction and full-scale wind tunnel tests. The goal of this thrust is to predict overall vehicle noise to ± 1.5 decibels accuracy and to acquire airloads for new design techniques for "jet-smooth" vibration. The second thrust involves the X-wing rotor demonstration test on the rotor systems research aircraft (RSRA).

In the noise program conducted with the American Helicopter Society (AHS), an updated, comprehensive noise prediction code was released to industry. Accuracy is expected to be ± 3 decibels in most cases for existing designs. Also, the first prediction of blade-vortex interaction noise was made using new analytical tools. A full-scale flight test of a Hughes 500 helicopter, with engine noise muffled, was initiated to determine the contribution of individual sources to varying noise levels due to turbulence and wind.

In full-scale testing, an Army LHX main rotor was tested in the newly upgraded 40×80 -foot wind tunnel. The first full-scale test of main rotor/tail rotor aerodynamic interference was also run in the 40×80 -foot wind tunnel. Acquisition of a pressure-tapped main rotor and a hingeless rotor will be started for an FY 1987 tunnel entry to investigate high-speed airloads and rotor-dynamic stability. These data previously did not exist for correlation for noise and vibration prediction/reduction.

In the joint DARPA/NASA RSRA/X-wing rotor investigation, the prime objective is to perform an X-wing conversion from rotary to stopped-rotor flight and return to rotary-wing flight. The flight research program will also investigate the dynamic stability, performance, and rotor control characteristics of the X-wing rotor system. Completed to date are the RSRA airframe modification; the propulsion and pneumatic system; the propulsion system testbed (PSTB) facility; an integrated, mobile data acquisition facility; a

prototype, digital fly-by-wire flight control computer; and high-temperature composite rotor blade components. Testing has been initiated in the PSTB, wind tunnel, and flight control computer laboratory.

In 1986 the fabrication and assembly of the X-wing rotor system will be completed, and the rotor system will be installed on the PSTB and subsequently on the aircraft. Preceding flight, the X-wing rotor system will be extensively tested on the PSTB, an "iron bird" ground-based facility, and the reliability of the flight control system will be extensively tested in the vehicle management system laboratory which was specifically developed to test the unique X-wing flight control system. Supporting research includes upgraded piloted simulations in the Ames Research Center's vertical motion simulator and upgraded scale-model wind tunnel tests. These tests will concentrate on the flight mode in which the aircraft "converts" from rotary to stopped-rotor at speeds near 200 knots.

The NASA/AHS program will continue with the release of new subroutines for rotor loads and rotor wakes. Blade vortex interaction noise will be emphasized to determine the benefits of airfoil nose shape using more powerful 3-D predictions. Aerodynamic interference will also be incorporated in the comprehensive prediction code. Prediction accuracy is expected to approach ± 1.5 decibels for takeoff and flyover conditions for existing designs. Advanced designs and landing conditions will await better analysis.

In FY 1987 the X-wing flight test program is planned to be completed. The program will also be generating ground-based piloted simulation PSTB data, and vehicle management systems data in support of the flight investigation of the X-wing rotor on the RSRA. This fast-paced, advanced technology program will require extensive, coordinated testing in 1987 which is crucial to the success of the flight investigation and will require special NASA capabilities to support the contractor's efforts. In particular, the flight testing will culminate in the historic demonstration of conversion from rotary to stopped-rotor flight for cruise and a reconversion to rotary flight for landing.

High-performance aircraft systems technology

The objective of the high-performance aircraft systems technology program is to generate validated engineering methods and design data applicable to the development of advanced high-performance, high-speed aircraft applications. The program objectives are accomplished by analysis, ground-based simulations, wind tunnel experimental research, and flight research tests of advanced aircraft concepts and systems.

In the joint NASA/Air Force advanced fighter technology integration (AFTI) program, the AFTI/F-16 automated maneuvering attack system flight phase is being completed. The AFTI/F-111 mission adaptive wing project will complete the flight research activity to validate predicted performance improvements, including range increase of 25 percent, resulting from its variable camber airfoil. In the F-15 highly integrated digital electronic control (HIDEC) program, which builds on the capability developed during the digital electronic engine control and F-100 engine model deriv-

ative programs, flight research testing has begun to validate 10- to 15-percent aircraft performance improvements through integrated digital electronic controls. In the NASA/DARPA X-29A forward-swept wing flight demonstration program, the aircraft will complete the baseline flight program in 1986 to validate predictive tools and exploit the advanced technologies designed into the experimental aircraft. The F-18 high angle-of-attack flight testing will begin in the third quarter of FY 1986 on an unmodified F-18. The goal of the program is a flight-validated data base for design of highly maneuverable aircraft with a 90-degree angle-of-attack capability. Initial flight tests will focus on the development of a flight-validated aerodynamic data base for correlation with wind tunnel and analytical predictions. Design studies and wind tunnel testing are leading to the modification of an F-106 aircraft to validate the predicted improvements on aircraft takeoff, landing, and maneuver flight performance resulting from use of vortex flap technology. Flight testing of a YAV-8B Harrier is continuing for validation of wind tunnel, analytical, and simulator predictions of V/STOL aircraft characteristics.

During FY 1986 the turbine engine hot section technology (HOST) program continues to address the issues involved in engine durability. The objectives are to establish predictive methods for the structural response and life of hot section components by developing analysis methods, instrumentation and verification test methodology. During this year the new high-temperature structures and fatigue laboratory at Lewis Research Center began operation. This unique national facility allows for the study of the behavior of turbine blade and burner liner materials under realistic, complex, thermomechanical loading conditions. Improved numerical schemes for 3-D aerothermal flow interaction with combustor liners have been developed and benchmark experimental tests conducted. Progress on the development of specialized 3-D nonlinear analysis methodology to predict component response and life has been substantial. Constitutive laws have been developed which actually predict single crystal blade response. The ability to predict coolant passage heat transfer during blade rotation has been achieved, greatly increasing our understanding of cooling effects. Improved theories of salt deposition on rotating airfoils have been developed, leading to better models for coating performance in corrosive turbine environments.

As part of the activity to develop higher performance longer life turbine blade materials, the ceramic research program has continued to make progress in FY 1986. Critical processing variables in the preparation of silicon-nitride and silicon-carbide powders have been determined. Hot isostatic pressing of sintered ceramic bodies has shown a 100-percent improvement in flaw reduction. A new nondestructive evaluation approach, laser-acoustic microscopy, has demonstrated the ability to accurately find 50-micron surface flaws in silicon nitride. In this year an advanced brittle design code, developed in-house at Lewis Research Center using Batdorf statistics, has demonstrated greater accuracy in describing ceramic material failure response. This code has been released to industry and is seen as a major advance. Initial studies on the application of ce-

ramic composites for turbine blades have shown promise for the development of "tough" ceramics.

The objective of the joint NASA/Navy oblique wing program is to establish a flight-validated data base for application of the technology to future civil and military aircraft. For over forty years NASA has investigated oblique wing technology, including wind tunnel tests, simulations, aircraft design studies, and low-speed manned and unmanned flight tests. These studies have indicated significant performance advantages for an oblique wing aircraft, as compared to a conventional swept wing, for missions requiring both efficient subsonic cruise and supersonic dash performance. In addition, the concept offers significant improvement in aircraft carrier airplane spotting ratios for Navy flight deck operations.

The oblique wing technology development will be completed by the design, construction, and flight evaluation of an aeroelastically tailored composite oblique wing at transonic and supersonic speeds. The NASA F-8 digital fly-by-wire (DFBW) test aircraft will be utilized as the research testbed for the flight program. This aircraft provides for easy installation of the oblique wing, as well as a well defined, readily modifiable, highly flexible, digital flight control system. A wing preliminary design contract has been awarded and will provide the basis for the final design and initiation of the fabrication of the wing, pivot mechanism and required modifications to the F-8 DFBW testbed. This activity will lead to the start of the flight test program in 1989.

The flight research activity in FY 1987 will involve a variety of high-performance aircraft to investigate advance concepts. Several projects will continue their flight phases during this period. The F-15 HIDECA will complete flight test validation of performance improvements resulting from propulsion system variable operating line control. The NASA/DARPA X-29A aircraft program will be expanded to include Air Force participation in a follow-on flight research program on the first aircraft within the established envelope (angle of attack less than 20 degrees). The second X-29A aircraft will be modified to include a spin chute to enable flight research testing of the forward swept wing technologies above 20 degrees angle of attack. The F-106 aircraft will conduct flight tests of the vortex flap concept for correlation with wind tunnel and analytical predictions. The F-18 high angle-of-attack testing will continue. Included will be measurements of forebody aerodynamics with vortex interactions and correlations with wind tunnel and analytical predictions. The YAV-88 Harrier flight test program will complete the baseline aerodynamic and engine bleed flow experiments and initiate flight investigations to support supersonic STOVL aircraft concept design studies.

During FY 1987, the turbine engine hot section technology will continue to concentrate on developing improvements in high-temperature instrumentation, methods for structural analysis, aerothermomechanical environment modeling, and life prediction. Research will continue on the development of an accurate model for dilution jet effects on combustor flow. Additionally, an improvement laser anemometer system for the measurement of high-temperature flow in the combustor will be completed. Heat transfer research will concentrate on developing an advanced turbine airfoil

turbulent flow model, including rotor-stator interaction. Once developed, the more accurate heat loads can be applied to predict the airfoil structural response characteristics. Studies of the nonlinear 3-D response of combustor components under high heat gradients will continue. Time-dependent crack propagation prediction methodologies will be emphasized leading to a greatly improved life prediction ability of liners, vanes, and blades.

The research on monolithic silicon-nitride and silicone-carbide ceramics will continue to develop improved understanding of the processing steps necessary to achieve highly reliable turbine blades. The corrosion response of ceramic in the aggressive gas turbine engine environment will be modeled. This next year will see increasing emphasis on ceramic matrix materials. Processing variables for silicon carbide with embedded continuous ceramic fibers will be a major focus. Related deformation and fracture mechanics will be studied and initial constitutive analysis begun. Nondestructive evaluation techniques will be continued with emphasis on near surface flow detection.

In 1987 the contract for final design, fabrication, and ground qualification testing of the oblique wing and F-8 DFBW aircraft system interfaces/modifications will be awarded. In-house NASA/Navy wing aerodynamic design and direct project support research and technology activities will be continued. The in-house program will include wind tunnel investigations, simulations, and the application of advanced aerodynamic and structural analysis computer codes.

Advanced propulsion systems technology

The objective of the advanced propulsion systems technology program is to explore and exploit advanced technology concepts for future aircraft propulsion systems in high-payoff areas through the focusing of fundamental research and technology efforts and integration of advanced propulsion components.

Activities in the advanced turboprop systems program are devoted to establishing concept feasibility and providing the broad research and technology data base necessary for achieving the concept's full potential. Information on aerodynamic performance, aeroelastic stability, and acoustic environment will be obtained for the data base and used partially to support flight test programs for verification and for obtaining data under actual flight conditions. The 9-foot diameter large-scale advanced propeller (LAP), to be used during flight tests, and the 2-foot-diameter aeroelastic model of the LAP have been fabricated. Wind tunnel tests of the aeroelastic model confirmed stability up to a Mach number of 0.85, the highest planned during flight testing. The LAP was static ground tested at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base for takeoff performance, blade stress levels, and stall flutter, and all were found to be as predicted. During FY 1986 the LAP will be tested in a high-speed wind tunnel for performance and flutter boundaries. One-ninth scale model tests of the propeller test assessment flight test aircraft with the turboprop installed have provided flutter and high-speed drag characteristics. In 1986 the aircraft model will be used to determine low-speed stability and control characteristics, and a ground test will be performed on the LAP mated with the flight

gearbox and turboprop power section. Ground tests of the General Electric unducted fan engine, a gearless counter-rotation propfan concept, were initiated in September 1985 and will be completed in March 1986. Initial results show propulsion and aeroelastic performance as predicted, as well as good propeller speed control. Propeller/wing installed aerodynamic data for analytical code verification was obtained in a wind tunnel investigation. To develop a firm understanding of how propeller parameters, such as sweep and spacing, affect acoustics, a parametric study is being conducted with 2-foot-diameter geared and gearless counter-rotation propellers. These tests show that good performance can be maintained at reduced noise levels.

In the general aviation/commuter engine systems technology program, aimed at raising the performance level of small turbine engines to more proportionately match that of large engines, work is focused on providing fundamental measurements to lead to a detailed understanding of how improvements can be made. The multistage compressor facility was used to obtain fundamental data such as velocities, pressures, and surge margin for verification of 3-D analytical codes. Turbine blading was installed in the new experimental facility for determining loss mechanisms in small turbines. Tests were continued to prove centrifugal compressor scaling laws and will be completed in FY 1986. In the joint NASA/Air Force program for cruise missile technology, the combustor was assembled for experiments to evaluate temperature profiles. Small engine systems studies to identify efficient cycles and high-yield technology areas were completed and will provide the foundation for a long-range plan for advanced small turbine engines.

In FY 1987 advanced turboprop systems research will emphasize the flight test of the LAP in a propeller test assembly for concept verification and broadening of the data base to flight conditions and supporting technology for cabin acoustics and turboprop/airframe installation aerodynamics. The LAP, nacelle, and turboprop power section will be installed on a modified Gulfstream II aircraft for flight testing in FY 1987. The flight tests will evaluate large-scale structures, aeroelastics, propeller source noise, and untreated cabin environment at a variety of flight conditions up to a Mach number of 0.85 and an altitude of 35,000 feet. More fundamentally, cabin acoustics research is being performed and will include development of analytical techniques to predict cabin environment for various inputs of propeller source noise and cabin treatment concepts that have the potential to achieve attenuation levels required for high-speed propellers. Installation aerodynamics research will include analytical and experimental technology development to determine high-speed performance and low-speed stability and control for configurations of practical interest not yet studied in detail, including wing- and aft-mounted, single- and counter-rotation concepts.

The general aviation/commuter engine technology effort will continue to focus on developing fundamental understanding and obtaining an analytical and experimental data base for use in future advanced small engines. Fabrication of the large low-speed centrifugal compressor, to be used for definition of the flow field, will be completed. Combustor pattern factor studies to understand

how to improve the temperature profile for longer turbine blade life will be undertaken, and laser measurements to aid in understanding loss mechanisms in turbine flow fields will be made. Regenerator/recuperator heat transfer studies will be started. Based on the small engine systems studies, an overall technology development plan will be developed.

Numerical aerodynamic simulation

The numerical aerodynamic simulation (NAS) program objective is to significantly augment the nation's capabilities in computational fluid dynamics and other areas of computational physics by developing a preeminent capability for numerical simulation of aerodynamic flows. This program will provide the computational capabilities required to obtain solutions to problems which are currently intractable. Ongoing research and technology base efforts in computational aerodynamics will benefit significantly from the advanced computational capabilities to be provided by the NAS program. The combination of these programs will provide pathfinding aeronautical research for the future, allowing solutions of the full Navier-Stokes equations, providing first-principle prediction of viscous flow about simple aeronautical shapes, and enabling the prediction of performance of complete aircraft. The NAS program will develop an extensive user-friendly system to assist engineers and scientists in all aspects of problem solution, from problem formulation through graphical presentation of results. The heart of this system is the high-speed processors, which will be upgraded when new supercomputer systems, at least four to six times more powerful than existing machines, become available. These machines will provide the large-capacity/high-speed computational capability required in advanced fluid dynamic research and applications.

The NAS program study and planning phase was initiated in the research and technology base in FY 1983, with system development beginning in FY 1984. The system design review was held in FY 1984 and formalized the design of the NAS system. The system software development contractor began development of the network language and protocols during FY 1984. Major hardware procurements were initiated in FY 1984, leading to assembly of the initial operating configuration during FY 1985. Full-scale development of the NAS network hardware began with the delivery of the integrated support processor complex (front-end computers and supporting equipment) in mid-FY 1985. The first high-speed processor, a Cray 2 supercomputer, was delivered late in FY 1985 and integration into the NAS network begun. The first part of FY 1986 is an intense test and integration period leading to operational status of the NAS initial operating configuration (IOC) during the third quarter of FY 1986. During FY 1986 construction will be completed for the NAS facility.

FY 1987 will be the key year in the development of the NAS system. The NAS building will be occupied and the second high-speed processor (HSP-2), which will be four to six times more powerful than HSP-1, will be installed. Secure (classified) processing will be initiated with the move into the new building. During FY 1987 the IOC, built around HSP-1, will be used to obtain the first solution for subsonic and transonic viscous flow about complete air-

craft configurations. It will also be used to provide pathfinding viscous flow solutions to supersonic/hypersonic airframe/propulsion integration for advanced configurations being studied in the national aerospace plane program and to obtain complete flow field solutions for complex nonequilibrium, chemically reacting, and radiating flows about candidate aeroassisted orbital transfer vehicles. The acquisition and installation of the HSP-2, which constitutes the NAS extended operating configuration (EOC), will complete the initial planned architecture of the NAS system. It will serve as the foundation for the upgrading of the major subsystems in the building toward the EOC. The mass storage subsystem will be expanded to handle the additional archival storage required for support of the HSP-2. The graphics subsystem development will be accelerated to accommodate both high-speed processors. During this period, system software development will continue, and all new components will undergo extensive test and integration.

14. TRANSATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY, \$45,000,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Transatmospheric research & technology.....	\$45,000,000
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NASA, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, is developing the technology base for a potential national aerospace plane. The objective of the NASA transatmospheric research and technology program is to accelerate the development of the critical enabling technologies for a potential revolutionary new class of hypersonic/transatmospheric vehicle in the future. Such a vehicle could be capable of horizontally taking off from and landing on conventional runways, using airbreathing propulsion up to, or near, orbital speed, and providing rapid and low-cost access to space. This augmentation of previous NASA in-house research and technology base efforts would accelerate the development and validation of key technologies through fabrication of components and subsystems by testing in ground-based facilities and small-scale flight experiments. The critical technologies include efficient airbreathing propulsion with emphasis on scramjet techniques that provide net thrust from takeoff to near orbital speeds; reusable thermal structures that can withstand repeated combinations of extreme peak heating and long-duration heat loads; and complete integration of the propulsion system with the airframe for a minimum weight system with good performance throughout a broad range of acceleration, cruise, and maneuvering flight conditions. A necessary precursor to possible future year decisions on a demonstrator research aircraft program, these validated technologies could form the critical data base required for design and integration of complex propulsion and structural systems into a vehicle configuration capable of transatmospheric flight.

This program is an outgrowth of the ongoing aeronautics and space research and technology programs. It is a multicenter program (Ames, Langley, and Lewis) directed at generating the technologies required to provide the variety of options afforded by airbreathing transatmospheric vehicles. The opportunities for exploiting this regime for advancement of national interests are broadly

recognized—including launch vehicles, hypersonic transports, and military applications.

Supporting activities ongoing in the NASA research and technology base include research in airbreathing hydrogen-fueled scramjet propulsion technology, advanced high-temperature materials and thermal structural concepts, and computational fluid dynamics—the three critical technologies for transatmospheric vehicle applications. The FY 1987 program will focus on development of analysis and prediction techniques and validation of the performance for airbreathing propulsion concepts, actively cooled high-temperature structures, cryogenic insulated tankage, configuration aerodynamics, and propulsion system/aircraft integration characteristics.

15. SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY, \$168,200,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Research and technology base.....	\$133,600,000
Systems technology programs.....	37,400,000
Standards and practices.....	9,200,000
General reduction.....	-12,000,000
Total.....	168,200,000

The overall goal of the space research and technology program is to advance the technology base in support of NASA's role as an effective, productive, and long-term contributor to the continued preeminence of the United States in space. The specific objectives of this program are to: (1) support a broad-based advanced technology program designed to provide new concepts, materials, components, devices, software, and subsystems for use in United States space activities; (2) assure preeminent national capability through extensive participation in the program by the NASA centers, other government agencies, universities, and industrial research and technology organizations; and (3) support a strong institutional base to maintain NASA centers in positions of recognized excellence in critical space technologies. The space research and technology program is comprised of two major elements: (1) the research and technology base to support advanced disciplinary technologies that provide the necessary base of understanding to create new opportunities for future national, civil, military, and commercial space mission objectives; and (2) systems technology programs which extend research and technology base efforts by providing system-level and in-space experiment capabilities which permit the generation of data not possible in ground facilities and the in situ validation of advanced technology in support of its transfer into space projects.

The FY 1987 program in space research and technology will continue to be directed toward providing the broad base of innovative technology essential to the conduct of future space missions. As such, it supports agency goals in space transportation, space station, and space science and applications, as well as providing synergistic support to military and commercial space user needs.

In aerothermodynamics, continued program emphasis will be on developing analytical and predictive techniques for the transition regime and linking between continuum and rarefied flow regimes. Additional emphasis will be placed on investigating aerodynamic and aerothermodynamic performance of aeroassist orbit transfer vehicles (AOTV) and transatmospheric vehicles. The space energy

conversion program will continue its emphasis on high-capacity power and thermal systems for evolutionary space station needs and on technology for high-specific power, low-weight systems for low-earth and geosynchronous orbits and planetary missions. Propulsion technology will be directed toward understanding performance and life parameters for advanced cryogenic engines, stressing component and integrated diagnostic instrumentation techniques; orbit transfer engine technology to enable development of space-based, throttleable, reusable systems; and technology for gaseous oxygen-hydrogen propellant systems for evolutionary growth station or OTV auxiliary propulsion needs. The electric propulsion effort will address auxiliary propulsion applications, with continuing attention on fundamental life and performance limiting mechanisms and thrusters. Materials and structures activities will continue with research in large-area space structures, emphasizing erectables and deployables, and analysis of dynamic response and controls interaction. The work on improved thermal protection systems and related thermal-structural analysis methodology for OTV aerobraking and other advanced transportation vehicle concepts will continue. The effects of the space environment, particularly atomic oxygen interaction on lightweight materials for spacecraft and platforms, will continue as a major thrust. In space data and communications, emphasis will be placed on advanced information processing, high-capacity, high data-rate storage systems to increase the capabilities of on-board data systems and advanced microwave and optical communications technology. The information sciences program will emphasize software technology, reliable computing, concurrent processing, radiation-tolerant electronics, and sensing technology for potential spacecraft and space station applications. Emphasis in the controls and guidance area will be placed on precise control of large, flexible space structures; the precision pointing of large spacecraft; and adaptive guidance concepts for future transportation systems. Human factors efforts are aimed at the enhancement of astronaut productivity through improved crew stations with "human engineered" information management techniques and extravehicular work stations.

Efforts in space flight research and technology will continue to be directed toward the orbiter experiments program, which will exploit the operational flights of shuttle to investigate the aerodynamic and aerothermodynamic phenomena of the current shuttle as a means of validating experimental and predictive techniques for the design and development of future space transportation systems; the design definition for the aeroassist flight experiment to provide the data base for future space-based orbital transfer vehicles; the cryogenic fluid management flight experiment to develop the technology base for space station operations and a space-based orbital transfer vehicle; the development of a shuttle common carrier for structure and control/structure interaction experiments (called STEP—space technology experiments platform); and the in-space experiments program which will provide access to space on NASA vehicles for the conduct of user (industry and university) space experimentation. The systems analysis area will focus on the identification of requirements and high-leverage technologies for the development of future space missions, such as a priority earth-

to-orbit transportation vehicle and the evolutionary space station. The analysis efforts provide scope and direction to the base research programs and identify system-level technology programs required to assure transition of identified technologies into flight programs.

In systems technology, the advanced earth-to-orbit technology program will focus on providing system-level data for modeling performance and life and on evaluating advanced technology components designed to improve life and reduce maintenance costs in advanced engines. The components will be installed on a testbed engine and instrumented to provide the overall understanding and data base on performance in the realistic hot-fired engine environment. This is a joint program in which the Office of Space Flight will provide a non-flight space shuttle main engine as the testbed engine. The control of flexible structures flight experiments address structural dynamics and controls issues which must be understood prior to the deployment of large space structures having precision control requirements. This program will focus on developing and validating analytical methods for predicting coupled structural dynamics and control response for multibody space structures. A flight test program will be conducted with a series of four or more shuttle sorties, building progressively from modeling and modal characterization of large space structures to more complex flexible-body interactive control issues. The first flight article, the most flight system, will address beam dynamics and control and will be flown on the shuttle in FY 1989. The automation and robotics program will provide the fundamental technology for space telerobotics and system autonomy to enhance operational capability and decrease the cost of space operations.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY BASE

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Aerothermodynamics research and technology	\$11,200,000
Space energy conversion research and technology	20,400,000
Propulsion research and technology	21,000,000
Materials and structures research and technology	18,900,000
Space data and communications research and technology	13,600,000
Information sciences research and technology	10,200,000
Controls and guidance research and technology	7,500,000
Human factors research and technology	2,300,000
Space flight research and technology	22,400,000
Systems analysis	6,100,000
Total.....	133,600,000

Aerothermodynamics research and technology

Future aerospace vehicles, such as aeroassisted orbit transfer vehicles (AOTV), the aerospace plane, and the hypersonic cruise and maneuver vehicles, will have to be capable of sustained hypervelocity flight in rarefied atmospheres. The design of these vehicles presents some formidable performance prediction challenges. To meet these challenges, the aerothermodynamics program is pursuing the following objectives: (1) develop advanced numerical algorithms for continuum, transitional, and free molecular flow regimes; (2) develop accurate and detailed finite-rate chemistry and

turbulent flow models; (3) correlate ground and flight (shuttle orbiter experiments) experimental data with calculations; (4) establish a detailed aerothermal loads data base and integrated analysis technique; and (5) provide a fully integrated design and analysis capability to support future vehicle/mission requirements.

Progress in the ability to predict flow fields about vehicles entering/maneuvering in the earth's atmosphere has been greatly accelerated by the rapid increase in computational capability in memory and speed, as well as efficient algorithm development. The predominant emphasis in continuum flow calculations has shifted from the inviscid (Euler) flows to the more realistic viscous shock layer methodology to the full Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes equations. One of the latest and most promising techniques is a thin-layer Navier-Stokes algorithm developed at the Ames Research Center. This "breakthrough" method has been applied to the axisymmetric flow past an AOTV, and the results indicate a substantial increase in computational speed—a significant benefit toward design optimization of future AOTV's.

For rarefied flow regimes, the direct simulation Monte Carlo (DSMC) technique has been found to be particularly well suited to understanding and modeling complex flow problems as represented by the interaction of vehicle airframe, ambient rarefied atmosphere, propulsion system exhaust, and material outgassing. In the DSMC, the gas is modeled by thousands of simulated molecules. Velocity components, internal energy states, and position coordinates of these molecules are stored in the computer and are modified with time as the molecules are followed through representative collisions and boundary interactions in simulated physical space. To date, the DSMC technique has been successfully applied to a number of complex flows including a hypersonic reentry problem and the analysis of large solid-propellant rocket engine exhaust plumes. These advances in computational capability, for both the continuum and rarefied flow regime, will allow us to accurately and confidently predict the detailed flow field environment experienced by advanced aerospace vehicles and thus will be a key element in the successful design of these vehicles.

The direct correlation of flight data, ground experiments, and computations is critical to the development of verified predictive tools required for preliminary configuration analyses and vehicle performance optimization. The completion of recent flights of the space shuttle has provided just such an opportunity for correlation of ground and shuttle data over a diverse range of flight conditions. Flight-derived aerodynamic heat transfer data for the orbiter lee-side centerline and wing surfaces have been compared with appropriate ground test results. Flight heating levels are, in general, less than those which are inferred from the ground test results. This result is apparently due to laminar-to-turbulent transition of the flow in the separated region occurring at a much larger Reynolds number in flight than in the wind tunnel.

A detailed aerothermal loads data base is essential to permit proper vehicle structural design while avoiding the tendency to overdesign which can introduce significant mass/volume penalties. Consequently, there has been continued emphasis on the development of an integrated fluid-thermal-structural analysis technique

using a finite-element approach that will allow rapid, accurate, structural analysis and optimization of advanced vehicle concepts. The use of finite-element modeling in both the fluid and solid structure will produce a unified analysis with common terminology/methodology throughout. However, the finite-element approach typically requires the solution of large systems of equations and extensive numerical integration which make the analysis of compressible flows prohibitively expensive. Recent advances in solution algorithms are overcoming these limitations by taking full advantage of computer vectorization schemes. Two- and three-dimensional inviscid and viscous flow codes are achieving competitive speeds on modern vector computers. A recent application was successful in describing the complex flow in the shuttle's wing-elevon region where other techniques had failed.

Continued emphasis will be placed on computational aerothermodynamics in FY 1987. In the development of advanced continuum flow simulations, generalized three-dimensional geometry modeling, adaptive grid generation, and accurate chemical reaction, models necessary to describe the complex configurations and environments of future hypersonic vehicles will be actively pursued. In the area of DSMC techniques, the current methodology will be extended to cope with entry velocities anticipated for AOTV and lunar return aerobraking missions and for complex vehicle configurations. This will involve the addition of ionization reactions and the mechanisms for nonequilibrium emission and absorption of radiation.

The shock layers about the airframes of high-altitude, high-speed vehicles are characterized by nonequilibrium distributions in chemical composition and energy states of the low-density shock layer gases. These nonequilibrium conditions, particularly nonequilibrium radiative heating, will have very significant influence on aerodynamic and aeroheating environments experienced by these vehicles. To successfully design flight control and thermal protection systems will require a detailed understanding of, and predictive capability for, these phenomena. Computational chemistry, in which the chemical and physical properties of matter are computed from first principles, is making significant contributions to the fundamental understanding of the chemical and physical processes occurring at high-temperature/low-density conditions. In FY 1987, emphasis will be placed on computing chemical and physical properties of air species to simulate the specific conditions of nonequilibrium shock layers. Energy profiles and rate constants for electron-ion and electron-neutral molecule collisions will be computed.

FY 1987 will also be a period of increased activity in hypersonic research ground facilities. The 3.5-foot hypersonic tunnel at the Ames Research Center, currently undergoing reactivation, will be the focus of much of this effort. This tunnel provides a test capability from Mach 4 to 14 and covers much of the hypersonic flight range of anticipated airbreathing vehicles. The initial research program will be a joint Ames/Langley Research Center effort to investigate hypersonic airframe/propulsion interaction effects. This will involve early use of the Ames numerical aerodynamic simulation facility to provide numerical solutions to complex flow problems

and for computational configuration analysis coupled with testing in the 3.5-foot tunnel to provide experimental verification.

Space energy conversion research and technology

The objectives of this program are to increase the performance, capacity, and cost effectiveness of space electric power generation and energy storage subsystems; provide the technology for efficient, reliable, and low-cost management and distribution of electrical and thermal energy for space systems; and advance the technology of life support systems for large manned space platforms. In FY 1985, two significant advances in photovoltaic cell technology were achieved. First, the demonstration of a 50-micron lithium counter-doped silicon cell with less than ten percent power degradation after exposure to the equivalent of ten years' radiation in geosynchronous earth orbit was demonstrated. This compares with greater than 25 percent degradation with current operating systems. Second, the superiority of indium phosphide solar cells under 10 million electron volt proton irradiation to any other available space cell, including silicon and gallium arsenide (GaAs), was also demonstrated. A multiyear program was initiated to optimize the efficiency of such cells while maintaining their radiation performance and to demonstrate a 20.4 percent efficient gallium arsenide concentrator cell operating at 80 degrees centigrade and sunlight concentration of 100 times normal levels. Efficiencies above 21 percent are ultimately anticipated. Concentrator photovoltaic systems enable significant reductions in the solar array area and correspondingly in requirements for drag makeup. By focusing the sun's energy, they allow high levels of power to be produced with a relatively low number of cells, permitting the use of efficient but costly cell materials such as GaAs. In addition, concentrators provide protection against damage by natural solar radiation. Concentrator systems appear to be attractive for use in the low-earth-orbit (LEO), relatively high-power space station detached platforms, particularly the planned polar orbiting platform, where radiation levels are more severe. In late 1984, the successful deployment and retraction of a 105x13-foot lightweight solar array demonstrated the technology for power-to-weight ratios of 66 watts per kilogram. A multiyear contract effort was started in 1985 to advance the power-to-weight ratio capability to 130 watts per kilogram. Doubling of the power-to-weight ratio will provide for additional scientific capability by reducing the weight and size of photovoltaic power systems for weight-limited geosynchronous and planetary spacecraft. Both welded and soldered interconnects to 2x4cm silicon solar cells survived after 60,000 cycles in a simulated LEO thermal environment (+80 to -80 degrees centigrade), equivalent to a ten-year exposure. Testing of a thin, flexible coating demonstrated atomic oxygen durability of the protective coating on Kapton solar array blanket material equivalent to 21 years of life for space station orbit. Changes in the chemistry and design of nickel-hydrogen batteries have resulted in a sixfold increase in the cycle life and show promise of meeting a 50,000-cycle requirement of LEO systems. As a result of these advances, nickel-hydrogen batteries are now a prime candidate for energy storage on the space station and associated scientific platforms.

In space nuclear power research, a high-temperature liquid metal cooled reactor/thermoelectric conversion system was selected for a Department of Defense (DOD)/Department of Energy (DOE)/NASA ground engineering system test. In research on dynamic conversion systems, development of a Stirling engine for use with solar dynamic and/or advanced nuclear power systems continued. The free-piston Stirling engine offers the potential to provide high efficiency and long life. Projections of power requirements for the evolutionary space station are increasing dramatically, and solar dynamic or nuclear systems are expected to be required to meet these higher power needs. In 1985, the largest free-piston Stirling engine ever built was successfully operated with a linear alternator conversion system. In the thermal management area, technology for use of 50-meter pumped heat pipes/contact radiators for cooling of the space station habitat was demonstrated. Technology for capillary heat pipes for cooling experiments has been successfully ground tested in conjunction with the space station thermal bus system and in zero gravity experiments on the space shuttle. Experimental efforts continued to provide fundamental data on the fluid dynamics and droplet formation processes for liquid droplet and liquid belt radiators. Under the power management program, the development of critical technologies for the space station power management subsystem was completed. This included technology for 20-kilohertz alternating current resonant power distribution, 100-kilowatt class fast-switching transistors and diodes, high-frequency lightweight transformers and capacitors, and high-power roll ring power transfer devices. In the advanced life support technology area, efforts continued on regenerative techniques aimed at achieving a higher degree of closure of the water-air-waste cycle for extended duration manned missions. Technology development has been successfully completed on the electrochemical and solid amine carbon dioxide concentrators and is continuing on low-energy water filtration and supercritical waste oxidation systems.

Prior to FY 1986, the principal focus of the space energy conversion program was to develop the power and life support technology that would be applicable to the initial space station. This goal had largely been accomplished by the end of FY 1985. In FY 1986, the program was redirected to address the needs of other advanced manned applications and planetary programs and to emphasize innovative technologies that will enable distant, future, ambitious space missions such as lunar base and manned planetary missions. In FY 1987, technology development for high-capacity, long-life solar dynamic and space nuclear power will dominate. Added emphasis will be placed on technologies such as advanced radiators, liquid metal heat pipes, and high-power lightweight power systems, all of which are essential for the high-power systems of the foreseeable future. In addition, development of innovative technologies will be continued. Revolutionary concepts, such as laser power transmission, use of extraterrestrial resources and supercritical water reclamation systems, may be necessary to accomplish ambitious future missions such as planetary exploration and sample return. In space nuclear power, technology development will continue for advanced dynamic and passive thermal-to-electric conversion systems which offer the potential to reduce the weight and nu-

clear fuel requirements to one-third of current technology systems. Development of high-temperature receivers, thermal storage, concentrators and high-efficiency conversion systems which will double the operating temperature and offer a fourfold reduction in area will continue. Since it is expected that all commercial and most military and NASA scientific satellites will continue to use photovoltaic power systems, a major effort to increase the efficiency and life and reduce the cost and weight of these photovoltaic and associated energy storage systems will continue.

Propulsion research and technology

The objective of the propulsion research and technology program is to provide the analytical tools and design activity necessary for improving the life, performance, reliability, and maintainability of chemical and electrical propulsion systems for future space transportation vehicles, manned and unmanned platforms, and spacecraft systems. The program includes efforts directed at providing longer life, reusable, fault-tolerant propulsion systems for future lower cost earth-to-orbit (ETO) operations; high-performance, variable thrust propulsion for increased orbit transfer mission flexibility and capability; efficient, long-life, on-board auxiliary propulsion for precise attitude control, stationkeeping and drag make-up functions; and very advanced concepts capable of greatly exceeding the performance limits of conventional chemical propulsion systems.

Advanced technology for high-thrust (500 thousand to 2 million pounds) high-pressure, reusable propulsion systems is focused on extending the service life of engine components subjected to severe internal dynamic environments, both mechanical and thermal, typical of engines of this class and on understanding and controlling heat transfer in order to enable long combustor service life. These technology advances are directly applicable to next generation hydrogen-fueled and hydrocarbon-fueled engines. Improved single-crystal turbine blades constructed by an advanced processing technique have demonstrated extended low-cycle thermal fatigue life compared to existing directionally solidified blade designs in burner rig testing. A new theory for predicting the life of parts subjected to both low-cycle and high-cycle fatigue has been developed and will be verified initially in laboratory scale tests. A cryogenic bearing thermal model design tool is now in operation and is being validated by bearing tester temperature measurements. Isotope and fiberoptic bearing-wear detectors have been successfully demonstrated in laboratory testing and will be installed in pumps for evaluation in real engine hardware as a part of the advanced earth-to-orbit systems technology program. Finally, in liquid-oxygen/methane combustion tests, experimental heat transfer data has been generated and used to better understand the effect of carbon deposition on heat transfer models for high-combustion pressure operating conditions.

Orbital transfer vehicle propulsion requires very high-performance, variable thrust, long-life concepts, and on diagnostics for the condition monitoring of critical high wear-rate components. Vehicle studies have clearly indicated that multiple, small, lower thrust engines are optimum for aeroassist compatibility and man rating. Subcomponent OTV technologies are currently the focus of the re-

search and technology base program. Enhanced heat transfer combustor wall designs, key to high-pressure combustion operation, have been successfully demonstrated in laboratory scale tests. The compatibility of turbine blade materials with oxygen has also been demonstrated in the laboratory. This is an alternative technique for providing more turbine power for higher combustion pressure operation. High-expansion-ratio nozzle performance prediction will be enhanced through a test program just getting underway that is designed to obtain experimental nozzle performance data. A program to assess advanced materials and fabrication techniques for lightweight high-expansion-ratio nozzles is also underway. Techniques for improving the efficiency of small turbopumps, such as partial admission turbines, high-velocity-ratio diffusing interstage crossovers, and soft wear ring seals, have all shown promise in rig test programs.

Auxiliary propulsion technology is focused on demonstrating the performance and durability of gaseous-oxygen/gaseous-hydrogen thrusters; electrothermal thrusters, including low operating power arc jets; and iron thrusters operating with inert gases such as xenon and argon. Oxygen-hydrogen thrusters designed for long life and high-performance space station auxiliary propulsion requirements have been successfully tested at 25 pounds of thrust for over two hours, delivering higher-than-predicted performance. Electrothermal thruster heating elements, based on tungsten alloys, have demonstrated increased life capability, and the stable operation of arc jet thrusters, operating with a 500-watt and less power level, has also been demonstrated.

Studies are continuing to identify very advanced propulsion concepts and to define the technology that would offer system performance far in excess of conventional propulsion systems. Experimental efforts aimed at reducing cathode erosion in magnetoplasmadynamic (MPD) thrusters continue for pulsed designs. Evaluation of steady-state MPD thrusters is being initiated. In addition, the design, fabrication, and test of a laser-heated hydrogen-powered thruster is underway.

Technology efforts for advanced, high-pressure, reusable ETO propulsion systems will continue to be directed toward the development of analytical models designed to simulate internal engine environments and to predict the life of components operating in those environments; the development of components designed for longer operating service life, including advanced bearings, advanced turbine blade materials and thermal barrier coatings, rotor damping devices, improve combustion preburners and main combustors; and the development of high-performance hydrocarbon-fueled combustors. Advanced instrumentation will continue to be developed to more accurately measure the internal dynamic environments of high-pressure engines, as will diagnostic sensors designed to monitor the condition of high wear-rate components. These technology advances will provide the basis for the design of longer life, higher performance engines with automated between-flight inspection, servicing and checkout operation, leading to lower cost access to space.

Technology for variable-thrust orbit transfer propulsion will continue to focus on subcomponent research with the objective of gen-

erating analyses and design criteria for engine components critical to achievement of performance, life and maintainability goals for a space-based, man-rated orbital transfer vehicle. Critical components include high-performance, long-life, enhanced transfer combustors; highly efficient variable flow rate turbopumps; and integrated diagnostic instrumentation. Test rigs will be used to validate analytical models and advanced component designs as they evolve. These technologies are key to the operational capabilities of a space-based OTV that will provide lower cost routine transportation to geosynchronous orbit and beyond.

Auxiliary propulsion technology efforts will focus on gaseous-oxygen/gaseous-hydrogen thruster development; long-life resistojets with multiple gas operating capability; and high-performance low-power arc jet thrusters. The technologies leading to very high-performance, durable, on-board propulsion systems will provide the basis for reducing propellant resupply, extending the useful lifetime of earth-orbiting satellites, and allowing more useful payloads to be carried on-board (science, transponders, etc.) because of reduced propellant requirements.

Advanced propulsion studies will continue with the objective of identifying promising concepts that offer performance capabilities far in excess of today's conventional propulsion systems. In addition, work will continue toward reducing cathode erosion of high-performance MPD thrusters and toward the design, fabrication, and test of a thruster designed to operate on laser-heated hydrogen.

Materials and structures research and technology

The objectives of the materials and structures research and technology program are to provide for the construction, performance, efficiency, durability, and economy required for large-area space structures, antennas and space platforms, advanced space transportation systems, orbiting spacecraft, planetary probes, and shuttle payloads. Major technical areas of emphasis in materials include initiation and basic understanding of advanced materials; development of computational chemistry methodology; characterization of long-duration space environmental effects on materials; and the development of ceramic, metallic, and advanced carbon-carbon thermal protection systems. Structures technology is directed toward development of advanced truss structural concepts; reliable methods for deployment/erection and repair of space structures; new structural and tankage concepts for advanced earth-to-orbit rocket and airbreathing space transportation systems, and orbital transfer vehicles; and efficient analytical methods for design and evaluation of advanced space structures, including integrated structures/thermal controls analysis, optimization techniques, and structure/controls interaction methodology.

A key element for structural dynamics research during FY 1986 was the implementation of a focused program for the dynamic response and passive/active control of flexible space structures. This activity encompasses a variety of large space structures that include joint-dominated deployable beams, flexible platform structures, and antenna structures. The major program goal is to develop validated structures/controls analysis methods which will then

allow detailed design studies that can assess technology merits between utilizing structural stiffness, passive damping techniques, and active control methods to attain specified system performance and accuracy requirements. As part of the ongoing space construction research activities, an in-space shuttle-bay structural assembly experiment was conducted early in FY 1986. This experiment involved the construction of a joint-dominated truss from the cargo bay of the space shuttle by two astronauts to obtain data to evaluate on-orbit assembly and repair techniques. Preliminary data show good agreement with ground-based studies in the neutral buoyancy facility. A data base of assembly and repair timeliness is essential for space station and other large space construction in the future.

In FY 1986, ground testing of a 15-meter deployable hoop-column antenna to understand its modal vibration response will continue. The data obtained from this complex, cable-stiffened structure will serve as a basis for the development of future analytical dynamic models. Additionally, research in structural dynamic response is resulting in the completion of the nonlinear analysis of a generic, multibody, flexible, large space structure. This research is necessary to enhance understanding and lead to the development of suitable active and passive control technology for stable structures.

Materials research in FY 1986 focused on the effects of the space environment. Material behavior must be understood to ensure long-life survivability of space structures. The area of atomic oxygen interaction with materials received considerable attention. Ground-based facilities to simulate space effects were established in preparation for a December 1986 flight experiment to validate analytical models. Emphasis was placed on developing space-durable polymeric composite materials and protective coatings and the study of methods for nondestructive testing and evaluation. Supporting research was conducted to understand the mechanisms controlling surface properties of materials in a space environment.

Increased emphasis was placed on the technology requirements for an aeroassisted orbital transfer vehicle and an aerospace plane vehicle. Part of the assessment process for advanced thermal protection systems (TPS) concepts included exposure to an arc jet to simulate the reentry environment. Extensive research for advanced TPS will continue in FY 1986. The effort is focused on advanced silicon-carbide composite concepts and other ceramics in the form of tailorable advanced blanket insulation. Three-dimensional weaving procedures were developed, resulting in blankets of significantly greater durability.

The effect of the space environment on structural materials for spacecraft, space station, and orbital transfer and transatmospheric vehicle applications will be a major program activity. Included in this activity will be research on the durability of polymeric materials, thermal control coatings, films, adhesives, and seals. The radiation damage mechanism in epoxy matrix composites tested in a ground-simulated space environment for geosynchronous earth orbit will be identified. This program continues the accelerated testing of these materials in the combined space radiation environment of electrons, protons, vacuum and ultraviolet. Analysis of both ground-based and flight data on atomic oxygen effects will be

carried out to determine mechanisms involved. New protective coatings will be developed. Thermal control coatings research to allow full benefit of composite structures for large-area space application and the study of the dimensional stability of composite structures in the space cyclic-thermal environment will continue. Basic research on materials for space power systems, particularly in the area of fluid heat exchanger capability, will be increased to better understand material compatibility issues to ensure long-term system life.

Advanced carbon-carbon and ceramic composite concepts will remain a major focus in the thermal protection systems program. Activities in the ceramic thermal protection system areas will continue to be directed toward the further development of flexible ceramic blanket-type insulation for application to advanced orbital transfer vehicles and for further upgrade of material currently used on the shuttle. The new system will cost less and will be more durable. Both rigid and flexible TPS will be evaluated for use on a rapid-response aerospace plane.

Research in advanced space structures will establish structural concepts, deployment schemes, and packaging techniques that will permit structures on the order of 100 to 200 meters in size to be carried into orbit in one shuttle flight and automatically deployed. Erectable concepts and assembly methods for structures between 100 and 1000 meters in size will be developed. Research on a multi-jointed flexible 20-meter beam will be performed to establish the technology base for the control of flexible structures dynamic response with the goal of conducting in-space structural dynamics flight experiments to validate the technology. This activity will require both analytical and experimental research to develop procedures to characterize structural configurations during ground tests, as well as during space tests. Active and passive damping techniques to reduce structural vibration will be developed in parallel with the development of methods for predicting and reducing the dynamic response of structural configurations for large-area space platforms and antenna structures.

A coordinated program for research on advanced analytical methods will be conducted in FY 1987. This program is aimed at developing, testing, and verifying solution algorithms utilizing supercomputers. New, extremely fast and efficient structural analysis methods are essential to the design, analysis, and performance of large-area space structures, aerospace plane vehicles, and other space structures. Advanced analytical methods that include deployment dynamics and mechanisms simulation will be continued for analysis of large, flexible space structures and platforms. Additionally, research to develop improved integrated fluid-thermal-structural analysis capability will continue with focus on generic configurations to allow for the development of highly efficient, stable structures for high-speed flight. New innovative concepts and joining processes for fabricating lightweight high-temperature structures for advanced space transportation vehicles, including earth-to-orbit vehicles, will be developed.

Space data and communications research and technology

The space data and communications research and technology program is directed toward controlling, processing, storing, and manipulating space-derived data and enabling new concepts in satellite communications.

The objectives of the data systems efforts are to provide the technology to enable affordable utilization of space-derived information; to increase substantially the capability of on-board processing for future missions; and to provide computational systems anticipated for evolutionary space station. Development work is nearing completion on the massively parallel processor to be used in Landsat data reduction and the ten-terabit optical-disk juke-box system to be used to support a nationwide space science data base network. Development of the high-bandwidth terabit optical-disk buffer system intended for space station and other flight applications is underway. Individual elements of the technology needed to produce the buffer have been demonstrated and are now being assembled into a demonstration unit. Work is underway to obtain, evaluate, and assemble processors from the very advanced integrated circuits that are now becoming available for space applications. Advances in on-board processing and storage will allow the migration of ground-based data processing to the space station, thus enabling substantial savings in operations costs.

The communications technology effort provides the necessary research and technology required to maintain and ensure the U.S. preeminence in satellite communications. Fundamental research in microwave tubes has led to the development of a 100-watt, 60-GHz (gigahertz) traveling wave tube to provide high-bandwidth microwave communications capabilities for intersatellite links for the advanced tracking and data relay satellite systems. An eight-beam overlapping-cluster microwave feed has been developed to demonstrate that antennas with contiguous multiple beams can be designed with very low sidelobes for optimum ground cover and frequency. Also, a 15-meter hoop-column antenna was designed and successfully tested with the eight-beam feed. Large-aperture feed and antenna technology is aimed at opening new space communications markets for mobile applications and for the very large baseline interferometer (VLBI) science mission. Recent results from our large-aperture feed and antenna experiments provide the opportunity for on-orbit antenna shape adjustment capability which could significantly reduce the cost of assuring precision shape. An X-band dielectric resonator oscillator with excellent temperature stability and low-phase noise has been developed which replaces the more expensive and error-prone frequency multiplier chains previously employed in spacecraft transponders for application to the Mariner Mark II series of planetary exploration spacecraft. A 20 GHz monolithic microwave integrated-circuit transmit module has been successfully built and tested. This module consists of five-switched line phase shifter circuits with control logic, a buffer amplifier for phase compensation, and a power amplifier contained on a single chip. This technology is necessary for the development of low-weight and cost-effective phased array feeds for large antenna systems.

In data systems, the program provides computing technology for upcoming NASA missions with emphasis on the needs of space station and associated platforms. The data systems program takes substantial advantage of related development work done by DOD or other government agencies and is coordinated with those agencies. Very high-performance, high-speed processors will be assembled for NASA applications from modular components from the DOD very high-speed integrated circuits (VHSIC) program. A very highly reliable processor for use in high radiation environments will be assembled and tested to extend the life and performance capabilities of low-earth-orbit and planetary spacecraft. Spaceborne processors to meet very specific and demanding requirements of scientific instruments will be developed as special adaptations to processors for other government applications. The high-bandwidth terabit optical-disk buffer will be demonstrated for application to space station development. Work in developing high speed fiber-optic modules for space applications in conjunction with the Air Force will continue. This technology is applicable to space station and the earth observing system for the distribution of high rate data between subsystems. Work will be initiated to investigate applications for very fast and high-capacity associative memory technology.

In FY 1987, the 60-GHz traveling wave tube (TWT) will be mated with a multiple-depressed collector with an expected twofold enhancement in efficiency. Also, a 60-GHz TWT will be specifically designed for power levels and bandwidths commensurate with a demonstration of communications between satellites at rates in excess of 300 million bits per second. A programmable adaptive phased array feed will be employed with the 15-meter hoop-column antenna to prove the theoretical concept of using phase and amplitude of the feed to compensate on-orbit for surface deformations of the antenna in order to provide the ideal far-field antenna pattern. Work will also be initiated on unique adaptive feed concepts with frequency reuse and contiguous multiple beams, a goal with revolutionary implications for large antenna systems technology. The major goal of the monolithic microwave integrated circuit research for FY 1987 will be to build a prototype 20-GHz feed, complete with the necessary phase and amplitude integrated circuits and control logic, and test this on an appropriate antenna in the Lewis Research Center's near-field facility. This work will ultimately enable the development of cost-effective, low-weight electronically steerable antennas, a technology that will dramatically increase the science returns of both low-earth-orbit and planetary missions. The X-band transponder demonstration technology will be completed and transitioned to the Office of Space Science and Applications for application to the Mariner Mark II series of missions. Included in this will be the successful design and demonstration of an engineering model of a 5-watt X-band solid-state power amplifier with record efficiencies of approximately 40 percent. Two-dimensional laser array technology for optical communications both in near-earth and planetary applications will continue. In particular, a new solid-state optical detector employing a superlattice-type construction will be built and tested. This device could allow operation of future optical communications systems at bandwidths in excess of one gigabit per second.

Information sciences research and technology

The objective of the information sciences research and technology program is to provide advanced concepts, techniques, system architectures, hardware components, algorithms, and software for space information systems. The program contains disciplinary activities in computer science and sensor systems. The computer science program is improving the state of knowledge of fundamental aerospace computing principles and advancing computing technology in space applications such as spacecraft operations and information extraction from images. Advances in information science are necessary to cope with the explosive growth in the quantity and complexity of space-acquired data. Sensor research is focused on extending the capabilities of active and passive sensing systems in terms of NASA's unique requirements for spectral range, sensitivity, and resolution to enable future science and applications mission objectives.

In computer science, research in the fundamentals of data base logic have resulted in the development of a common user interface for accessing data from several data bases, even when the data bases being accessed have very different structures. This work provides the foundation that will enable NASA space data users access to multiple data bases independent of their physical distribution or structure. This research will reduce the cost of data base intensive research that would otherwise be unaffordable.

New approaches to software management will be evaluated in ongoing software production facilities. An experiment to test the validity of a simulation-based cost model for the software life cycle will be starting. Studies of parallel algorithms and principles of concurrency are underway and are yielding information on how to use the largely unexploited capabilities of parallel processors. The development work on the massively parallel processor is now concluding. That processor is now transitioning from its developmental role into an operational one to support research requiring very powerful computing capabilities. Researchers at 14 universities, 8 research laboratories, and 3 NASA centers are using this computer to evaluate its unique capabilities for image processing.

In the sensor technology program, a Raman-shifted, efficient, ultraviolet excimer laser under development will be used to demonstrate the feasibility of active remote monitoring of stratospheric ozone from the ground-based light detection and ranging (LIDAR) facility for eventual space application for the earth observing system (EOS) mission. In the area of solid-state lasers, results of experimental measurements of potential laser materials and dopant ions indicate that materials which exhibit broad fluorescence emission will also be capable of tunable laser operation over broad wavelength regions, a feature of importance in active remote sensing. In addition, research is being done on two-dimensional arrays of semiconductor lasers with emission energy densities greater than a kilowatt per square centimeter to replace flashlamps for laser pumping for use in missions such as EOS.

In conjunction with the California Institute of Technology, a superlattice diode has been built which offers the potential of integrating the detector with the laser and other active devices on the

same chip and having the device voltage-tune over wavelength regions of interest enabling wavelength adaptive space sensor capability. The development of an antimony doped silicon array has extended the capability of space infrared sensors to 30 micrometers with an order of magnitude lower readout noise. This device will find application on the large deployable reflector mission. An X-ray imaging spectrometer has been invented that will analyze X-rays in the 1- to 30-kiloelectron volt region which is an important science objective of the advanced X-ray astronomical facility.

In computer science, the knowledge-based techniques that have been demonstrated as applied to hyperspectral scene analysis for geologic remote sensing will be expanded and shared with other users to demonstrate the usefulness and portability of the approach to the analysis of space-acquired data. The distributed access and view integrated data base work will focus on applying this capability to selected pilot space data systems.

A major emphasis is being placed on the coordination of NASA and DOD software technology programs. ADA has already been selected as the language for space station, and efforts will be continued to maximize the benefits from use of that language. Special efforts will continue to coordinate NASA technology with the DOD software technology for adaptable reliable systems program and the DOD Software Engineering Institute. Software engineering research leading toward improved techniques and tools to produce and manage large and complex software development tasks will continue. Software engineering advances will be combined in a showcase aerospace software production environment which will reduce the cost of all future space software development efforts.

The Center for Aeronautics and Space Information Sciences at Stanford University will continue as a center of excellence in aerospace computing, conducting research and educating students in concurrent processing, networking, information management, and large-scale system architecture.

In the sensors program, work will continue on detector arrays for background-limited observations for space-based astronomical observations. Techniques such as impurity band photodetectors and stressed photodetectors will be investigated for extending the sensitivity out into the very far infrared and into the upper part of the submillimeter portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. Superconducting mixing devices with wide-band gap materials will be investigated for use at midsubmillimeter wavelengths. Research on arrays of mixers for simultaneous spatial and spectral imaging will be initiated. Submillimeter sensing technologies are targeted at atmospheric and astronomical sensing missions. These technology efforts are aimed at providing scientists with the remote sensing capability in the submillimeter region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Pumping of solid-state lasers with various geometrical arrays of semiconductor diodes will be pursued for active remote sensing. Also, new solid-state crystals with large degrees of tuning bandwidth, together with doubling crystals, will be investigated for reaching previously unattainable wavelengths. These laser sensing technologies will be evaluated on the lasers in space technology experiments and are targeted for application on EOS.

Controls and guidance research and technology

The space controls and guidance research and technology program goals are to generate the practical design methods and techniques required to enable precise pointing and stabilization for future NASA spacecraft and payloads; to maintain precise structural shape control for highly flexible large space systems; and to guide, navigate, and control advanced space transportation vehicles. Emphasis is being placed on advancing the methodology of combining both ground-based testing and future space-based testing with modern control theory to validate advanced flexible body modeling techniques and control laws.

Recent program accomplishments include the successful demonstration of distributed active control in improving disturbance suppression damping by a factor of five or more, a result important to the NASA planned pinhole occulter project and planned mobile communication satellite ventures; the completion of the spacecraft control laboratory experiment test article for the testing of new spacecraft pointing control algorithms important to large flexible astrophysical reflector telescopes; system identification programs which can accurately determine, on orbit, the vibration modes in large space systems, such as growth space station; the successful breadboard test of a unique three-dimensional shape and motion sensor useful for determining the behavior of large flexible structures in space, such as will be tested in the control of flexible structures flight experiments; and the invention of a novel soft-mounting isolation device which uses a newly available piezoelectric polymer as the control actuator for supporting precisely pointed payloads on space station. Practical guidance laws were generated from optimal navigation control theory for a wide range of aeromaneuvering orbital transfer vehicles. Also, in the transportation system vehicles area, a very successful laboratory test was completed for the all solid-state fiber-optic rotation sensor, satisfying a wide spectrum of transportation vehicle requirements for a reliable, long-life, autonomous, precision navigation capability. A broad technology plan was completed to guide the overall transportation vehicle program's future activities.

Specific FY 1987 controls and guidance research activities will include further theoretical exploration of modern control theory methods associated with system identification, distributed control and adaptive control, and definitive testing of competing methods in ground test facilities. The goal is to identify and validate the most effective control concepts for in-space tests aboard the control of flexible structures flight experiment. The unique three-dimensional shape and motion sensor is being extended to a multitarget capability for a precise shape measurement of realistic three-dimensional large space structures such as the land mobile satellite and space station. The precision soft-mount elements, useful for space station mounted payloads, will be fabricated and breadboard tested under realistic space station disturbance environment.

In the advanced transportation systems area, the technical challenge will be met for solutions for aeromaneuvering vehicles undergoing skip trajectories, synergistic plane changes, and precise landings involving large downrange and crossrange capability. The ad-

vancement of the very promising all solid-state fiber-optic rotation sensor for navigation will be continued to provide transportation vehicle and interplanetary spacecraft requirements for long life and reliability. A substantial effort will be devoted to examining the concept of the control-configured space transportation vehicle, a vehicle which depends largely on the rapidly advancing areas of controls technology for its performance, stability, and economy of operation.

Human factors research and technology

The objective of the space human factors research and technology program is to provide the technology base for productivity, efficiency, and safety in increasingly complex manned space operations, including the space station and a potential national aerospace plane. The research is focused on crewstation design and productivity enhancements for extravehicular activity (EVA). The objective of the crewstation design effort is to determine the requirements for effective interfaces between human operators and advanced automation. This issue has become very challenging due to the increasing levels of machine intelligence and autonomy sought by system designers. Instead of performing low-level sensor integration and determining actuator positions, the human operator is becoming a supervisor of intelligent systems. For example, an expert system interface has been designed for an orbital refueling system with fault diagnosis and explanation strategies developed from simulated operational experience.

Effective information transfer between the system and the operator is fundamental to the operation of highly automated systems. Current research has guided development of a wide field-of-view stereo helmet-mounted display for remote manipulation, algorithms for machine vision, and guidelines for improved proximity operations displays.

One thrust of the crewstation design effort is to ensure that human/computer interaction technology developed outside the agency is adapted to NASA's unique aerospace needs. As part of this effort, a project is underway to develop comprehensive guidelines derived from research by industry, the military, and academia. An advisory group has been created and has formally reviewed initial sections of the guidelines. Formal publication is planned for FY 1987.

A second broad thrust is the development of rapid prototyping methodologies for crewstation design. The idea is to bring together very advanced research concepts in working demonstrations and to obtain user evaluations early in the research and development process. This encourages focused research which addresses the needs of the user community. Rapid prototyping is being applied to a wide field-of-view stereo display for enhanced situational displays. The device is a major breakthrough in engineering design because it has achieved very high functionality at very low weight, power, and cost. It will significantly augment visual feedback in teleoperations tasks on space station. Currently, two versions of the display system have been built based on liquid crystal technology. Liquid crystal display technology allows low cost, high functionality, and ruggedness. An advanced version of the video processor

has been built and holographic optics are being designed. Holographic optics will reduce the weight of the system and allow very compact packaging.

To encourage rapid prototyping at the system level, a space station proximity operations workstation mockup is being built to bring together a wide array of advanced research concepts, including voice interaction automated systems, intelligent system interface software, three-dimensional perspective displays, spatial aural displays, and exterior window concepts. Currently, the display and control hardware is being assembled in a cylindrical module. Researchers in each of the above areas have projects which they are preparing for integration into the module. These include an expert system for human interface to the in-orbit refueling system, innovative display formats for space traffic control and EVA monitoring, and a working helmet-mounted display. The space station proximity operations workstation will be used to test advanced concepts for human/automation interface. Proximity operations scenarios will be utilized for these studies.

Interaction with automated (expert) systems is a third major thrust of the crewstation design effort. Effective coordination in automated and human-controlled functions is required for NASA's increasingly complex missions. Improved crew interface to automation will allow reduction of ground support requirements and greater crew productivity, even as operational demands increase. In particular, studies are underway to determine how best to interact with automation which shares system expertise, authority, and control with the human operator. One of these studies uses an orbital refueling system simulator and expert system for explanation of operator/automation interface experiments. This study has shown that operators require explanation of higher level situational implications of "out-of-tolerance" conditions.

A very successful research project in laser anthropometry supports both crewstation design and EVA performance. The system is installed and in full operation. This unique tool allows the three-dimensional position of an astronaut to be recorded rapidly and accurately; the data are then reconstructed into geometric form for analysis of astronaut activities. This allows automated tests of proposed workstation layouts, as well as determination of the feasibility of specific EVA tasks. The laser anthropometry system is being augmented by addition of a strength and motion data base. Experiments are underway to obtain data for the upper body.

Other support for EVA includes a space helmet-mounted display which can be used to display suit status and EVA task guidance information. This system has been prototyped and is currently undergoing integration tests and initial format development. The space human factors program is also contributing to the agency's development of a hard spacesuit. A hard spacesuit will allow astronauts to exit the spacecraft without several hours of prebreathing, because it operates at the same high atmospheric pressure as the spacecraft cabin. The high-pressure demonstrator suits are being built and tested.

Research in FY 1987 will emphasize crew workstation design with a lesser effort in EVA aids. A comprehensive set of human factors guidelines which are specific to NASA's missions will be

published and distributed to space station contractors. The proximity operations mockup will be a mature facility for support of rapid prototyping, and advanced research concepts will be brought in for systems-level evaluation and comment by users. By FY 1987, research on the wide field-of-view stereo display will be ready to support an advanced virtual display capability. The virtual display is a major leap beyond current computer display technology. It allows computer-generated graphics and text to be displayed anywhere in the user's workspace, which greatly improves the information transfer capability of spatial information displays.

Expert system interface analyses will develop multilevel system models and other strategies to enable systems and users to communicate efficiently about system status and fault diagnosis. Laser anthropometry work will include the completion of efforts to model the strength and motion parameters of the upper body, and similar modeling work for the lower body will be initiated. Software enhancements will improve the user interface to the anthropometry data base. Efforts will begin to integrate the anthropometric data base with other human factors computer-aided design tools. Operational formats will be developed for the space helmet display and evaluated for application to EVA tasks. Research to support the high-pressure hard spacesuit effort will focus on new approaches to flexible but durable gloves that can be used comfortably at high internal pressures. Higher suit pressures cause gloves to be less flexible, which increases chaffing and other discomforts. High-pressure gloves have also suffered unacceptable fatigue failures.

Space flight research and technology

The objective of this program is to provide a research-quality flight data base for the validation of ground-based research and technology efforts required for the development of future space systems and operations. This objective is accomplished through the utilization of the space shuttle as an in-space research laboratory. Flight data obtained from this effort provide a foundation for the development, refinement and verification of analytical theories and ground facility performance, test methods, and techniques. This program encompasses the design, development, and flight test of experiments and the development of special purpose, reusable, flight research facilities for use in space.

Under the orbiter experiments program (OEX), shuttle flights have included key aerodynamic and aerothermodynamic experiments on orbiter vehicle 102. These experiments included low- and high-altitude research-quality air data systems for the measurement of air density from the upper atmosphere to touchdown and an infrared scanner in the vertical stabilizer to measure entry heating on the shuttle upper wing and fuselage surfaces. Also, during FY 1986, the second flight of an adaptive autopilot will have demonstrated autonomous rendezvous with a real target. This experiment has demonstrated an automated rendezvous and docking capability that will provide significant benefits to future space operations and, in particular, to future space station operations. In late FY 1986, flight testing of advanced thermal protection system test panels is scheduled to be initiated. These panels will provide actual flight data on durable, high-performance concepts which

ould become candidates for future aerospace vehicles. The orbiter acceleration research experiment will provide accurate aerodynamic acceleration measurements during orbit and reentry and will make significant contributions to the data base for the rarefied and transitional flow regimes. This data base will be used to predict drag forces more accurately on large space structures to enable accurate prediction of propellant usage for orbit maintenance and attitude control. This experiment has completed critical design review in preparation for hardware development and a planned flight in the 1988 time frame.

An aeroassist orbital transfer vehicle (AOTV) offers the potential of utilizing atmospheric forces rather than a propulsion system to achieve desired orbital changes. For some missions, the propellant savings of an AOTV, as compared to a conventional configuration, is estimated to be sufficient to allow nearly double the payload for the same size vehicle. The AOTV flight experiment will release a test vehicle from the orbiter payload bay to be raised in orbit, then accelerated into the atmosphere to simulate the aerobrake maneuver, and recovered into the payload bay. During the maneuver, data on aerodynamic, aerothermodynamic, and thermal protection system response will be achieved. Ground-based wind tunnels are not capable of simulating the aerobraking environment. This experiment is currently in concept definition in preparation for the Phase C/D (design, development, and flight test) initiation in FY 1988.

The cryogenic fluid management flight experiment, which provides basic understanding of the storage, acquisition, and transfer of cryogenic fluids in zero gravity, will complete systems level preliminary design efforts, the Phase I ground safety reviews, and the installation of the cryogenic systems analysis model on the Cray computer. This technology is critical to the design of future cryogenically fueled orbital transfer vehicles (OTV) and for the on-orbit supply and resupply of cryogenics to both spacecraft and platforms in that it will provide the technology to design cryogenic systems to minimize propellant boiloff during storage and transfer and thus provide operating efficiencies that will significantly reduce the transportation costs associated with space-based OTV's.

The definition of a hypersonic technology flight experiment will be initiated in 1986 to provide experimental flight data applicable to high-speed aerospace vehicle performance in the high Mach number and altitude regimes to validate aerodynamic and aerothermodynamic computational capability and the behavior of advanced material components and actively cooled thermal structures components.

The development of a space technology experiments platform (STEP) was initiated in FY 1985 to provide a dedicated support system which will be used to conduct flight experiments to study the control of flexible structures in space. STEP is configured to accommodate a broad range of experimental objectives to study the effects of microgravity, wide thermal excursion, and absence of atmospheric damping which are characteristic of the space environment. STEP, as a reusable payload support system and standard orbiter interface, will provide a cost-effective means for routinely conducting a variety of experiments on-board the shuttle.

The long-duration exposure facility awaits retrieval by the shuttle and subsequent data analysis. The ion auxiliary propulsion system remains in flight-ready status for flight on an Air Force satellite. A conceptual design of a plume experiment was initiated, and two heat-pipe experiments, the capillary pump loop and the space station heat-pipe advanced radiator element, are scheduled to complete flights in FY 1986.

A new focus in FY 1987 is the expansion of the flight experiments program supporting base research and technology activities. This will be accomplished by a directed activity that will extend flight experiment opportunities to the aerospace and academic communities.

Significant activity will occur in the orbiter experiments program: the aerodynamic/aerothermodynamic instrumented flight initiated in FY 1986 will continue through a six-flight series concluding in approximately mid-1987; the thermal protection system panels, also installed on the orbiter in FY 1986, will continue flights on orbiter vehicle 102 through FY 1987 and conclude in FY 1988; and the hardware development for the orbital acceleration research experiment will be initiated.

The aeroassist flight experiment will continue through systems design definition. The hypersonic technology flight experiment will continue requirements definition and design activities leading to a potential flight in the 1988-1989 time frame.

The cryogenic fluid management flight experiment, the space technology experiments platform, and the solid-state laser light detection and ranging in-space technology experiment will initiate hardware development in FY 1987 to prepare for future flight dates. The plume survey experiment will complete preliminary design in preparation for hardware development leading to flight in 1990.

Systems analysis

The objectives of the systems analysis program are to: (1) conduct systems analyses to identify technology requirements for spacecraft systems, space transportation systems, and large space systems for the national space program; (2) integrate these requirements into a comprehensive technology plan; and (3) provide data to establish the ability to develop these technologies in a timely manner. Close coordination with NASA flight program offices and other users is maintained to ensure proper prioritization of enabling high-leverage technologies.

Spacecraft systems are subdivided into planetary systems, communications, earth sciences, and astronomy applications. In FY 1986, the planetary systems analysis has focused on technology needs for high priority missions, with continued emphasis on comet and planetary sample return missions. In communications, the emphasis is to identify, assess, and prioritize high-leverage enabling and enhancing technologies. These studies show that a concerted technology program could potentially double payload fractions, thereby increasing the spacecraft mission accomplishments and reducing costs. In earth sciences, the focus is on earth observing systems (EOS) where interactions between instruments and subsystems will be addressed on an interdisciplinary basis to achieve a

total spacecraft system technology plan. In astrophysics, activities will include the design of a subscale large deployable reflector optics breadboard. This work will be supplemented by a pre-Phase A study with the Office of Space Science and Applications. The Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology capabilities in large space structures will be used to support missions and technology tradeoff studies in most of the spacecraft system areas under study.

The space transportation systems analyses are focused in three areas: advanced earth-to-orbit vehicles (ETO), aeroassist orbital transfer vehicles (AOTV), and advanced space transportation systems conceptual design and analysis methods. The ETO area includes the technology to support replacement shuttle (Shuttle II), the heavy-lift launch vehicle and very advanced (post-2010) future space transportation systems. The FY 1986 ETO studies/analyses are focused on Shuttle II and the impact of liquid-oxygen/hydrocarbon (LOX/HC) engines on reusable ETO configurations. The FY 1986 ETO studies also include the definition of nonintrusive instrumentation and measurements applicable across the speed range during ascent and entry of an ETO vehicle. Shuttle II efforts will identify and prioritize enabling and high-leverage technologies required for a transportation vehicle that operates between earth and the space station for logistics, crew change-out, up and down payloads and, in some cases, platform and satellite servicing. This vehicle will be consistent with the national space transportation architecture. The LOX/HC engines/vehicle integration and design studies are being used to assess the impact on reusable transportation vehicle performance and cost. The use of LOX/HC engines, which require very high-density propellants and thus significantly smaller propellant tanks, has the potential for large reductions in dry weight and large reductions in cost per pound of payload to orbit. AOTV technology and environment studies are continuing in FY 1986 but are concentrated on cislunar transportation systems—in particular, on the identification of the class or classes of AOTV's that will be required to operate between lunar orbit and low earth orbit (LEO). The application of aeroassist braking to the OTV on return to LEO has the potential for a 50-percent reduction in propellant requirements and cost and a corresponding increase in payload to orbit. These studies are consistent with the renewed interest in lunar and planetary colonization and mining. Finally, conceptual design and analysis methods are needed to conduct required trade studies in a most efficient and cost-effective manner. This involves the update and development of the necessary analytical and numerical tools including the computer-aided engineering software and the technology and cost data base.

In the area of large space systems, both manned and unmanned, the analysis program is undergoing a transition in focus from technology for IOC space station to technology for evolutionary growth configurations in the late 1990's and beyond. Additionally, analysis activities have been started to identify in-space research and technology programs which would utilize the space station as a research facility in space, and to begin identifying technology requirements for a manned geosynchronous platform, a manned lunar base, and a manned Mars expedition.

In FY 1986, there are three specific activity areas in the large space systems analysis program: (1) systems analysis methods; (2) future space stations including the evolutionary growth space station in low earth orbit, a manned geosynchronous platform, a manned lunar base, and a manned Mars mission; and (3) in-space research, technology, and engineering program planning. The objective of the systems analysis methods is to maintain development of advanced analytic simulation/emulation computer-based capabilities for determining the operational characteristics of large space systems, predicting nominal and worst-case failure modes, and identifying critical system/subsystem interfaces. The objective of the second activity area, future space stations, is to address mission and system requirements to identify associated technology needs and trends. Specifically, efforts will continue for developing generic space system models to permit the conduct of sensitivity trades for large in-space systems.

Additional tasks will investigate technology needs for such activities as construction of lunar structures, propellant and oxygen production from lunar oxides and Martian permafrost and atmosphere, food production for lunar and Martian missions, and in-flight training for long-duration interplanetary missions. The activities in the third area are associated with developing a technical basis for conducting in-space research, technology, and engineering experiments using the space station as a laboratory facility. Three areas are being investigated for potential in-space experiment programs: fluid behavior, space environment, and structural dynamics and control.

In spacecraft systems, the analysis effort has identified technologies that will be needed to support the spacecraft technology driver missions. Efforts will continue to build upon these initial results by conducting detailed follow-up to the 1985 large deployable reflector (LDR) workshop; analyzing large space structures with focus on LDR and improving mobile communication satellite (termed MSAT) capability; assimilating the EOS technology workshop results and issuing a comprehensive technology plan; and conducting mission analysis and system technology studies on planetary and sample return missions.

The transportation systems analysis effort in FY 1987 will continue the definition of key areas for technology growth in orbital transfer vehicles and advanced systems for delivery of payloads to low earth orbit. The analyses will focus on concepts and technology requirements for a lunar orbital transfer vehicle, a heavy-lift launch vehicle, and the replacement shuttle. The continued development of design and analysis tools and the technology base for advanced transportation vehicles will enable the development of economical space systems in the future.

In large space systems, with the planning and definition activities associated with the early space station nearing a point in time when applicable technology will be baselined, the systems analysis program will be refocused to address the needs and opportunities of a broader menu of space systems including large antennas, unmanned platforms, and evolutionary space stations. The primary intent of the extended perspective is to ensure that the research and technology base program is structured to support the needs of

these missions as they are being projected for the turn of the century. Additionally, the FY 1987 program will continue to expand the efforts started in FY 1986 to include planning for using the space station as a facility in space for technology development.

SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Chemical propulsion systems technology	\$8,100,000
Control of flexible structures flight experiment	11,300,000
Automation and robotics technology	18,000,000
Total	37,400,000

Chemical propulsion systems technology

The objectives of the advanced earth-to-orbit systems technology program are to validate technologies being developed for advanced high-performance reusable engines by utilizing a testbed engine assembled from existing space shuttle main engine hardware for the purpose of providing experimental data to validate analytical models and to evaluate advanced component concepts emanating from the propulsion research and technology base program. Extensive instrumentation will be installed on the first engine assembly in order to experimentally establish a data base which characterizes the internal dynamic environment of these types of engines. Research quality instrumentation capable of accurately measuring both transient and steady-state pressures, temperatures, flow rates, stresses and strains is being provided as it becomes available from the research and technology base program. The data will be used to validate computer codes that have been developed to simulate these dynamic environments and their effect on operating components. In later engine assemblies, advanced technology components designed for extended life and/or higher performances will be evaluated under engine system operating conditions. Advanced turbine blade materials and coatings, damping seals, and advanced longer life bearing designs that have been evaluated initially in rig testing under the research and technology base program are examples of some of the earlier advanced component hardware that will be installed in the engine for testbed verification testing. In addition, advanced sensors being developed and evaluated in test rigs under the research and technology base program for monitoring the wear of high wear rate components will also be installed in engine components for system level test evaluation. These efforts will lead to the eventual assembly and test of a complete engine condition monitoring system.

The testbed engine provides the lowest risk path for verifying the behavior of improvements from the research and technology base program. Many promising products are emerging from the base program that will be ready for testbed engine testing in the FY 1988-1990 time frame. The testbed engine program will provide the experimental tools needed to evaluate longer term, higher risk technology items that will lay the foundation for advanced high-performance reusable engines essential for the support of national transportation needs being identified in current national security directive studies. The Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology

portion of this program funds the analyses, design and fabrication of advanced technology components that have been identified as ready and needed for testbed evaluation. The Office of Space Flight funds are used to acquire engine component hardware, to install advanced technology items in the component hardware, to assemble the testbed, and to conduct test operations.

The design and fabrication of research instrumentation and advanced technology components are scheduled to be compatible with the availability of the SI-C test stand at the Marshall Space Flight Center and engine hardware being acquired by the Office of Space Flight for testing starting in FY 1988.

The design and fabrication of research instrumentation to be installed on the initial instrumented engine includes high-response pressure and temperature sensors and nonmoving parts cryogenic flow meters. Advanced technology items being designed and fabricated for installation in later engine builds include fiber-optic deflectometer bearing-wear sensors, turbine temperature sensors based on fiber-optic pyrometer concepts, advanced single-crystal turbine blades, thermal barrier coated turbine blades, advanced damping seal configurations, and longer life bearing designs.

Control of flexible structures flight experiment

The objective of the control of flexible structures (COFS) program is to provide experimental validation of analytical methods of predicting coupled structural dynamics and controls response for complex multibody space structures with flexible components, interfaces, and dissipative mechanisms. As the agency initiates planning and implementation for large space systems (space station/platforms/antennas), there are basic unknowns in the areas of structural dynamics, controls, structural interaction, structural performance, and deployment dynamics which must be resolved in order to develop this new class of spacecraft with the assurance of meeting safety, performance, and cost goals. The size and flexibility of these systems require a ground research program, including analysis and test methods, and space-based experiment activity addressing the key technology unknowns through graduated testing of flexible elements of large space structures. This program will provide a validated technology data base that will enable these next generations of large flexible spacecraft to be developed. The research data base will allow the design and development of integrated complex control systems and structural configurations for difficult advanced mission goals to be achieved.

In order to meet the requirements of the control of flexible structures program, a comprehensive research activity which includes analytical methods development, ground-based testing, and in-space experiments was initiated in 1985 to provide a focus for control structures interactive technology.

The space shuttle provides the opportunity to test and validate in space the dynamics, controls, structural concepts, theories, and system components required by future large space structures missions. An in-space experiment program is planned building progressively from modeling and dynamic characterization of large space structures to more complex flexible-body interactive controls/structure issues. The approach provides for structural dynamic function-

al complexity in a baseline configuration, through the design of a generic flight test article that addresses fundamental large space systems (LSS) discipline issues. These critical issues will include flexible structural configurations that have fundamental frequencies below one hertz, complex nonlinear joint effects, structural dynamic/control systems interactions, and inherent low structural damping effects. This model can be tailored to validate discipline research objectives addressing the major concerns of LSS spacecraft, independent of any specific configurations ultimately chosen for new missions.

The first flight article, COFS I, is a large (60-meter) deployable/stowable truss-beam structure (termed mast) with will be flown in space cantilevered from the orbiter. Actuators and instrumentation necessary for excitation, measurement, and control of the low-frequency modes of mast are an integral part of the mast flight experiment. The mast test article will be mounted on the space technology experiments platform, integrated with the orbiter, and transported to space. Specific objectives of the COFS I flight experiment are to determine the degree to which analytical methodology and ground testing can predict flight performance of next-generation, low-frequency structures; evaluate mathematical modeling of large, lightweight, complex systems; evaluate control/structure interactions; evaluate sensor/measurement techniques applicable to low-frequency systems with low motion/deflection tolerances; evaluate deployment kinematics in zero gravity (*g*) versus one *g*; evaluate damping effects in zero *g*; and evaluate LSS control laws and control mechanizations.

The second flight article, COFS II, will incorporate gimbals and an antenna-like appendage to the COFS I mast hardware and will provide the opportunity to study the more complex structural dynamics and control characteristics of large, flexible, three-dimensional spacecraft configurations. Technology needs that will be addressed by COFS II include maneuver control, articulation, printing, shape control, alignment, systems identification, deployment dynamics, and adaptive controls.

A third activity, COFS III, will be focused on the validation of control-structure interactive analysis and design methodologies for multibody spacecraft. Scale model investigations will be conducted on future large space platforms to determine modeling sensitivities, vibration suppression techniques, appropriate ground test methods, and capabilities.

In FY 1986, fabrication of the COFS I flight article will be initiated, and scale model "mini-mast" testing will begin. In FY 1986, a COFS II project plan will be developed, and the request for bids for the COFS II flight test article will be developed. Also in FY 1986, a COFS III project plan will be developed to support fundamental research and technology development in multibody dynamics and control.

Ground-based experiments initiated earlier will be continued in FY 1987 to accurately characterize/synthesize the dynamic behavior of the structure and to develop control laws and methods to control its configuration and motion. Additional analysis and ground-based experiments will focus on expanding the newly developed technology for application to more complex multibody and

three-dimensional structures. The preliminary design review and the critical design review of the mast flight test article will be completed in FY 1986. Flight test article delivery will occur at the end of FY 1988. The characteristics of the mast truss-beam flight test article will be defined through initiation of a mathematical model to be validated later in the ground-based and then space test program beginning in FY 1989. In FY 1987, a COFS II program plan will continue with flight article definition. Planning for COFS II will begin with definition of a generic configuration for an antenna-like structure and a related ground test program plan. In FY 1987, the fabrication and testing of scale models of large multibody spacecraft will be initiated.

Automation and robotics technology

The objective of the automation and robotics technology program is to exploit the potential of artificial intelligence and of telerobotics to decrease the cost of ground control and to increase the capability and flexibility of space operations. Artificial intelligence will be used to reduce the size of ground control and operations, and telerobotics will be used to enable increased capability in space servicing, assembly, and repair. The goals of the program are to decrease mission operations manpower by 60 percent; replace 50 percent of extravehicular activity (EVA) with telerobotics; and enable remote servicing, assembly, and repair.

The program focuses on systems autonomy and telerobotics. The objective of the systems autonomy effort is to develop a generic set of software tools for the design of expert systems for increasing automatic and intelligent control of complex dynamic space systems. The objectives of the telerobotics focus are to evolve the level of autonomy of remote operations from teleoperation to robotics and to increase the operational capability of remote manipulation from its current state as a crane on the shuttle orbiter to the capability for on-orbit assembly, servicing and repair, and for planetary exploration.

Integration of advancing technologies in each area, systems autonomy and telerobotics, is described by a sequence of evolutionary ground demonstrations scheduled from 1987 to 1996. In systems autonomy, the initial demonstration (1988) is of a rule-based expert system for control of a single-mission operations subsystem in which reasoning is limited to standard procedures and knowledge of the task world is complete and unambiguous. The second demonstration (1990) will be of a model-based expert system for coordinated control of multiple subsystems, and it will be capable of reasoning about nonstandard procedures and of diagnosis of anticipated failures. The third demonstration (1993) will be of hierarchical control of multiple subsystems and will be capable of reasoning about emergency procedures, planning under uncertainty, and recovery from unanticipated failures. The 1996 demonstration will consist of distributed control of multiple subsystems and will have the capability for fault prediction, real-time replanning, and learning. In telerobotics, the initial demonstration (1987) will be of a two-armed remote manipulator for satellite module replacement and fluid transfer tasks. Autonomy will be implemented in terms of preplanned sequences of task primitives, e.g., open, close, screw in, etc.

The second demonstration (1990) will include automatic acquisition and despin of a spacecraft and servicing it using dexterous cooperative arms, automatic sequence planning, and autonomy at the task element level, e.g., remove panel. The 1993 demonstration will comprise task level (e.g., replace module) commands, automated replanning for error conditions, and automated planning using a computer-assisted design (CAD) data base. The 1996 demonstration will extend to repair involving cutting and fabrication.

Underlying both sequences of demonstrations are five core technology areas: sensing and perception, control execution, task planning and reasoning, operator interface, and system architecture and integration. Intergrated plans have been developed for the demonstration sequences, and research is underway in the five core technology areas. Coordination with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) assures leverage of relevant technologies being developed under their strategic computing initiative. Intercenter memoranda of agreement have been signed to facilitate the transfer of technology from the technology development centers to the user centers.

In sensing and perception, an intermediate-level computer vision system called PIFEX (programmable image feature extractor) has been developed which can detect hardware edges and vertices. Such a visual system will be necessary to enable autonomous recognition of objects from a well defined data base, as well as autonomous capture and despin of tumbling satellites. In control execution, computer vision and force/torque feedback has been used to automatically guide a pin to a close tolerance hole and insert it. This is necessary for autonomous module insertion when the telerobot is operating under conditions of communications time delay. In operator interface, a six degree-of-freedom force-reflecting controller has been developed. Using this technology, the same controller can be used with a number of different space arms. In task planning, an artificial intelligence planner has been developed which, given a set of goals and a knowledge base of relevant actions, can generate a sequence of actions in a satellite's payload to implement those goals. This capability is the basis for the systems autonomy focus. Ongoing and planned work is to evolve this initial autonomous planning capability to a wider set of applications with a reduced set of constraints. In system architecture and integration, a joint venture with DARPA has been initiated to develop a spaceborne symbolic processor to enable on-orbit execution of artificial intelligence software.

The initial telerobot demonstration will take place in late FY 1987. It will comprise a two-arm telerobot which can perform simple servicing and assembly tasks on cooperative spacecraft using hand and power tools. It will include initial autonomous capability in terms of task primitives such as: open, close, screw in, etc. In FY 1987 the two-armed, fixed-base telerobot, as well as the operator control station and the spacecraft mockup, will be constructed, debugged, and demonstrated.

The initial systems autonomy demonstration will be in final preparation in FY 1987 and will take place early the next year. It will comprise automated control (i.e., an intelligent aide) for a single-mission operations subsystem integrated communications.

An expert system for integrated communications control will be developed and debugged for use in the shuttle mission control center at Johnson Space Center. The consoles and programs for demonstrating the expert system using real-time shuttle data in an off-line (parallel) mode to actual subsystem control by human controllers will be developed.

Research and development in each of the five core technology areas will continue. In sensing and perception, the focus will be on multiple-class three-dimensional object recognition and tactile/proximity sensing in order to reduce reliance on the human operator's vision system. In task planning, the emphasis will be on spatial planning of manipulator trajectories and on reasoning about nonstandard procedures in order to reduce reliance on the human operator's cognitive capabilities in task planning. In control execution, telerobot control of flexible manipulators and control of multiple-arm degrees of freedom will be developed to enable telerobot servicing of a wider class of spacecraft and payloads. In operator interface, predictive displays and simulation aids for anticipated failures will be developed to permit the operator to take over when the autonomous system encounters difficulty. In systems architecture and integration, the focus will be on developing techniques for expert systems to control an entire system by coordinating the needs and tasks of a number of subsystems.

STANDARDS AND PRACTICES

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Standards and practices	\$9,200,000
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The objective of the Standards and Practices program is to support NASA's goals through activities in productivity; reliability and quality assurance; maintainability; safety; software assurance; systems engineering; and program practices which reduce program risk, improve product confidence, and encourage good program procedures in the technical execution of NASA programs.

During FY 1985, the Office of the Chief Engineer continued its efforts to improve NASA's software management, assurance, and productivity. Emphasis was directed toward developing validated procedures to ensure the integrity of the systems to be put into service. Non-destructive evaluation (NDE) testing techniques were extended to new materials such as composites. The results of this effort will ensure that material and fabrication specifications can be non-destructively verified and that degradation of materials in use can be quantitatively documented. In FY 1986, work continues on efforts with the NASA Centers and industry in the areas of Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacturing; materials, treatments and processes data bases; integrated circuit product assurance; microcircuit radiation effects evaluations; design and manufacturing standards; aerospace and systems safety related matters; and other activities which support NASA-wide program responsibilities.

In support of the goals of NASA, the FY 1987 Standards and Practices program will continue to conduct activities related to its objectives. The increase in funding from the FY 1986 level reflects

a broadened NDE program, and an expansion of NASA's Software Management and Assurance Program (SMAP).

The efforts of the SMAP are critical to NASA's ability to economically develop and acquire reliable software to support the more complex, computer driven systems required by the future missions. The objectives of the SMAP are to adapt industry and DOD software solutions to the NASA environment, and to create more effective implementation schemes which take advantage of NASA's existing expertise, communications media, and recent lessons learned. Software standards, specialized software training, distributed software corporate memory data base, and software guide-books will be the primary products that will facilitate improved software business practices and software resources sharing by NASA projects. Industry, DOD and NASA achievements in the area of software acquisition management, reliability engineering, and quality assurance will be monitored and assessed on a continuing basis to ensure that NASA's state of software practices is as close as practical to emerging state of the art.

The NDE Measurement Assurance Program, currently focused on metals and composites, will be expanded to include electronics and will explore and develop qualitative and quantitative inspection and quality control techniques for microcircuits and semiconductors. New microcircuit technology is approaching one micron-line width and, based on past experience, contamination and particulates will have a major impact on microcircuit reliability. Existing quality control practices, especially process control and screening techniques, are inadequate and too time consuming for new-generation microcircuits, making parts availability a major concern for NASA. Some of the current screening methods, such as Particle Impact Noise Detection (PIND) tests and x-rays, are not effective NDE techniques. This program will develop techniques to accompany the advances in microcircuits, and to replace the outdated process and quality control practices and screening techniques. The program will concentrate on the chip level, but will explore the assemblies as well.

The FY 1987 funds will also continue to provide for special efforts focused on finding solutions to specific technical problems arising from programmatic activities. In addition, overall support is required to continue to ensure that advances in technology, such as microelectronics, robotics, computer automation, and composite fibers, can confidently be qualified for use in NASA programs within a timeframe that is consistent with project needs.

16. TRACKING AND DATA ADVANCED SYSTEMS, \$14,100,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Advanced systems	\$14,100,000
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The objective of the Advanced Systems Program is to perform studies and provide for the development of tracking and data systems and techniques required to: (1) obtain new and improved tracking and data handling capabilities that will meet the needs of approved missions and near-term new starts; and (2) improve the cost effectiveness and reliability needed for overall support of the total mix of spaceflight missions.

As a small but vital portion of the total Space Tracking and Data Systems Program, this activity continues to be focused on assessing and making use of the dramatic changes taking place in the state of the art in telecommunications, electronic microcircuitry and computer technology. Such effort is critical for proper planning and for the application of cost effective and reliable new technology to future support capabilities. Ongoing work includes the investigation of upcoming missions and studies of ground systems and telecommunication links to determine design approaches and overall tradeoffs for the lowest life cycle costs to support future space missions.

Activities planned for FY 1987 include efforts aimed at obtaining accuracies to the one meter level for Earth-orbiting spacecraft which would make possible a new class of high precision Earth observatory missions on the Shuttle, Space Station and on free-flying spacecraft. The techniques to be studied include a specialized use of the Department of Defense's Global Positioning System and Very Long Baseline Interferometry. Work will also continue on the development of extremely precise radiometric techniques for determining angular direction of future planetary missions to an accuracy of five nano-radians. Such improvements typically lead to improved spacecraft navigation and the conduct of science experiments not previously possible.

New methods for improving communications with spacecraft will continue in such areas as signal coding; use of millimeter wave frequencies on large diameter antennas; the development of more efficient transmitters; highly reliable, low noise telemetry receivers; and, antenna feed systems capable of multiple frequency operation, i.e., K, X, and S-band. Improving space-to-ground link performance can benefit many future missions by reducing mission costs through reduced spacecraft weight and power requirements or increasing the amount or quality of the data returned. Optical communications technology to meet telecommunications needs beyond the 1990's will also be investigated both for its cost-performance advantages over microwave technology and for its potential in space data relay applications.

Use of high density tape and optical disk storage with automated quality control of data is being investigated to meet future image data processing requirements because the data handled from Earth-orbital missions is expected to increase from a current peak of 50 megabits per second to the IDRSS design limit of 300 megabits per second. These future requirements result from high resolution sensors such as multispectral scanners and synthetic aperture radars. New techniques and systems will be developed for the transfer and processing of these high data rates. These developments include a K-band terminal for IDRSS user spacecraft, computer assisted operations, digital processing of high volume data, improved man-machine interfaces, and wide band satellite communications to distribute data to processing centers and users.

Investigations will continue on methods for reducing projected manpower requirements for operating the mission control facilities

and for providing the necessary real time interaction between the spacecraft experimenters and their experiments. Other investigations are being carried out in the areas of automated mission control, greater use of distributed command terminals and the performance of orbit and attitude computations on board the spacecraft.

SPACE FLIGHT, CONTROL AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS

SUMMARY

	Authorization fiscal year 1987	Page No.
1 Shuttle production and operational capability.	\$745,400,000	176
2 Space transportation operations.....	1,524,700,000	183
3 Space and ground networks, communication and data systems.	786,900,000	189
Total.....	\$3,057,000,000	

1. SHUTTLE PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY, \$745,400,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Orbiter	\$211,000,000
Launch and mission support	161,000,000
Propulsion systems	338,400,000
Changes and systems upgrading	35,000,000
Total.....	745,400,000

The objectives of this program are to provide for the completion of a fully capable national fleet of Shuttle orbiters; the development of the propulsion systems; preparation of launch site capabilities; and, the potential changes and upgrading of the Space Transportation System (STS).

The three orbiter fleet includes Columbia (OV-102), the orbiter vehicle developed and flown on the four test and evaluation flights; and, two orbiters—Discovery (OV-103) and Atlantis (OV-104) of a lighter-weight configuration. Modifications to orbiters and the related systems integration analyses for the use of the Centaur and its payloads will be completed during 1986. The budget provides necessary improvements, hardware fixes and mission kits for the orbiter fleet to satisfy flight requirements. The provisioning of orbiter spares is an on-going activity to support the requirements for the initial lay-in of line replaceable units of equipment at the launch site. In addition, the budget provides for the extensive acquisition of orbiter structural spares to support the orbiter fleet.

Launch and Mission Support provides for capability to support simultaneous processing of launch vehicles at the Kennedy Space Center (KSC); the additional astronaut training, mission preparation and mission operation capabilities required for higher flight rates; the modifications to the launch site facilities to accommodate the new Centaur upper stage; and, studies and analyses of program level improvements for the operations and management of the STS. The first line of KSC facilities supported the launch processing and checkout of one launch vehicle at a time from landing through launch. The additional processing stations allow for simultaneous

processing of orbiters and assorted flight hardware to meet the East Coast launch rate of up to 20 flights per year. A Gulfstream II aircraft has been modified into a third Shuttle training aircraft (STA) to support increased training requirements and to permit the existing two aircraft to be overhauled when structural fatigue considerations make this necessary. The upgrading of the mission control center (MCC), the Shuttle Mission Simulator (SMS) complex, the flight planning and preparation facilities and other data handling systems are necessary to provide a full rate capability for flight operations. Support for the Vandenberg launch site, including provisioning of abort landing facilities, is proceeding.

Propulsion Systems provide for the production of the Space Shuttle main engine (SSME) and the development of the capability to support operational requirements established for the SSME, solid rocket booster (SRB), and external tank (ET). The SSME program includes: production of the main engines necessary to outfit and provide spares for the orbiter fleet, ground testing in support of engine development, and an anomaly resolution capability. The SRB production and capability development activities include: the procurement of tooling and equipment to support a flight rate of 24 flights per year; a minimal level of selected studies to continue investigative, analytical and problem-solving activities; and the development and initial flight hardware for the filament wound case. In the ET program, the objectives are to improve the manufacturing process and provide manufacturing tooling and equipment to support the 24 per year flight rate. Systems engineering support and SSME testing in the main propulsion test article configuration are both provided in systems support.

Changes and Systems Upgrading provides funding for potential changes and system modifications as well as unanticipated new requirements not covered in the budget estimates for the above activities and other program elements.

ORBITER

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Orbiter production.....	\$82,400,000
Orbiter spares.....	128,600,000
Total.....	211,000,000

With the delivery of OV-104 (Atlantis) in April 1985 and OV-102 (Columbia) in its operational configuration in July 1985, the number of orbiters available for flight now stands at three. Orbiter production activities include development and installation of hardware improvements necessary to achieve operational capabilities, reduce operational costs, and meet system requirements including improved on board general purpose computers (GPC), inertial measurement units (IMU) and auxiliary propulsion units (APU). Hardware fixes are being made to the brakes and nose wheel steering to improve landing performance. In addition, necessary mission and modification kits requested for specific flights and payloads are included. Other activities cover flight software development to accommodate hardware changes and mission requirements. The structural spares program initiated in FY 1983 maintains a contin-

ued production capability and improves the ability to repair structural elements in the event of damage to one of the orbiters. Fabrication of these major elements is underway and will continue throughout the year. Structural assemblies include the wings, aft thrust structure, engine compartment, crew module (including the nose and cockpit), mid and aft fuselage sections, payload bay doors, vertical tail, and the orbital maneuvering system pods.

The procurement and fabrication of the orbiter spares inventory to support 24 flights per year is ongoing. A concerted effort has been made to better define the spares requirements and production capability at various vendors. A study is underway to determine logistics depot and maintenance requirements. An interim depot system is being implemented utilizing NASA and contractor facilities while the study is being completed and a long-term configuration identified.

FY 1987 funding provides for completion of major structural components as spares for the orbiter fleet. These structural components include elements such as wings, vertical stabilizer, crew module, payload bay doors, and aft thrust structure. These items are being assembled into varying stages of completion. Ground support equipment and test hardware are also being provided to support KSC systems. Development efforts will continue on the orbiter system improvements begun in FY 1985 and FY 1986. FY 1987 funding will also be utilized for the continuation and improvement of flight software, the acquisition of navigational aids for the trans-Atlantic abort sites, refurbishment of the remote manipulator system qualification hardware and the development of the upgraded general purpose computer, and the improved inertial measurement unit.

Logistics support to the Shuttle program requires the lay-in of orbiter initial spares and rate spares to meet the buildup to a 24 per year flight rate and for support to ground processing operations as the fleet size and flight rate increase. The funding for orbiter spares covers not only the cost of establishing an inventory of orbiter flight spares and ground support equipment spares, but also the logistics support to analyze requirements and procure these spares. In addition, maintenance test equipment will be designed and procured to support establishment of depot maintenance capabilities.

LAUNCH AND MISSION SUPPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Launch site equipment.....	\$44,500,000
Mission support capability.....	72,600,000
Mission operations capability.....	43,900,000
Total.....	161,000,000

The first line of facilities at KSC activated during DDT&E supports the launch processing and checkout of an orbiter from landing through launch. A second line of processing stations is being phased in to support parallel launch processing of more than one orbiter through the various work area. The second high bay of the Orbiter Processing Facility (OPF) and the second mobile launch Platform (MLP) were activated in late FY 1982 to support parallel

processing of two orbiters. The second set of high bays in the vehicle assembly building, the software production facility, and the second control room were activated in FY 1983 to enable parallel processing through orbiter—ET mate. An SRB processing and storage facility was activated in FY 1984 to facilitate SRB handling including off-loading of segments from rail cars, segment rotation capability, storage capability for two flight sets (16 segments) and the assembly of SRB aft segments. As a result of the second launch pad's recent activation, parallel processing is possible from the start of OPF flow through launch. A third MLP will be activated in late FY 1986. Facility modifications supporting Centaur launches are nearing completion.

Also under Launch and Mission Support are the necessary investments at JSC to support 24 flights per year. Among these capabilities are the ability to rapidly configure the ground data handling system, encompassing mission planning, simulations, and flight design. This is accomplished through the acquisition of an electronic data network, additional hardware, and refined and expanded software.

Other investments necessary to meet STS program objectives include upgrading the Shuttle carrier aircraft (SCA) engines to increase load/ferry range capability and improve the long term supportability. The upgraded engines should eliminate the need for an in-flight refueling capability from contingency landing sites. It also includes the hardware deliveries for the extravehicular mobility units (spacesuits), other government furnished crew-related equipment, the upgrade/capability expansion of the mission control center, the service life extension to refurbish all T-38 aircraft, and the ongoing program to replace and refurbish aging and obsolete equipment. The latter incorporates technology advances to solve maintenance and operating problems stemming from outdated hardware and software subsystems that manufacturers can no longer support with spares and viable operating systems. At the same time, the use of this advanced technology will permit more rapid reconfiguration from flight to flight, with considerable improvement in responsiveness to manifest and requirements changes.

In FY 1987, the launch site equipment activity includes continued upgrade of the operational intercommunications system connecting all major Shuttle facilities at KSC. The current system, installed for the Apollo program, falls short in reliability and capability to support the planned flight rate and is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain. The new system will use state-of-the-art, digital equipment and will interconnect the facilities with a network of fiber optic cabling. Also, during FY 1987, major components of the launch processing systems will undergo initial stages of replacement. The central data subsystem and the checkout, control and monitoring subsystem currently require high levels of maintenance, computer memory is nearing limits, and some major components of these subsystems are no longer commercially available at reasonable costs. In addition, the OMRF will be completed which will provide the capability for orbiters to undergo initial post-flight checkout immediately after landing without having to interrupt the pre-launch processing underway in the Orbiter Processing

Facility. The OMRF is also planned as a dedicated area where orbiter modifications and needed repairs can be conducted outside the normal launch-to-launch processing flow since the Palmdale facility will no longer be equipped for this purpose. Equipment from the orbiter assembly facility at Palmdale compatible with this new facility will be moved to KSC for use in the OMRF. Other efforts contained in the launch site equipment budget include addition of structural modifications to both launch pads to protect the orbiters from rain damage while they are awaiting launch, continued support to contingency landing sites, and completion of the Shuttle inventory management system upgrade (SIMS II).

Mission support capability requirements continue establishing an inventory of crew equipment (principally extravehicular mobility units) to support the 24 per year flight rate capability and post-orbital flight testing (OFT). STS operations effectiveness work and other support functions continue to support the STS achievement of program-wide requirements including the 24 per year flight rate capability.

Mission operations capability funding in FY 1987 provides for completion of modifications to the fixed and motion base simulators at JSC, initiation of the project to re-engine the SCA, and continuation of the service life extension program of the T-38 training aircraft. FY 1987 funding also provides for replacement of obsolete and inefficient equipment in the mission control center and the Shuttle mission simulator.

PROPULSION SYSTEMS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Main engine	\$293,200,000
Solid rocket booster	17,600,000
External tank	27,600,000
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Total	338,400,000

Propulsion Systems provides for the production of the Space Shuttle main engines (SSME) and the implementation of the capability to support operational requirements established for the SSME, solid rocket booster (SRB), and external tank (ET). The SSME program includes the production of the main engines required for the orbiter fleet, the procurement of spares, ground testing operations development and certification activities to improve operating margins, reliability and durability, and anomaly resolution capability. The SRB program includes the development and qualification of the filament wound case (FWC) solid rocket motors, redesign of the hardware for the reusability and operational cost reductions, and procurement of manufacturing tooling and equipment to support fabrication and transportation at the 24 per year flight rate. In the ET program, the objective is establishing the manufacturing capability, primarily tooling equipment and process improvements, to support the 24 per year flight rate. Systems support primarily provides for the testing of the SSME in the main propulsion test article configuration in addition to providing systems integration engineering support.

The main engines continued their record of excellent flight performance during the eight 1985 flights of the Shuttle. Engine performance was nominal during all flights except for a premature engine shutdown on STS-51F resulting from instrumentation failure. The total SSME ground test experience now exceeds 1,264 tests, totaling approximately 258,000 seconds of test time. This experience includes 240 tests, exceeding 51,000 seconds of operation, at the full power level (FPL).

During the course of FPL testing over the past several years, it became apparent that design margins were inadequate for routine FPL flight operation and that the current SSME configuration required an unacceptable amount of maintenance at that power level. Consequently, the SSME program was restructured into three areas: (1) flight support, (2) product improvement and (3) advanced development.

The flight support element, involving both production and operations, is charged with producing all engine hardware, conducting the acceptance and flight anomaly resolution tests which are directly related to the flight program, providing all logistics support (including engine/component overhauls), and conducting the flight readiness assessments.

The product improvement element continues the work begun in FY 1983 to reduce the SSME operating costs and increase the SSME operating margins. Work to reduce the operating costs is concentrated in design modifications to the high pressure oxygen and hydrogen pumps. The testing of the modifications to the two pumps is well underway and has shown good progress toward achieving better pump life. Modified design pumps are expected to complete certification testing in March 1986 and will be phased into the fleet beginning in mid FY 1986. A redesign of the hot gas manifold is underway to provide better flow conditions, and hence lower resistance and lower pump loads. These manifold changes will be available for test in FY 1986 and for subsequent introduction into the fleet beginning in FY 1990 during routine engine overhauls.

The objective of the advanced development element is to assure a viable technology program for the development of SSME class rocket engines, (i.e., high thrust, high performance, cryogenic fuels) and components; to provide an independent means to evaluate the technical advances arising from the supporting research and technology program by means of a technology testbed; and to provide an alternative source for SSME hardware. Contractor selection for the alternative SSME hardware is scheduled to be completed during FY 1986.

The SRM FWC second development motor (DM-7) static test firing was successfully tested in April 1985, and the qualification motor has been processed and is being prepared for static test in mid FY 1986. The structural test article (STA-2A) successfully passed all but the final load test cycles. The test article failed at 118.5% of engine ignition limit loads. Replacement test articles are being prepared for repeating this load cycle in February 1986. The first flight articles delivery to Vandenberg was completed by July 1, 1985.

Transition to the production mode in the ET program is well underway. Production readiness activities continue to smooth this transition and favorably improve production capability. Rearrangement of existing tools and new tools to eliminate manufacturing "choke points" and smooth the production flow for the buildup to 24 tanks per year has been emphasized and is nearing completion.

In systems support, preparations are underway for the test of three clustered engines at full power level in the main propulsion test stand at NSTL. This test will provide for a verification of the main propulsion system operations at full power level using the main propulsion system test hardware mounted in the aft end of the simulated orbiter.

In FY 1987, funding for the SSME provides for those activities necessary to support the engine production, flight schedules, and ground testing. Product improvement testing will continue as will certification of new SSME component design modifications. Other on-going activities also provided for within the SSME budget estimates include development and production of the Block II controller, anomaly resolution testing, updating of the SSME hardware to the improved component configuration, and advanced development effort.

In the SRB, efforts will continue on the improvements to the thrust vector control system to prevent salt water intrusion and to provide rate tooling to support the 24 per year flight rate in FY 1989. The construction of the new assembly and refurbishment facility will be completed, and efforts will start on the installation of equipment. Producibility improvements will also continue in order to reduce the turnaround time required for assembly and refurbishment of boosters.

In the ET program, enhancement of manufacturing processes will continue through production readiness efforts. The major thrust for FY 1987 will be continuing procurement and installation of tools and equipment to support the build-up to a production rate of 24 per year.

CHANGES AND SYSTEMS UPGRADING

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVELS

Changes and systems upgrading.....	\$35,000,000
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Management, technical flight experience, and cost reviews of the Shuttle program have stressed the need for providing an adequate allowance for changes and modifications which inevitably are required in a large, complex, and technically demanding space system.

The Changes and Systems Upgrading budget represents the estimated requirement for potential changes and systems modifications and unanticipated developments which are not included in the program element budget estimates. Such funds are necessary to provide for programmatic and technical changes, such as modifications to the orbiters to improve flight performance and system reliability, changes and upgrading of ground systems to reduce turnaround time between missions, and replacement/modification of hardware elements to achieve increased operating economies.

The funding requested for FY 1987 will provide for those changes which are considered to have the highest priority. The objectives are to improve reliability, increase operating efficiency, and reduce costs. Changes and upgrading areas of interest include modifications to flight and ground systems; design and development of hardware/software systems which meet requirements for improved safety, reliability, performance and cost-effectiveness; and changes which will reduce operational costs by extending operational life, by facilitating improved mission-to-mission turnaround time, and by improving mission performance margins.

2. SPACE TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS, \$1,524,700,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Flight Operations.....	\$360,600,000
Flight hardware.....	879,100,000
Launch and landing operations.....	285,000,000
Total.....	1,524,700,000

Shuttle Operations direct appropriated funding is combined with the reimbursements for standard service received from other U.S. Government, commercial, and international users to support the launch and flight operations requirements of the Space Shuttle. Through 1985, 19 operational Shuttle missions were successfully flown. These missions demonstrated many of the Shuttle's capabilities including deployments of spacecraft and their upper stages, satellite repairs, satellite retrieval and operations using the remote manipulator, a dedicated Spacelab, extravehicular activity operations, a night landing, and a widening of the Shuttle's performance envelope. In FY 1986, 14 missions were scheduled to be flown, 17 were scheduled for FY 1987, and 18 flights were planned for FY 1988.

The Flight Operations activity is divided into three major elements: mission support, integration, and support. Mission support includes a wide variety of planning activities ranging from operational concepts and techniques to detailed systems operational procedures and checklists. Integration includes launch support services and sustaining engineering for orbiter systems, cargo analytical integration, and systems integration. The support element includes base operational support at JSC and systems activity at JSC, Headquarters, and the Goddard Space Flight Center.

The Flight Hardware program element provides for the procurement of external tanks (ET), solid rocket motors, booster hardware, and propellants; spare components for the Space Shuttle main engine (SSME); orbiter spares; ET disconnect and SRB rate gyros, logistics support for the ET, SRB, and SSME flight hardware elements; and maintenance and operations of flight crew equipment. Included in the funding request for tanks and boosters are the long lead time raw materials, subassemblies, and subsystems necessary to sustain the production of elements in a manner consistent with the increasing flight rate.

Launch and Landing Operations provides for the pre-launch preparation, launch, and landing operations of the Shuttle and its cargo.

The Expendable Launch Vehicle (ELV) program provides for the procurement of expendable launch vehicles and launch support services. The Department of Defense and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are continuing to utilize the Delta, Scout, Atlas and Atlas Centaur expendable launch vehicles on a fully reimbursable basis. There are no direct appropriated fund requirements for the Expendable Launch Vehicles program. The privatization of these systems continues to be actively pursued.

FLIGHT OPERATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Mission support.....	\$117,000,000
Integration.....	115,600,000
Support.....	128,000,000
Total.....	360,600,000

Flight Operations is divided into three major areas of activity: mission support, integration and support. Mission support includes a wide variety of planning activities ranging from the development of operational concepts and techniques to detailed systems operational procedures and checklists. Tasks include flight planning, preparation of systems and software handbooks, flight rules, detailed crew activity plans and procedures, development and implementation of the mission control center (MCC) and network system requirements for each flight, and operations input to the planning for the selection and operation of Shuttle payloads. Specific flight planning activity encompasses the flight design, flight analysis, and software activities. Flight design products include conceptual flight profiles and operational flight profiles which are issued for each flight as well as support to the crew training simulations and flight techniques. The software activities include the development, formulation, and verification support of the guidance, targeting, and navigation systems software requirements in the orbiter and MCC. In addition, the flight-dependent data located in the erasable memory (mission-to-mission changes) is developed in the flight design process for incorporation into the orbiter software, Shuttle mission simulator, and MCC systems. Integration includes vehicle, payload and system integration and launch support services. Support includes base operations support to Shuttle operations at JSC and systems level support at JSC, Headquarters, and Goddard. The Space Transportation System operations contract (STSOC), a consolidation of work currently being performed by 16 firms under 22 separate contracts, has been awarded. This contract is an incentive fee contract similar to the SPC at KSC as it is mission oriented with fee determination based on cost management as well as performance. The STSOC contractor will be responsible for major functions of such facilities as the MCC, Shuttle Mission Simulator (SMS), Shuttle Avionics Integration Laboratory (SAIL), Software Production Facility (SPF), and the Mockup and Integration Laboratory (MAIL).

The Flight Operations portion of the Shuttle Operations budget continues to support that activity predominately associated with the effort at JSC to plan for and conduct the on-orbit portion of

STS missions from launch to landing. Included in this activity is the pre-flight planning and mission design necessary to conduct and control a successful mission; maintenance and operation of on-board avionics software and mission control systems; maintenance and operation of the training and flight proficiency aircraft and facilities for crew training; integration of the orbiter, payload, and STS; sustaining engineering for the orbiter and flight operations systems; post flight data analysis and anomaly resolution; and systems-wide management activities required for mature STS operations. As a result of the pre-flight planning and integration cycle, FY 1987 activities will include the planning and training for flights in FY 1988 and the initial phases of the flight design process for flights in FY 1989.

With implementation of the consolidated STS operations contract (STSOC), there has been a realignment of work among three Flight Operations categories—mission support, integration, and support as described below:

Mission support encompasses all of the STSOC effort funded in Flight Operations, performing the functions directly related to flight preparation and execution. Major items no longer included are spacecraft software (except flight-to-flight reconfiguration), aircraft operations, and the non-STSOC portion of engineering support, notably engineering analyses, materials and subsystem testing, and payload/orbiter operations safety reliability and quality assurance.

The tasks performed by the STSOC contractor include project management, maintenance and operations, sustaining engineering, flight preparation requirements and analysis, flight preparation production, and direct mission operations and training support.

Project management includes the overall management functions of project, resource, configuration, information, and logistics management; plus contract administration, procurement, personnel, security, safety, reliability, and quality assurance.

Maintenance and operations includes contractor maintenance and operations services for the STS major facilities and assets; i.e., mission control center, Software Production Facility, flight operations trainers and crew simulators, Shuttle Avionics Integration Laboratory, and the flight and training planning facilities.

Sustaining engineering includes anomaly investigation, requirements analysis, planning, and feasibility studies, leading to design, development, integration, and testing of improved hardware and software systems. The objectives are to correct system deficiencies, decrease operating/security costs, implement new NASA requirements, and maintain reconfiguration production tools consistent with the flight software for the same systems and facilities for which the contractor has maintenance and operations responsibilities.

Flight preparation requirements and analysis includes engineering and analysis support for the preparation of each STS flight, including flight profile design and analysis; navigation flight preparations; crew activity planning training preparation; systems support analysis; and STS program, payload vehicle and scheduling support.

Flight preparation production includes generating the products required for STS flights as well as postflight products. The work stations included in this process are flight design, flight data file, MCC, Software Production Facility, Trend Monitoring System, Shuttle Mission Simulator, Mockup and Integration Laboratory, and Shuttle Avionics Integration Laboratory. Postflight reconstruction, including the Shuttle Telemetry Conversion Facility and distribution of postflight products, is generated to serve engineering and management needs.

Direct mission operations and training support includes the support to and conduct of all mission training, the flight in real time, and the selected testing related to mission control and supporting operations, SAIL operations support, navigation system quality assessment, Manipulator Development Facility, 1-G trainer and mockup operations.

Integration now includes spacecraft creation in addition to retaining payload analytical integration, systems integration, orbiter sustaining design engineering, and launch support services, which provides development contractor expertise on-site at the launch site for pre-launch processing. Payload and systems integration assures compatibility, safety, and integrity among all flight elements, including the verification of interfaces. Orbiter sustaining design engineering ensures vehicle maintainability, reliability, and provides for anomaly resolution during operations, as well as identification of operational requirements and their design solutions for improved flight systems.

Support continues to include: base operations activities related to Shuttle Operations; the "Getaway Special" payload canister project managed by the Goddard Space Flight Center; Headquarters programs assessments for agency-wide activities; and efforts of the STS Program Office associated with achieving program objectives such as the planned flight rate, schedule reliability, and management efficiencies. The major additions to this category are aircraft operations and the non-STSOC portion of engineering support such as engineering systems support furnished by Draper Labs, crew and bio-systems laboratories, and the White Sands Test Facility.

FLIGHT HARDWARE

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Orbiter	\$232,700,000
Solid rocket booster	357,900,000
External tank	288,500,000
Total	879,100,000

The Flight Hardware program element provides for the procurement of external tank (ET) and solid rocket booster (SRB) hardware, and propellants; spare components for the main engine (SSME); orbiter spares including ET disconnects and SRB rate gyros; sustaining engineering and logistics support for ET/SRB/main engine flight hardware elements; and maintenance and operation of flight crew equipment. Included in the funding request for tanks and boosters are the long lead time raw materials, subassemblies, and subsystems necessary to sustain the production of these

elements in a manner consistent with the increasing flight rate. Production phasing of these elements is based on the current flight traffic model and is structured to maintain a smooth and efficient buildup of the production capability. In the ET, an efficient and non-disruptive production process continues to be implemented which enables manufacturing, assembly, and checkout operations to proceed on a basis that provides for timely delivery of flight hardware to the launch site. The orbiter line element includes: orbiter spares for replenishment of line and shop replaceable units, the manpower for supporting this logistics operation and the repair capability for flight hardware; SSME overhauls, flight support, and procurement of replacement spare parts; provision for the fixed level of annual support for the liquid hydrogen plant; and, replaceable spares, field support, and maintenance of crew-related equipment. Some examples of orbiter spare equipment are fuel cells, tiles for thermal protection, tape recorders, leading edge support structures, wheels, brakes and pyrotechnics. The crew-related equipment activities include support to the pre-flight training and flight usage of the extravehicular maneuvering unit, emergency portable oxygen systems, radiation instrumentation, survival radios, closed-circuit television cameras, medical support, and food and other galley-related items. The majority of the crew equipment tasks have been consolidated contractually into the flight Equipment Processing Contract (FEPC). Boeing has been selected as the FEPC contractor and will consolidate the functions previously performed by 16 contractors. Transition to the FEPC will begin during FY 1986.

Requirements for orbiter flight spares, crew equipment spares, and logistics are based on calculations involving flight rates, maintenance schedules, operational hours, turnaround times, and lead times to procure or repair flight hardware. The budget provides a replenishment line and shop replaceable units, as well as the manpower to support the overhaul and repair activity to support the projected flight rate. Main engine hardware provides for manufacturing and delivery of overhauled engines, engine component spares and flight support. Flight hardware requirements activity for the SRB and ET include the procurement of the materials and labor required for refurbishment and fabrication of units which will be flown after FY 1987, as well as the support of the production of units which will be flown in that year.

LAUNCH AND LANDING OPERATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Launch operations.....	\$245,800,000
Payload and launch support.....	39,200,000
Total.....	285,000,000

Launch and Landing Operations provides for the launch preparations and the launch and landing operations of the Shuttle and its cargo. The orbiter, ET, SRB, SSME, and payloads are checked out, integrated, and launched from KSC at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The SRB's are retrieved from the Atlantic Ocean after separation from the Shuttle. Shuttle landing support is furnished at KSC and

contingency landing sites as required. The major facilities used for Launch and landing operations include: the launch control center, Orbiter Processing Facility, vehicle assembly building, mobile launch platforms, SRB processing and storage facility, payload processing facilities, launch pads, and the Shuttle facility.

Funding for Launch and Landing Operations provides the propellants (excluding SRB propellants), manpower and support services required to accomplish the integration and processing of the Shuttle and its payloads. Under launch operations, manpower is provided to process, integrate, and check out the orbiter, ET, solid rocket motors and boosters, and the SSME into the proper launch configuration preparatory to each flight. Support manpower is also included to conduct the SRB retrieval operations, engineering support, logistics, central data system support, facility and equipment modifications, spares procurement and the maintenance and operation of the ground systems, structures and equipment. Funding for payload and launch support provides for the processing and integration of the payloads, propellants for launch operations and base support, and Shuttle landing operations at the Dryden Flight Research Facility.

Contractual arrangements at KSC which consolidate responsibility and incentives based on performance have provided the framework for achieving a truly operational STS with improved productivity and increased reliability. The KSC base operations contractor has successfully completed its second full year of providing support to Shuttle programs as well as institutional organizations at KSC. The Shuttle processing contract (SPC) is an incentive fee, mission-oriented contract for processing the STS both at KSC and at the Vandenberg launch site (VLS) in California. (The VLS activities are funded by the DOD.) The SPC has completed its second year of operations at KSC and has successfully processed and launched 10 missions, 8 of which were launched in FY 1985. In addition, the SPC initiated processing of the orbiter Discovery in late FY 1985 for the first launch from the VLS.

Launch operations funding in FY 1987 provides for manpower and support services necessary for processing launches from KSC. This includes manpower to process the build-up of the SRB's, mate the boosters and tanks; process the orbiter; mate the orbiter to the integrated SRB's and tank; process and checkout integrated flight elements through launch; retrieve the SRB's for refurbishment; and support landing of the orbiter either at KSC or at a contingency landing site when required. Funding also supports the manpower required for sustaining engineering, spares provisioning, logistics, launch processing system operation and maintenance, and maintenance/modifications of all other Shuttle-related ground support equipment and facilities.

Payload and launch support funding provides propellants for launch operations and base support, and contractor support for the assembly of individual payloads into a total cargo. This element includes providing launch site support managers to payload customers, verifying cargo-to-orbiter interface, and providing operations maintenance and logistic support to cargo support equipment such as cargo integration test equipment and multi-mission payload support equipment and to the payload support areas including the

Vertical Processing Facility, operations and checkout building, and cargo hazardous servicing facilities. Support required for maintaining the Dryden Flight Research Facility as a contingency landing site is also included.

3. SPACE AND GROUND NETWORKS, COMMUNICATIONS AND DATA SYSTEMS, \$786,900,000

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Space network	\$374,300,000
Ground networks	222,000,000
Communications and data systems	190,600,000
Total	786,900,000

The purpose of this program is to provide vital tracking, telemetry, command, data acquisition, communications and data processing support to meet the requirements of all NASA flight projects. In addition to NASA flight projects, support is provided on a reimbursable basis for projects of the Department of Defense (DOD), other Government agencies, commercial firms, and other countries and international organizations engaged in space research.

Support is provided for Earth orbital, planetary and solar system exploration missions, research aircraft, sounding rockets and balloons. Included in Earth orbital support are the Space Shuttle, Spacelab flight missions, and Hubble Space Telescope. The various types of support provided include: (a) tracking to determine the position and trajectory of vehicles in space; (b) acquisition of scientific and space applications data from on-board experiments and sensors; (c) acquisition of engineering data on the performance of spacecraft and launch vehicle systems; (d) reception of television transmissions from space vehicles; (e) transmission of commands from ground stations to the spacecraft; (f) communication with astronauts; (g) transfer of information between the various ground facilities and control centers; and (h) processing of data acquired from the launch vehicles and spacecraft. Such support is essential for achieving the scientific objectives of all flight missions, for executing the critical decisions which must be made to assure the success of these flight missions, and in the case of Shuttle missions, to ensure safety of the crew.

Tracking and acquisition of data for the spaceflight projects is presently accomplished through the use of a worldwide network of NASA ground stations, and by the first of a system of three tracking and data relay satellites in geosynchronous orbit working with a single highly specialized ground station. Ground facilities are interconnected by terrestrial and communications satellite circuits which are leased from communications carriers, both domestic and foreign. This interconnection provides the communications capability needed between spacecraft and the control centers from which the flights are directed.

To meet the support requirements levied by the wide variety and large number of flight projects, NASA has established three basic support capabilities to meet the needs of all classes of NASA flight missions. These are the Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network (STDN), which supports Earth orbital missions; the Deep Space Network (DSN), which supports planetary and interplanetary flight

missions; and the Space Network including the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS), which will provide all low Earth orbital mission support when it becomes fully operational.

The STDN will provide Earth orbital support until the TDRSS becomes operational. At that time the STDN phasedown will continue with the closure of six ground stations. This was planned for mid-1986. Two STDN stations (Merritt Island and Bermuda) will be retained to provide prelaunch, launch and Shuttle landing support.

The DSN, under the management of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), provides a single network to support geosynchronous, highly elliptical, and planetary and solar system exploration missions, as well as supporting those spacecraft, now in low Earth orbit, which are not compatible with TDRSS.

Computation facilities are maintained to provide real-time information for mission control and to process into meaningful form the large amounts of scientific, applications, and engineering data which are collected from flight projects. In addition, instrumentation facilities are provided for support of sounding rocket launches and flight testing of aeronautical research aircraft.

The Space Flight, Control and Data Communications appropriation includes the Space Network, Ground Network, and Data Processing and Communications elements of the program, and provides funds for: (a) the cost of TDRSS service; (b) operations and maintenance of the tracking, data acquisition, mission control, data processing and communications facilities; and (c) the engineering services and procurement of equipment to sustain and modify the various systems to support continuing, new, and changing flight project requirements.

SPACE NETWORK

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Tracking and data relay satellite system (TDRSS)	\$301,500,000
Space network operations	43,700,000
Systems engineering and support	29,100,000
Total	374,300,000

The Space Network consists of the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) and a number of NASA ground elements to provide the necessary tracking, telemetry, command, and communication services to low Earth orbital spacecraft. The TDRSS itself will consist of a three-satellite system, including an on-orbit spare, all in geosynchronous orbit and a single ground terminal located at White Sands, New Mexico. The satellites communicate with the user spacecraft in space and relay information to and from the ground terminal. From the ground terminal, satellite and ground communication links interconnect the NASA elements of the network and any remotely located user facilities.

The FY 1987 request includes funding for: repayment of the loans extended by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) for TDRSS development; payments to the TDRSS contractor for TDRSS services and for maintenance and operation of the White Sands complex; manpower and services necessary to operate and maintain the other NASA elements of the network; and systems engineering,

equipment replacement, engineering analyses and other support activities such as mission planning and documentation.

Funding is also included to continue studies and analyses for assuring the availability of TDRSS support beyond the current TDRSS contract period which ends in 1993. By that time, given the projected TDRSS spacecraft lifetimes, the existing TDRSS replacement spacecraft will have been launched. In addition, limitations on the present system associated with the ground station at White Sands, New Mexico dictate that a backup capability is urgently needed for that portion of the system. Three additional spacecraft and a second ground terminal will be required to provide TDRSS services through the 1990's.

Tracking and data relay satellite system

The Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) objective is to provide communication services between the user spacecraft and ground facilities. The Tracking and Data Relay Satellites (TDRS) provide space-to-space communications to and from the user satellites and relay these communications to the ground via a single ground terminal which is interconnected with the other elements of the Space Network. From their position in geosynchronous orbit, the TDRS can provide nearly a six-fold increase in the orbital coverage provided by the existing complex of ground stations and can accommodate extremely high user data rates ranging up to 300 megabits per second.

The TDRS-1 was launched in April 1983, but due to an upper stage failure was delivered to an incorrect orbit. Subsequently, through a sequence of complex maneuvers, the spacecraft was placed into its nominal orbit. Since that time, it has supported Shuttle missions, including Spacelabs, and free flyer missions including Solar Maximum Mission (SMM), Earth Radiation Budget Satellite (ERBS), Landsat, and Solar Mesospheric Explorer (SME). Problems with the spacecraft timing circuitry led to cancellation of the second TDRS launch that was scheduled for early 1985. Modifications have been made to all remaining spacecraft to correct the problem, and the launches of the second and third spacecraft were scheduled for January and July 1986, respectively. With the loss of TDRS-2 in the Challenger accident, the next two TDRS satellites will be rescheduled and launched when the Shuttle is again operational. TDRS-1 will become the on-orbit spare when the second and third spacecraft achieve operational status.

Under the terms of the TDRSS service contract, loans were extended by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) to the Space Communication Company (SCC), the owner-operator of the TDRSS, for program development. Under the terms of the loan agreement and assignment, NASA repays these loans directly to the FFB. In addition, NASA will make payments to SCC for TDRSS services for maintenance and operation of the White Sands Ground Terminal and other support to be provided during the year. Current planning provides for launch of the initial four (now three) spacecraft using the IUS and the launches of the two subsequent spacecraft using an upper stage to be competitively procured.

Of the amount requested in FY 1987, approximately \$227 million is for loan payments to the FFB for TDRSS development. Approxi-

mately \$50 million of the request provides for TDRSS service payments, TDRSS integration with an upper stage and other changes and support activities. Another \$24 million is included in the request for the maintenance and operation of the White Sands Ground Terminal.

Space network operations

The objective of Space Network Operations is to provide for the operation and maintenance of the associated NASA ground systems and facilities which, when combined with TDRSS, provide a full array of reliable tracking, telemetry, command, and communication services to user spacecraft in low-Earth orbit. Each of these NASA elements perform specific functions for the Space Network.

The NASA Ground Terminal (NGT) monitors TDRSS performance, provides fault isolation monitoring for the network, and serves as the communications interface between White Sands and all other facilities. The Network Control Center (NCC) schedules TDRSS services for all user spacecraft, and the Flight Dynamics Facility (FDF) provides orbit determination, trajectory analysis, and position location for flight missions supported by the Space Network and for selected missions supported by the DSN. The Bilateration Ranging Transponder System (BRTS) provides precision position location and orbit determination information for the TDRS. The Simulation Operations Center (SOC) and the Compatibility Test Vans (CTV) provide necessary pre-launch testing, simulations, and interface verification for both user spacecraft and the various network elements to assure the operational readiness of the network to support a given mission.

The individual elements are designed to function as an integrated operational system. Currently, the overall system is providing service to a variety of missions, including Shuttle and Spacelab, as previously noted. Effort is also continuing on achieving an operational configuration that will be capable of supporting an expanded workload in the late 1980's.

The funding request provides for contractor personnel to operate the network systems 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and for the related hardware and software maintenance. Funding also provides for a variety of support activities such as operational analyses, mission planning and documentation. In addition to the missions currently being supported by the Space Network, the support workload will increase significantly in FY 1987 with the launch of the Hubble Space Telescope.

Systems engineering and support

The objective of Systems Engineering and Support is to provide the engineering services and hardware required to sustain and modify the NASA elements of the Space Network. Engineering services are supplied through both the maintenance and operations contract and a number of small, highly specialized engineering service contracts.

Preparations are underway to assure ground system readiness for full network operation once the total complement of three TDRS's, including the on-orbit spare, are operational. There is also continuing activity to sustain system reliability for current users as

well as preparations to meet upcoming support requirements. In the Network Control Center (NCC) display, processing and communication equipment is being replaced and software development is underway to improve TDRSS user access and operational reliability. At the Network Ground Terminal (NGT), there is a continuing effort to automate functions to improve operational reliability and to achieve operating efficiencies. Preliminary effort, associated with the implementation of a second ground terminal for the TDRSS, is also underway.

Funds requested will provide for engineering support in the areas of systems engineering, performance and operations analyses, minor modifications, network integration testing and interface verification, sustaining engineering support, test equipment, and vendor maintenance for specialized equipment and subsystems within the Space Network. Design and analytical studies will be conducted on a wide array of items ranging from subsystem modifications to meet new mission requirements or to correct system deficiencies to the analysis of the radio frequency environment for potential impact on TDRSS and other network systems. Funds are also requested for continued software development for the NCC and ongoing hardware implementation, replacement and modification.

The FY 1987 funding request will support definition activities which will lead to implementation of a second ground terminal to be located in the vicinity of White Sands, New Mexico. Construction of a second ground terminal will be initiated in 1987 from the CofF appropriation. Experience to date with the existing terminal indicates that to maintain continuity of service over an extended period of time, a backup to the existing White Sands Ground Terminal (WSGT) is essential to eliminate a critical single point of failure in the control and support of space programs.

GROUND NETWORKS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Spaceflight tracking and data network systems implementation.....	\$3,400,000
Spaceflight tracking and data network operations.....	53,000,000
Deep space network systems implementation.....	44,000,000
Deep space network operations.....	94,100,000
Aeronautics, balloons, and sounding rocket support systems implementation.....	11,200,000
Aeronautics, balloons, and sounding rocket support operations.....	16,300,000
Total.....	222,000,000

As of January 1, 1986, the Ground Networks included the Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network (STDN), consisting of nine geographically dispersed ground stations which support Earth orbital missions; the Deep Space Network (DSN) consisting of three stations approximately 120 degrees apart in longitude, which support planetary and solar system flight missions and some Earth orbital missions; and instrumentation facilities, both fixed and mobile, which support the Aeronautics, Balloon and Sounding Rocket (AB&SR) programs. In addition, sounding rocket and balloon launches are conducted at selected worldwide locations.

Funding for the ground networks provides for operation and maintenance of the worldwide facilities, as well as engineering and procurement of equipment to sustain and modify network systems. The workload in FY 1987 includes ongoing support to the Space Shuttle, and spacecraft including Voyager, Galileo, Ulysses, Pioneers, Dynamic Explorer, International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE), Nimbus and the International Sun-Earth Explorers, as well as preparation for support of such upcoming missions as the planned Voyager-Neptune encounter, Magellan (formerly Venus Radar Mapper), and the Mars Observer. Support will also be provided to aircraft programs such as the F-16 and F-111 and the X-29A forward swept wing.

Spaceflight tracking and data network systems implementation

The Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network (STDN) systems implementation program encompasses the procurement and implementation of services and hardware to sustain network facilities and equipment to ensure reliable tracking, command, and data acquisition support to ongoing scientific and applications satellite missions and the Space Shuttle. The network is currently supporting many missions with highly complex requirements for tracking, data acquisition, command and control including Shuttle and Spacelab missions. With the closure of six STDN ground stations planned for mid-1986, this program will be limited to sustaining capabilities at Bermuda, Merritt Island, Florida and the Wallops Flight Facility.

The FY 1987 request includes funds for the replacement of obsolete and difficult-to-maintain equipment at those facilities that remain open after the TDRSS is operational. These facilities will be used for prelaunch, launch and landing support at Bermuda and Merritt Island, Florida, and for limited orbital support from the Wallops Flight Facility for the Space Shuttle. The requirements for support from these sites will continue for the foreseeable future. Equipment replacements and modifications are required in FY 1987 to maintain a level of proficiency to support the continuing workload and to assure the reliability of the major systems. Accordingly, funds are required to replace obsolete equipment, for reliability modifications and to achieve operating efficiencies in the network. The funds requested also provide for procurement of major subsystem spares, for the provision and modification of test equipment, and for minor equipment modifications resulting from changes in support requirements.

Spaceflight tracking and data network operations

The primary function of the Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network (STDN) system is to support NASA Earth-orbital spaceflight missions, including the Space Shuttle. This network also provides launch support to NASA planetary missions, and on a reimbursable basis, spaceflight missions of other United States government agencies (NOAA and DOD) and other nations.

As of January 1, 1986, the STDN consisted of nine geographically dispersed ground stations. Eight of these stations are located at: Greenbelt, Maryland; Merritt Island, Florida; Kauai, Hawaii; Guam; Ascension Island; Dakar, Senegal; Bermuda; and Santiago,

Chile. These global facilities have the capability to electronically track the spacecraft, send commands for spacecraft and experiment control purposes, and receive and display engineering and scientific data from the spacecraft. In the case of manned flights, they maintain voice communications for crew operations and safety and other project-related purposes. The ninth station, located at Yarragadee, Australia, provides only air-to-ground voice communication with the astronauts.

During FY 1986, the tracking and data acquisition support function will be transferred from the station at Greenbelt, Maryland to the Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia. When the second TDRS satellite is operational, the following STDN stations will cease operations and be closed: Ascension Island, Guam, Hawaii, Santiago and Yarragadee. Dakar will close when the third TDRS satellite is on station to support the ascent phase of STS missions. The two remaining stations at Merritt Island and Bermuda will provide pre-launch, launch and STS landing support.

The FY 1987 funding requirements provide for the maintenance and operation of the remaining STDN stations. Included in the funding request are the related logistics support, network planning, scheduling, engineering, documentation and software programming costs associated with the operation of the network stations. Logistics support in the form of spare parts and some equipment repairs is provided to a variety of OSTDS users including the Deep Space Network (DSN), NASA Communications Network (NASCOM), Space Network, Wallops Flight Facility, and project control centers.

Deep space network (DSN) systems implementation

The role of the Deep Space Network (DSN) is to provide the communication link between each of NASA's distant planetary and interplanetary spacecraft and the Earth. The DSN is responsible for receiving science and engineering data and providing the navigation, command and control capabilities from the ground to a wide variety of spacecraft ranging in distance from low Earth orbit to over 5.3 billion kilometers from Earth. When the three STDN stations were consolidated with the DSN stations in Australia, California and Spain in February 1985, the DSN also assumed support responsibility for several spacecraft already in Earth orbit and for any spacecraft not supportable by the TDRSS. Several of these support requirements include missions in low Earth, highly elliptical and synchronous Earth orbits.

The systems and facilities required to support spacecraft at the limits of the solar system are highly specialized and include the use of large aperture antennas electronically configured in a phased array to receive the extremely weak radio signals. The antennas use ultrasensitive, cryogenically cooled receivers and powerful transmitters. Extremely stable hydrogen maser time standards are required for precise navigation of distant spacecraft. Advanced data handling systems are required at both the DSN complexes and the Network Operations Control Center (NOCC).

Since the Galileo spacecraft will be the first to utilize a receiver in the X-band frequency spectrum, the ground network must be implemented to transmit commands in this frequency range. By mid-

1987, a 34-meter antenna at Spain and Australia will be implemented with this capability. Not only will Galileo utilize this new frequency for spacecraft telecommunications, but it will also use a new precision tracking capability to perform experiments designed to detect perturbations in the gravity field caused by collapsing quasars. As all new deep space missions will utilize X-band, it is planned to implement this capability on most of the remaining antennas in the DSN by 1992.

The four major objectives for the DSN in the late 1980's are as follows: (1) to provide communications channels to scientific spacecraft at ever-increasing distances and to provide the capability to receive images at these great distances; (2) to increase the frequency range and data rate capability of the ground network to accommodate new spacecraft requirements; (3) to provide support for a new set of spacecraft which will include highly elliptical Earth orbiters and synchronous Earth orbital missions (both types will be in orbits at altitudes that are beyond the support area of TDRSS); and (4) to provide the improved navigation capabilities required for precise spacecraft targeting and probe delivery.

These objectives represent a significant challenge to the DSN, as it will be supporting many more spacecraft than in the past, many of which will be at extremely great distances. The most distant planetary encounter will be of Neptune by Voyager-2 in 1989. This encounter will occur some 4.5 billion kilometers from Earth. At that time, Voyager-2 is expected to transmit the first high resolution images ever received from a spacecraft at such a distance. An expansion of the 64-meter antennas to 70 meters which is underway, along with multiple antenna arraying of radiotelescopes in New Mexico, Japan and Australia, will provide the increased signal capturing capability for the first look at Neptune.

Upcoming missions which will be supported by the network include Galileo, Ulysses, Magellan and Mars Observer.

Funding in the FY 1987 request provides for continuing the evolution of the DSN, taking advantage of the latest technologies to meet the increasingly complex support requirements. Included are new capabilities needed to meet the more stringent navigation and spacecraft-ground telecommunications requirements while reducing overall maintenance and operations costs.

Funds are included in the 1987 budget to implement the new capabilities required for the mission. These are: (1) high telemetry data rates which will require telemetry system modifications and (2) spacecraft signal dynamics which will require extensive changes to the receiver system.

The X-band transmission capability required for Galileo will require extensive additions to the new 34-meter antenna feed systems at Spain and Australia and the addition of a transmitter to these antennas which are currently in a "listen only" configuration. Extensive improvements to the ground tracking systems are required in 1987 to provide the navigation accuracy required for the Galileo probe release. This mission event requires that the position of the spacecraft be precisely known in order that the probe, when released, will follow the correct ballistic trajectory into the Jovian atmosphere.

Work will continue in 1987 in preparation for the Voyager-2 spacecraft encounter of the planet Neptune which will occur in 1989. This activity consists of implementation of an X-band receive capability for the Very Large Array at Socorro, New Mexico (which will be arrayed with the Goldstone, California antennas) and the 64-meter antennas at Parkes, Australia and Usuda, Japan (which will be arrayed with the the DSN antennas at Canberra, Australia).

To improve the operability, maintainability and reliability of the DSN, significant modifications, including replacement of obsolete equipment, will be made during 1987 at the signal processing centers at the three DSN complexes and at the Network Control Center at Pasadena, California.

Deep space network operations

The three Deep Space Network (DSN) complex locations—Goldstone, California; Canberra, Australia; and Madrid, Spain—are approximately 120 degrees apart in longitude to permit continuous viewing of planetary and solar system spacecraft. Each complex has one 64-meter and two 34-meter diameter antennas including one 34-meter antenna under construction at Madrid. A centralized control center for the network is located at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, California. The DSN also operates 26-meter antennas at all three stations having completed the consolidation of STDN station resources under the network consolidation program. These 26-meter antennas are used to track spacecraft in the vicinity of the Earth which cannot utilize TDRSS.

The Voyager-2 spacecraft encounter with Uranus in January 1986 provided the first detailed information on that distant planet. Voyager-1 is now about 3.8 billion kilometers from Earth on a trajectory that will take it out of the solar system. The Pioneer-10 Spacecraft is now beyond the orbit of Neptune, and is the first man-made object to leave the solar system. It now takes just under ten hours for a radio signal, traveling at the speed of light, to make the round trip between Earth and Pioneer-10. The Pioneer-11 spacecraft, some 2.9 billion kilometers from Earth, continues to be tracked. The Pioneer-6 through-8 spacecraft are provided support during solar conjunctions and gravity wave experiments.

The DSN facilities are also used on a noninterference basis for ground based measurements in support of experiments in planetary radar mapping and in the field of radio astronomy. The ultra-sensitive network antennas are being used in an attempt to learn more about pulsar high energy sources, quasars, and other interstellar and intergalactic phenomena.

Additional 34-meter antennas have been completed at both Goldstone and Canberra. These antennas have been electronically combined with the other antenna facilities at their respective complex to increase the receiver gain available at these two stations. Both of these stations were crucial to capturing imaging and science data from the Voyager-2 encounter with Uranus. The DSN complex at Canberra, because of its southern hemisphere location, had the best view of Voyager-2 at Uranus. At that location, an additional facility was used at the time of encounter. The additional facility was the Australian 64-meter Radio Observatory at Parkes,

which was electronically combined with an array of DSN antennas. The European Space Agency (ESA) used this same Radio Observatory facility in support of their Giotto mission to Halley's Comet in March 1986. The arrival of Giotto at Halley's Comet at a time close to the Voyager-2 Uranus encounter required close coordination between NASA, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) in Australia, and ESA in order to assure mission success.

The DSN operations funding provides for the maintenance and operation of the consolidated network facilities, control center, and the support and engineering effort associated with both implementation activities and continuing operation of the network. The expected workload in 1987 on the DSN consists of support for the two Voyager spacecraft, the six ongoing Pioneer spacecraft (Pioneer 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and Pioneer Venus), Active Magnetosphere Particle Tracer Explorer, International Sun Earth Explorer-1 and -2, Nimbus-7, Dynamics Explorer, Galileo, the Ulysses encounter with the planet Jupiter, and International Comet Explorer. Provision has also been made in the DSN to provide emergency backup support for Space Shuttle, TDRSS and Hubble Space Telescope.

Aeronautics, balloons and sounding rocket support systems implementation

The objectives of the Aeronautics, Balloons, and Sounding Rocket (AB&SR) Systems Implementation program are two fold. First, fixed and mobile instrumentation systems are provided to meet the tracking, data acquisition, and range safety requirements of the aeronautics research conducted at the Wallops Flight Facility (WFF) in Virginia, the Dryden Flight Research Facility (DFRF) and Moffett Field Flight Complex (MFFC) in California, and the scientific investigations conducted with balloons and sounding rockets at Wallops; the White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico; Poker Flats, Alaska; Palestine, Texas; and other selected sites around the world. Second, tracking and data acquisition support will be provided at Wallops to selected near-Earth orbiting satellites which cannot be supported by TDRSS. This function is being moved from Greenbelt, Maryland, to Wallops in April 1986 and will permit the closedown of that type of operation at Greenbelt.

The aeronautical research efforts and scientific experiments using sounding rockets and balloons are programs of a continuing nature which generally require about the same level of support from year to year. Support for these programs requires fixed and mobile instrumentation systems; namely, radar, telemetry, optical, communications, command, data handling and processing systems. To maintain these facilities, replacement parts must be acquired and test and calibration equipment routinely replaced. Due to the age of some of the radar, telemetry, and impact prediction equipment, a phased replacement and refurbishment program is underway to assure reliable real-time data collection and handling support to meet current and future requirements.

Aeronautics, balloons and sounding rocket support operations

Fixed and mobile instrumentation systems are maintained and operated to support sounding rocket, balloon, spacecraft, and aéro-

nautics programs conducted by the Wallops Flight Facility (WFF), the Ames Research Center (ARC) at its Dryden Flight Research Facility (DFRF), and Moffett Field Flight Complex (MFFC). These instrumentation systems include radar, telemetry, data processing, data handling, and communications systems, as well as special purpose optical equipment.

The Sounding Rocket program continues to be an active program with approximately 110 launches in FY 1985, most of which were conducted at WFF. In addition, there were approximately 190 balloon flights during the same period. At WFF, the aeronautics programs are primarily related to investigation of aircraft handling characteristics, advanced control and display concepts, spin and stall tests, terminal area guidance and traffic control systems, and storm dynamics studies. During 1985, approximately 275 research missions were conducted. In addition to support of sounding rocket, balloon, and aeronautics programs, instrumentation at WFF will continue to be utilized to support the shuttle orbital flights with C-band radar support.

ARC operates aeronautical test ranges at DFRF and MFFC which provide radar, telemetry, optical, and communications support for the performance of aircraft research and development programs. A variety of programs are conducted at these facilities involving high performance aircraft such as the F-111, F-18A, F-16, F-104, F-8, X-29A, and unique research vehicles such as the tilt-rotor research aircraft, composite rotorcraft, and the X-wing aircraft. Nearly 500 aeronautical research missions were supported at DFRF and approximately 275 at MFFC during FY 1985. DFRF continues to serve as an alternative landing site for the Space Shuttle.

The FY 1987 funding requirements provide engineering and technical services for maintenance and operation of fixed and mobile radar, telemetry, optical, communications, and data handling and processing equipment and facilities to support the ongoing sounding rocket, balloon, orbiting satellites, and aeronautical research activities. It includes the first full year of funding for the transfer of operations from Greenbelt, Maryland to the Wallops Flight Facility.

COMMUNICATIONS AND DATA SYSTEMS

FISCAL YEAR 1987 FUNDING LEVEL

Communications systems implementation.....	\$6,200,000
Communications operations.....	82,000,000
Mission facilities.....	6,900,000
Mission operations.....	29,300,000
Data processing systems implementation.....	25,100,000
Data processing operations.....	53,100,000
General reduction.....	-12,000,000
Total.....	190,600,000

Funds requested for the Communications and Data Systems program provide for the implementation and operation of facilities and systems which are required for data transmission, mission control and data processing support.

Communication circuits and service provide for the transmission of data among the remote tracking and data acquisition facilities,

launch areas, and the mission control centers. Real-time information is crucial to determining the condition of the spacecraft and payloads for the generation of commands for spacecraft and payload control. Data received from the various spacecraft must be processed into a usable form before transfer to control centers and experimenters. Missions supported include Shuttle, Spacelab, NASA scientific and application projects and international cooperative efforts.

Major activities underway include the implementation of: (1) the Program Support Communications Network (PSCN) which provides for the day-to-day communications among NASA field centers and Headquarters; (2) a mission control and data capture system for Hubble Space Telescope and (3) Mission Control and data processing capabilities for support of upcoming missions such as Spacelab, Gamma Ray Observatory (GRO) and Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS). In addition, preliminary studies have been initiated to evaluate Space Station support requirements.

Communications systems implementation

The objective of the Communications Systems Implementation program is to provide the necessary capability in NASA's Global Communications Network to meet new program support requirements, to increase the efficiency of the network, and to keep NASCOM at a high level of reliability for the transmission of data. NASCOM interconnects the tracking and data acquisition facilities which support all flight projects; it also links such facilities as launch areas, test sites, and mission control centers.

The major effort underway in NASCOM is the phased replacement of the digital voices and data message switching system at the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC).

The FY 1987 funding requirements will provide the sustaining equipment and modifications to support the NASCOM network and continue implementation of the replacement digital voice and data message switching system at GSFC. Effort will continue on the use of advanced digital techniques for Time-Division-Multiple-Access (TDMA) via satellite. With the completion of the 15 MBS system at 14 locations in FY 1986, implementation and augmentation for a 60 MBS capability at selected NASA Centers will be initiated in FY 1987 to meet growing requirements.

On-line operation of the Control and Status System (CSS) is scheduled for mid-1987. This system will provide real-time performance information and automate the manual switching function for the baseline Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) communications system. The baseline TDRS communications system ties together the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Johnson Space Center (JSC), Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC), and the TDRSS ground terminal in New Mexico.

Communications operations

NASA's Global Communications Network (NASCOM) interconnects, by means of leased voice, data, and wideband circuits, the tracking and data acquisition facilities which support all flight projects. NASCOM also links such facilities as launch areas, test sites, and mission control centers. Goddard Space Flight Center

(GSFC) operates the NASCOM and serves as its major switching control point. In the interest of economy, reliability, and full utilization of trunk circuitry, subswitching centers have been established at key domestic and overseas locations. The NASA flight projects require the transfer of data between the mission control centers and the sites because of the need for real time control of spacecraft and on-board experiments. In addition, there are requirements to provide experiment data expeditiously to users for analysis. NASA's Program Support Communications Network (PSCN) interconnects by means of leased voice, data, and wideband circuits the NASA Centers, Headquarters, and major contractor locations for the transfer of programmatic and administrative information. Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) operates the PSCN and serves as its major switching control point.

The FY 1987 funding requirements for Communications Operations will provide the circuits and service required to operate and maintain the NASA Global Communications Network. International communications satellites and cable systems will continue to provide digital wideband services to all the overseas tracking stations. Domestic satellite systems and terrestrial networks will continue to service the continental United States stations. The initiation and transfer of selected domestic satellite services to the TDRSS C-Band transponders will be undertaken with other government users reimbursing NASA for their portion of the service. It is anticipated that NASCOM's TDMA based network and the PSCN backbone network will also utilize the TDRS satellite C-Band capability.

In addition, funds are included for the Program Support Communications Network (PSCN) which provide for the circuits and facilities for programmatic and day-to-day operations such as facsimile, teleconferencing, data transmission, and computer-to-computer data sharing for NASA Centers and Headquarters. In FY 1987 funds are required to operate and maintain the PSC network hardware and wideband satellite and terrestrial circuits at all NASA locations and selected contractor sites. The network will support all NASA programs and projects such as the Space Transportation System, Hubble Space Telescope, and Space Station management information system. In addition, the network will support administrative and institutional information systems.

Mission facilities

The Mission Facilities Implementation Program provides the systems capability for the command and control of NASA's unmanned scientific and applications satellite programs. Command and control of the spacecraft and on-board experiments are carried out via Payload Operations Control Centers (POCC's) and related Mission Support Systems (MSS).

The POCC's are responsible for the receipt, processing, and display of spacecraft engineering data and the transmission of commands. Four POCC's currently monitor and control numerous spacecraft. In addition, a new dedicated control center will be operational in FY 1986 to control the Hubble Space Telescope scheduled for launch in late 1986. Related mission support systems include a Johnson Space Center/Goddard Space Flight Center Shut-

tle POCC Interface Facility (SPIF) and a Mission Planning System to plan and schedule spacecraft support.

The FY 1987 funding requirements will provide for Hubble Space Telescope post launch software enhancements based upon on-orbit performance of the spacecraft and science instruments. Certain control center parameters related to focusing of the telescope and calibration of the optics can only be determined and implemented after the Hubble Space Telescope is in orbit.

In addition, FY 1987 funds will provide for modifications to the existing Multisatellite Operations Control Center (MSOCC) for control of the Gamma Ray Observatory (GRO), Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE), Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS), and various Shuttle attached payloads. In FY 1987, control center developments to permit spacecraft payload operations from user facilities will also be initiated. This new concept, which is planned for use with Space Station, will provide operational efficiencies for experimenters.

Mission operations

The Mission Operations Program in FY 1987 will provide for the operation of five Payload Operations Control Centers (POCC's) and the related software and support services necessary for the monitoring and control of ten in-orbit spacecraft.

These POCC's, which are the control facilities for spacecraft/payload operations, have the capability for receiving, processing, and displaying spacecraft engineering and telemetry data for sending commands to the spacecraft. Commands transmitted to the spacecraft include both emergency commands resulting from decisions made by the spacecraft analysts as well as preplanned command sequences generated in advance to carry out the mission objectives. Each POCC is operated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. For Shuttle launches with attached payloads, for which GSFC has responsibility, there is a specialized GSFC Shuttle Payload Interface Facility (SPIF) which processes and provides for the display of Shuttle-unique data that is necessary for payload control.

The FY 1987 budget request includes funds to operate POCC's and supporting facilities for control of on-orbit missions and control center software development for supporting upcoming missions. In FY 1987 the new Hubble Space Telescope POCC will be operational and a major activity that will be conducted in this facility after launch is the operational checkout and calibration of the spacecraft and scientific instruments. Also in FY 1987, software development activities will continue to increase for the COBE and UARS missions. Software to enable POCC control of the GRO will continue along with SPIF software development.

Also included in the FY 1987 budget request are funds for software and related support services which include maintenance of a software library, computer-generation of command sequences, equipment maintenance, engineering, logistics and documentation services.

Data processing systems implementation

The Data Processing Systems Implementation Program provides for the procurement of equipment and related services for the large

data processing and computation systems at the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) which support both the operational and payload requirements of space missions. To meet operational requirements, these systems determine spacecraft attitude and orbit and generate on-board commands to the spacecraft subsystems. In support of spacecraft payloads, the systems process the data from science and applications experiments for subsequent transfer to the experimenters for analysis.

Major computation capabilities include the Flight Dynamics Facility which performs the real time attitude, orbit computation and flight maneuver control functions and the Command Management System which provides memory management for on-board computers. There are three major systems for processing data: 1) the Telemetry On-Line Processing System (TELOPS) which routinely supports a number of Earth-orbiting spacecraft; 2) the Image Processing Facility which generates products for Landsat and Nimbus 7 and, 3) the Spacelab Data Processing Facility (SLDPF) which supported the Spacelab 1, 2, 3 and D1 missions and the Shuttle Imaging Radar-B experiment.

Significant activities in this program continue at the Goddard Space Flight Center to keep the large systems viable and responsive to project support requirements. Implementation continues on a new system to process data from numerous and varied experiments which comprise the payloads of early Spacelab missions and new payloads associated with later missions. The early Spacelab missions may be described generally as multi-discipline missions consisting of a mixture of experiments in areas such as life science, microgravity, space plasma, etc., whereas the later Spacelab missions place emphasis on a single discipline and are called Dedicated Discipline Laboratory (DDL) missions. Examples of DDL missions are the Attached Shuttle Astronomy Payload (ASTRO 1, 2, & 3), the Earth Observation Missions (EOM) 1 and 2, and the Shuttle High Energy Astrophysics Laboratory (SHEAL).

Also included is the development of a test bed facility to be used for prototyping, testing and evaluating maturing technologies resulting from the Advanced Systems Program. Promising technologies for application to future support will be investigated in the areas of remote payload operation and control, expert systems, high speed data processing, high level languages, and advanced data base management systems.

The FY 1987 budget request will provide funding for continuing the phased replacement of the existing computation systems at the Goddard Space Flight Center which provide real-time support to NASA spacecraft. Included in the support are such critical activities as real-time attitude and orbit determination, memory management for on-board computers, and flight maneuver control.

The funding request provides for continuing the phased replacement program for the Command Management System (CMS) and the Orbit Computation System (OCS) at GSFC. The initial phase for replacing the CMS system has been completed and this funding provides for initiating the final phase of the replacement plan. Also, funding is included for replacing custom displays and large application software programs for the OCS. In addition, the request provides for the improvement/upgrade of the Flight Dynamics Fa-

cility (FDF) and for systems studies in autonomous navigation as part of the test bed/prototyping activity.

Funds are required in FY 1987 to continue the implementation of an institutional packet telemetry processing system with the Gamma Ray Observatory (GRO) as its first user. This facility will capture, error check, and ship real-time, quick-look and production scientific data to various users. The system is necessary to handle the "packet" telemetry and to assure support over the long mission lifetime of GRO and other spacecraft. The "packet" telemetry concept allows the scientific data of an experiment to be handled with minimum involvement by the ground system, thus reducing ground data processing time as well as ensuring faster delivery of data to the experimenters.

Funds are also required in FY 1987 to continue the augmentation of the SLDPF to support missions such as International Microgravity Laboratory (IML), ASTRO-2 and -3, EOM-3, SHEAL, Sunlab 1 and the Shuttle Radar Lab (SRL-2).

The FY 1987 budget request includes funds to continue the upgrade of the existing TELOPS in order to develop a generic time division multiplexed (TDM) system of which the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS) will be the first user. The handling of UARS data will serve as a baseline for providing such support to other users allowing for tradeoffs between development costs and support risks for future missions.

There is a continuing requirement to procure and maintain an adequate supply of unique spare parts to replace failure-prone and high-maintenance electronic modules, to provide test equipment, and to undertake minor modifications and hardware fabrication associated with new equipment, and reconfiguration. Funds are also included in the request for continuing the evaluation of Space Station support requirements and the capabilities needed to provide such support.

Data processing operations

Information received in the form of tracking and telemetry data from the various spacecraft must be processed into a usable form before transfer to control centers and experimenters. This transformation and computation process is performed as part of the data processing function and applies to a wide variety of programs, ranging from the small explorer satellites to complex imaging type satellites such as Landsat and Nimbus.

In addition to the actual processing of the data, upcoming projects require extensive prelaunch orbit analysis including spacecraft position and attitude predictions. Analyses are also required to develop operational sequences and procedures to be used during the actual operation of these complex spacecraft.

Telemetry data is the primary product of spacecraft and it is through reduction and analysis of this data by the experimenters that the planned objectives are achieved. Data is processed to separate the information obtained from various scientific experiments aboard the spacecraft, consolidate information for each experimenter, determine spacecraft attitude, and correlate these measurements with spacecraft position data. Three facilities, the Image Processing Facility (IPF), the Telemetry On-Line Processing System

(TELOPS), and the Spacelab Data Processing Facility (SLDPF), have been established at the Goddard Space Flight Center to pre-process different types of raw experimental data.

The IPF, initially established to handle image data from the Landsat-1, has supported Landsat-2 and Landsat-3 and presently is processing residual data from these spacecraft as well as current data from the Nimbus mission. These spacecraft are being supported with an all-digital system using high density recorders and computer compatible tapes. This equipment is being used currently to process archived Landsat data now required for climatic and meteorological studies. This data was processed initially into film and picture products; however, the scientific community requires the data to be reprocessed with the output in the form of digital tapes. The digital data can be manipulated in the scientist's computer with specific algorithms to enhance the interpretation of the data and related phenomena.

The Telemetry On-Line Processing System (TELOPS) handles the non-image data. TELOPS receives satellite data in a digital form from the tracking stations via the NASA Global Communications Network lines and is able to electronically store large volumes of telemetry data, thus eliminating most of the tape and tape handling operations. Facility management, maintenance and operations, and software development support for the image and non-image data processing facilities are also provided. The operation of the Spacelab Data Processing Facility is included along with software development and maintenance required for attitude determination, flight maneuvers, and mission simulations.

The FY 1987 budget request includes funds to operate the Image Processing Facility (IPF), the Hubble Space Telescope Data Capture Facility (HSTDCF), and the Telemetry On-Line Processing System (TELOPS). Also, funds are necessary for operation of the SLDPF which includes maintenance of unique hardware and software for Spacelab and Dedicated Discipline Laboratory (DDL) missions.

Application software development, prototyping, and system testing activities are continuing or will be initiated in support of upcoming space science and applications missions such as Cosmic Background Explorer, Gamma Ray Observatory, Shuttle Attached Payloads, and the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite. For on-orbit spacecraft, software development and maintenance is required on a continuing basis in order to perform attitude control maneuvers and for data processing activities.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES \$166,300,000

The Construction of Facilities (CoF) authorization of appropriations provides contractual services for the repair, rehabilitation and modification of existing facilities; the construction of new facilities; the acquisition of related facility equipment; the design of facilities projects; and advance planning related to future facilities needs.

The funds authorized for 1987 provide for: the continuation of prior year's endeavors in meeting the facilities requirements for Space Flight; modification of aeronautical research and development facilities; repair, rehabilitation and modification of other facilities to maintain, upgrade and improve the usefulness of the

NASA physical plant; minor construction of new facilities; and facility planning and design activities.

The projects and amount in the budget reflect Space Flight requirements that are time sensitive to meet specific milestones. Other program requirements for 1987 include the construction of a central computing facility at the Johnson Space Center; construction of a spacecraft systems development and integration facility at the Goddard Space Flight Center; construction of an engineering support building, and modification of the uninterruptible power system in the space flight operations facility at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory; construction of a human performance research laboratory at the Ames Research Center; construction of an integrated test facility at Dryden Flight Research Facility; construction of an addition for the nondestructive evaluation research laboratory, and modifications to the 8-foot high temperature tunnel at the Langley Research Center; construction of a power systems facility at the Lewis Research Center; and the construction of a second tracking and data relay satellite system ground terminal facility in New Mexico.

The FY 1987 program continues to meet the objectives of preserving and enhancing the capabilities and usefulness of existing facilities and ensuring safe economical and efficient use of the NASA physical plant. This authorization continues the necessary rehabilitation and modification program begun in prior years and continues a repair program. The purpose of the repair program is to restore facilities to a condition substantially equivalent to their originally designed capability. The minor construction program continues to provide a means to accomplish smaller facility projects which accommodate changes in technical and institutional requirements.

Funds authorized for facility planning and design cover advance planning and design requirements for potential future projects, master planning, facilities studies, engineering reports and studies and the preparation of facility project design drawings and bid specifications.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

SUMMARY

	Project	Authorization fiscal year 1987	Page No.
1	Construction of Central Computing Facility, Johnson Space Center.	\$9,000,000	208
2	Space Station Facilities, as follows:		
	A. Construction of Addition to the Systems Integration and Mockup Laboratory, Johnson Space Center.	5,000,000	209
	B. Construction of Power Systems Facility, Lewis Research Center.	5,800,000	209
	C. Modifications to Test Stand 300 for Space Station Hydrogen/Oxygen Propulsion Systems Development, Marshall Space Flight Center.	2,100,000	210
3	Construction of Addition to Orbiter Processing Facility Annex, Kennedy Space Center.	3,400,000	210
4	Construction of Spacecraft Systems Development and Integration Facility, Goddard Space Flight Center.	8,000,000	211
5	Construction of Engineering Support Building, Jet Propulsion Laboratory.	9,800,000	212
6	Modification of Uninterruptible Power System in Space Flight Operations Facility, Jet Propulsion Laboratory.	2,600,000	212
7	Construction of Human Performance Research Laboratory, Ames Research Center.	9,400,000	213
8	Construction of Integrated Test Facility, Dryden Flight Research Facility.	17,500,000	214
9	Modifications to 8-Foot High Temperature Tunnel, Langley Research Center.	9,700,000	214
10	Construction of Addition for Non-Destructive Evaluation Research Laboratory, Langley Research Center.	2,000,000	215

	Project	Authorization fiscal year 1987	Page No.
11	Construction of the Second Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System Ground Terminal Facility in New Mexico, White Sands Test Facility.	22,000,000	216
12	Repair of Facilities at Various Locations, Not in Excess of \$750,000 Per Project.	24,000,000	216
13	Rehabilitation and Modification of Facilities at Various Locations, Not in excess of \$750,000 Per Project.	30,000,000	217
14	Minor Construction of New Facilities and Additions to Existing Facilities at Various Locations, Not in Excess of \$500,000 Per Project.	7,000,000	218
15	Facility Planning and Design	14,000,000	219
	<i>General reduction</i>	<i>-15,000,000</i>	

1. CONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL COMPUTING FACILITY, JOHNSON SPACE CENTER, \$9,000,000

This project provides for the construction of a 66,500-square foot facility to meet the immediate data processing requirements of the Johnson Space Center (JSC). All existing computer-related areas are fully utilized or over-extended. This new facility will provide the space to accommodate planned additional large-scale computer systems and support equipment to consolidate the center's administrative automated data processing functions; provide space for Space Shuttle engineering and development computers; and support the initial automated management information systems for the Space Station program.

This project provides for the construction of a three-story steel framed building on the east side of Second Street, north of Building 45. Site work will include the construction of a connecting tunnel to the JSC utility tunnel system, storm drainage, sanitary sewer, waterlines, communications, and a service drive with parking. The building will include three access zones for computer security, approximately 47,000 square feet of raised computer floor area, and office space. Also included is a tape library, operations support areas, an elevator with a load capacity of 10,000 pounds, and a loading dock. Electrical power, cooling, lighting, communications, fire detection and alarm and suppression equipment to support large scale computer systems will be provided.

2. SPACE STATION FACILITIES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS

(A) CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITION TO THE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION AND MOCKUP LABORATORY, JOHNSON SPACE CENTER, \$5,000,000

This project provides for the construction of an addition to the Systems Integration and Mockup Laboratory, Building 9, to house the Space Station large scale mockups and trainers. Approximately 20,600 square feet of high bay and 6,000 square feet of one-story area will be added. It is essential that this space be provided now so that critical system integration and development can be accomplished to support the initial operational capability (IOC) of the Space Station.

The Space Station hardware will be constructed in space without it ever having been completely assembled on Earth. This unique approach requires that extensive systems engineering and integration capabilities be provided on the ground. To provide this capability, an extensive system of mockups and trainers is required.

Delay of the project will result in inadequate space for Man-Systems Test Bed, the Mobile Remote Manipulator Development Facility and associated mockup and test articles required by the Space Station development program.

This project provides for the construction of a 26,000-square foot addition to the System Integration and Mockup Laboratory of Building 9. Site development includes the relocation of underground utilities, construction of a concrete ramp on the west end of the addition, electrical power, and parking. The high bay addition of 20,600-square foot will be a steelframe structure with precast, exposed aggregate facing panels. Also included is a one-story steel-frame of 6,000 square feet that will provide space for technical support, mechanical and electrical equipment, restrooms, and storage. Additional air-conditioning and heating, fire detection and suppression, electrical power and lighting will also be provided. Modifications to Building 9 include relocating the large access door to the west end of the addition and extending the rails for an existing 20-ton capacity traveling crane to be used in the high bay addition.

(B) CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS FACILITY, LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER, \$5,800,000

The Power Systems Facility (PSF) will provide the capability for development, testing and evaluation of prototype power systems hardware for the Space Station Program. The facility will be used to test systems in support of the initial operational capability (IOC) and follow-on operational phases of the Space Station, simulate anomalies during flight, and support testing needs for future refinements. The PSF will have a total area of approximately 31,000 square feet and will include a high bay test area with Class 100,000 Clean Room capability, a loading-unloading-workshop area, laboratory rooms and will be capable of testing both photovoltaic and solar dynamic power systems. Existing facilities were evaluated and determined to be inadequate for meeting the power systems hardware development and testing requirements.

This project will provide a new PSF located in the LeRC West Area near the existing solar array field. Adjacent to this test area

will be a 2,300-square foot loading-unloading-workshop area. The test area and the loading-unloading-workshop area will each be provided with 10-ton overhead cranes to facilitate test build-up and equipment handling. Supporting laboratory areas, consisting of 6,500 square feet, will include a battery room, solar dynamics laboratory and simulator, electrical load, control, and computer rooms, controls laboratory and software support center, power processing laboratory, terminal room, fuel cells and simulator room, and a vacuum tank area. The remaining 11,900 square feet will be general support area. Standard utility services of water, steam, service air, electrical power, communication, and safety systems will also be provided.

(C) MODIFICATIONS TO TEST STAND 300 FOR SPACE STATION HYDROGEN/OXYGEN PROPULSION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, \$2,100,000

This project modifies Test Stand 300 at Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) for testing on the integrated propulsion systems of relatively low thrust in the range of a few pounds to a few hundred pounds at simulated altitude and thermal conditions. The existing propulsion system technology employs hydrazine fuels. The goal of the advanced development program is to provide technology which will employ fuels of higher specific energy, such as LOX/H₂, with minimal environment contamination. To develop and test these oxygen/hydrogen propulsion systems, a test stand capable of providing orbital vacuum simulation, and test firing is required. Test Stand 300, with the modifications provided by this project, can best provide these capabilities.

This project will modify Test Stand 300, site 4530, to include the addition of a 48-inch diffusion pump and isolation valve, a stainless steel low temperature cryogenically cooled thermal shroud in the 20-foot diameter space vacuum chamber and other related work. Work will also include relocation of an existing 35,000 gallon liquid hydrogen dewar and a 14,000 gallon liquid nitrogen dewar. It also includes vacuum jacketed piping, pumps, and related cryogenic transfer equipment for oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. Electrical modification includes the installation of new data acquisition equipment, remote controls, instrumentation, electrical power and fire protection systems. The project will also provide modifications for instrumentation systems in the test control and data recording centers.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITION TO ORBITER PROCESSING FACILITY ANNEX, KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, \$3,400,000

This project provides for the construction of a three-story addition to the annex of the Orbiter Processing Facility (OPF) for adequate support space for the operational processing of the Space Transportation System (STS) Orbiter. It consist of approximately 36,000 square feet with the first floor providing a central marshaling/locker area for technical and quality control personnel, and the second and third floor housing OPF support personnel. This project eliminates the existing trailers north and west of the annex, now used by personnel involved in Orbiter processing.

These crowded and undesirable working conditions cannot sustain the quality of performance and efficient processing needed for an operational orbiter fleet. This project also allows for the relocation of nonessential personnel from the hazardous environment of the existing high bays to more suitable accommodations.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF SPACECRAFT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION FACILITY, GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, \$3,000,000

This project provides the first increment of construction of an addition to the Building 7/10/15 complex to provide a Spacecraft Systems Development and Integration Facility. This facility will accommodate simultaneous multi-year development and integration, and/or major long term refurbishment of two spacecraft each up to the size of a full shuttle payload, in a work space equipped with requisite stringent environmental controls. Present GSFC facilities are too small for full size shuttle payloads, and the high throughput prelaunch processing facilities at the Kennedy Space Center are not intended nor available for this longer term work. The second and final increment to complete the facility is planned for FY 1988.

GSFC is the appropriate site for the development of these large instruments because it is the lead center for the development, fabrication, integration, and management of science and applications spacecraft in Earth orbit. GSFC also possesses the required personnel that are skilled in the related state-of-the-art technology.

The project will provide the initial increment of construction of a technical addition of approximately 78,800 gross square feet to the north side of the Building 7/10/15 complex. Long lead structural steel, foundations, some site work and closing in of the building shell will be emphasized during this phase of work. Domestic water, sanitary and storm sewers, communications, steam, chilled water, and electrical power are available and will be extended from existing distribution systems within the appropriate increments.

The facility addition when completed will include: a 12,500-square foot, 106-foot high bay, laminar flow, clean room; a 1,000-square foot change room for personnel changing into cleanroom attire; a 25-square foot flight hardware storage area (includes 5,000 square feet of bonded storage area for long term storage of payload components); a 10,000 square foot two-story support area (includes a 3,500-square foot automatic data processing room for simulating data flow to and from payloads); and an 11,500-square foot staging, shipping and receiving area. This facility will be supported by the existing integration, environmental test, control centers, and data processing capability located in the adjacent Building 7/10/15 complex and elsewhere at GSFC.

The clean room is sized to simultaneously accommodate two full shuttle bay payloads up to 60 feet long, 15 feet in diameter and maximum Shuttle cargo weight. It will also house related ground support equipment and provide adequate access aisles. Two cranes will be installed within the clean room with hoisting capabilities of 35 tons each. Class 100 filtered air (90,000 cubic feet per minute) will enter the clean room at the north side through a floor-to-ceiling, wall-to-wall, high efficiency particulate air filter bank. This fil-

tering system will produce a cleanliness level of at least class 10,000 within all work stations.

This facility will also include a 35-ton crane in a staging, shipping and receiving area; a passenger/freight elevator; and dual electrical power system to provide redundancy; and a fire protection and utility control system which will be connected to the center wide utility control system.

5. CONSTRUCTION OF ENGINEERING SUPPORT BUILDING, JET PROPULSION LABORATORY, \$9,800,000

The project provides for the construction of a multi-story, 75,000-square foot engineering support building at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The proposed building will contain 40,600 square feet of administrative and engineering space, 17,400 square feet of technical laboratory space and a 17,000-square foot cafeteria with indoor and outdoor seating for 550 people. This building will provide space to house scientists, engineers and their staff who are presently located in expensive off-site leased space, on-site trailers and obsolete sub-standard buildings.

This project will provide significant savings by moving out of leased space, and eliminating substandard buildings and trailers. Intangible benefits will accrue by providing a more efficient operating environment for personnel resulting in increasing productivity. This project will have a simple payback of less than 8 years.

The multi-story 75,000-square foot Engineering Support Building will be constructed of a lightweight steel frame with concrete floors on steel decking. The building is to be enclosed with insulated precast concrete panels and tinted heat absorbing glass. The first floor will house a cafeteria of approximately 17,000 square feet, which includes a kitchen, food storage, and preparation, serving and dining areas. An outside eating area will also be included. All other floors will house office and laboratory areas, with the necessary air-conditioning, utilities, and fire protection systems.

6. MODIFICATION OF UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SYSTEM IN SPACE FLIGHT OPERATIONS FACILITY, JET PROPULSION LABORATORY, \$2,600,000

This project provides for the replacement of the Uninterruptible Power System (UPS) and upgrade of the secondary power distribution system in the Space Flight Operations Facility (SFOF), Building 230. The UPS supports all the critical computer equipment in the facility and is essential for a transient free and continuous source of electrical power. The existing UPS is 21 years old and is no longer manufactured. Spare parts are no longer available. A major failure of this UPS would disrupt the functioning of critical computer and communications equipment required for the operation and control of all planetary exploration spacecraft. The project will also correct low voltage conditions in the secondary power distribution system serving the computing equipment.

This project replaces the existing UPS prior to the Galileo Mission's encounter with Jupiter in 1988 and 1989 and the VRM Venus encounter in 1988. A delay of the project could jeopardize these missions, as well as numerous other planned missions which require SFOF support. The FY 1987 time-frame provides an excellent opportunity to shut down the UPS between critical missions.

The replacement UPS will be comprised of three 500 KW modules, one of which will be redundant, providing a total system rating of 1,000 KW. The new system will include solid state controls, system and control redundancy, and forward and reverse bypass transfer. It will provide 15-minute battery backup, individual module isolation, provisions for periodic testing with load banks, and local and remote alarms. The system will be energy efficient and designed for efficient maintenance. It will also have a 25 percent growth and safety factor. The replacement of the existing UPS equipment will be accomplished within the same area by a phased equipment replacement process.

In addition to the UPS replacement, the building's electrical distribution system will be modified to provide additional capacity necessary to support current and anticipated programmatic growth and increased numbers of computers. This will be accomplished by changing the secondary distribution system from 208 to 480 VAC. The voltage regulators supplying regulated power to the computer systems will be replaced with new state-of-the-art units.

7. CONSTRUCTION OF HUMAN PERFORMANCE RESEARCH LABORATORY, AMES RESEARCH CENTER, \$9,400,000

The Human Performance Research Laboratory will provide otherwise unavailable laboratory and high bay space required to support NASA's commitment to meet the human factors research needs of a permanent manned presence in space. The 68,500-square foot facility will also provide the space into which the existing disciplinary human factors labs and support areas, already limited by the over-crowded conditions of buildings N239/239A and five trailers, will be relocated. This project will ensure that human factors resources are used to full advantage during future manned space missions and that levels of safety in manned space flight are enhanced through reductions in the incidence and severity of human error.

Space Station architecture and task assignments research cannot be accomplished without a facility for mockups, laboratory research, and simulation. Failure to accomplish this research can jeopardize the full success and productivity of the Space Station. The proposed launch date dictates the earliest possible construction to allow maximum development time prior to final design of the Space Station.

This project provides a new 68,500-square foot two-story laboratory and high bay steel frame and concrete building adjoined to existing building N-257 by a covered breezeway. The high bay area comprising approximately 12,000 square feet will house the Space Station mock-ups that will be used for human performance evaluations. Additionally, the high bay will house a staging and assembly area, mock-up support areas, and an evaluation development laboratory. Support areas adjacent to the high bay include a space human factors lab, aeronautical human factors lab, perception and cognition lab, and a central computing laboratory. The second floor will house the human-machine interactions lab, performance assessment lab, additional computer laboratories, along with office and technical support areas. Individual HVAC systems will be provided for the central computer areas. Laboratory, office, and tech-

nical support areas will be provided with a separate HVAC system. The project will include site work, parking, paving, electrical, plumbing, and support utilities including diesel driven emergency power, conditioned power for laboratory and computer equipment, two separate grounding systems, fire detection and dry pipe suppression system, and a local communications network for remote computer terminal links to the main frame central computers.

8. CONSTRUCTION OF INTEGRATED TEST FACILITY, DRYDEN FLIGHT RESEARCH FACILITY \$17,500,000

The Integrated Test Facility (ITF) is essential for NASA to maintain its pre-eminence in aeronautical research. The last decade has seen an exponential growth of electronic digital control for aircraft systems. Vehicles are being designed with integrated systems for flight control, fire control, flutter suppression, flight management, etc. The ITF will accommodate checkout of each component and the interaction between components during closed loop operations of the overall integrated system. An adequate ground testing facility for these highly integrated and interactive systems does not currently exist at the Dryden Flight Research Facility. This project will provide aircraft test areas and computer laboratory space required for the complex testing of these highly interactive systems in both the aircraft of today, and those of tomorrow.

NASA currently has no facility capable of integrated system testing. Existing facilities can provide complex tests on simple systems, but not complex tests on complex systems.

This project provides for construction of a 112,000-square foot Integrated Test Facility composed of six (6) aircraft hanger-type test bays totaling 53,000 square feet and an adjoining 59,000-square foot two-story masonry structure housing computer, laboratory, office, and technical support areas. Each of the six test bays will be large enough to house conventional and/or experimental type fighter or research aircraft, or three bays can be opened to accommodate large aircraft. Each test bay will be provided with: data bus and discrete interface control and logic points, power (115VAC, 208VAC, 28VDC, 270VDC Hz and 60Hz), cooling air for aircraft systems, hydraulic support systems, ambient heating systems, industrial waste collection systems, fire suppression, shop air, overhead cranes, and shielding. At least one bay will be provided with electro-magnetic impulse shielding to protect sensitive electronic systems from externally generated electromagnetic radiation. The laboratories and shop areas, will be provided with power, HVAC, plumbing, fire detection and suppression, a central 4,000 psig hydraulic system manifolded throughout the complex, compressed air, lighting, and emergency power. Also to be provided is a building grounding system including separate aircraft test system grounds, lightning protection, paving, taxiways, parking, and landscaping.

9. MODIFICATIONS TO 8-FOOT HIGH TEMPERATURE TUNNEL, LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER, \$9,700,000

This project will complete necessary modifications to the 8-foot High Temperature Tunnel (HTT) to advance supersonic and hypersonic research capability. The project, when completed, will provide a unique national research facility capability for hypersonic pro-

pulsion and aerothermostructural research for transatmospheric vehicles and missiles at altitudes from 50,000 feet to 130,000 feet with nominal Mach numbers between 4.0 and 7.0. This follow-on increment of construction involves: (1) replacement of high pressure methane compressors, (2) installation of high-speed video cameras, (3) the addition of a flow mixer and two new interchangeable nozzles to expand test simulation capability from the existing nominal Mach 7.0 down to Mach 4.0, and (4) installation of additional controls and instrumentation.

Without the following modifications the existing tunnel cannot provide the capability of testing at the Mach 4.0 and 5.0 conditions which is absolutely crucial for transition research between ramjet and scramjet-flight.

Modifications include fabrication and installation of a new alternate Mach number mixing chamber to condition the gas flow at the basic Mach 7 flow before expansion to lower Mach numbers when required. Two additional nozzles nominally rated at Mach 4.0 and 5.0, respectively, will be provided for attachment to the alternate Mach number mixer to provide lower Mach flows to the existing Mach test chamber flow. An existing 6000 psig air supply line will be extended, enhanced controls will be provided, 25-year old methane compressors will be replaced, and a new high-speed computer controlled video camera system will be installed in the tunnel to improve productivity by allowing for real time data validation and verification.

10. CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITION FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION RESEARCH LAB., LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER, \$2,000,000

This project will provide a two-story addition to Building 230 to accommodate a Non-Destructive Evaluation (NDE) Laboratory capable of housing state-of-the-art instrumentation for research in quantitative materials characterization. Aerospace material selection is important for all major structures and other critical components such as solar power systems, optical systems, and thermal control surfaces. This facility will include a laboratory for remote strain and high-resolution sensing, and for development of an energy probe capable of remotely monitoring large space structures to study geometry, vibrational modes, local stress fields, velocity, and accelerations. It will also provide space for supportive NDE research for aircraft parts, materials evaluation, and recertification programs.

This facility will provide new capability for non-destructive evaluation (NDE) research programs which are focused on improving the interpretability of research data by advancing the state-of-the-art in instrumentation, physical measurement, and analysis.

A delay in the construction of this laboratory addition will cause unacceptable delays in the development of the NDE and quantitative physical characterization (QPC) programs for measurements required to insure the integrity of advanced space systems.

The project will provide a 16,600-square foot two-story addition to Building 1230 to house state-of-the-art research equipment for materials evaluation. Included will be a 1,600-square foot high-bay research area.

In addition to the high-bay there will be laboratories for process control, remote strain sensing development, sensor instrumentation, acoustic emission, and electromagnetic interaction, and approximately 2,000 square feet of office and support space. Associated heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and other related utilities will be provided as needed.

11. CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND TRACKING AND DATA RELAY SATELLITE SYSTEM GROUND TERMINAL FACILITY IN NEW MEXICO, WHITE SANDS TEST FACILITY, \$22,000,000

This project provides for construction of 118,000-square feet of additional Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) Space Network ground segment facilities. This new ground terminal will be a backup to the present White Sands Ground Terminal, which is a single node in the control of the Nation's vital space programs. An 84,000-square foot terminal building and a 6,000-square foot power plant will be sited three miles north of the existing ground terminal at NASA's White Sands Test Facility in New Mexico. An associated 28,000-square foot technical support facility will be sited adjacent to the existing terminal.

Delay of this project will delay the backup capability needed for the TDRSS ground segment, and continue the present ground terminal as a single point of failure for orbital spacecraft tracking and data support with potential for severe impact of national importance.

This project provides the necessary facilities for a complete TDRSS ground terminal at a location on White Sands Test Facility (WSTF) three miles north of the existing ground terminal. Included is an 84,000-square foot Main Terminal Building for radio frequency equipment and related electronics, equipment and software maintenance, engineering documentation, and related support. Three antenna foundations and a water supply tank will be provided, and a 6,000-square foot emergency power plant will be installed as backup to commercial power. A security fence will surround approximately 40 acres containing the main terminal building, the foundations for three 60-foot diameter antennas, the water tank, and the backup powerplant. Also included are the connections to the commercial utilities, a three-mile access road, area paving, grading, and drainage. A 28,000-square foot support building will also be provided at the site of the existing ground terminal for technical support logistics and procurement and for personnel offices, training, and guards associated with these ground terminals.

12. REPAIR OF FACILITIES, NOT IN EXCESS OF \$750,000 PER PROJECT, AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS, \$24,000,000

These resources will provide for large repairs to facilities at NASA field installations and Government-owned industrial plants supporting NASA activities. Included in the request are those facility repair needs for FY 1987 that can be foreseen at the time of the submission of these estimates, and are not to exceed \$750,000 per project. The thrust of this program is to provide a means to restore facilities or components thereof, including collateral equipment, to a condition substantially equivalent to their originally intended and designed capability. The request includes the substantially

equivalent replacement of utility systems and collateral equipment necessitated by incipient or actual breakdown. This work also includes major preventive measures which are normally accomplished on a cyclic schedule of greater than 1 year.

The major thrust of this repair program, as well as the rehabilitation and modification programs, is to preserve the Agency's \$3.6 billion (as of September 30, 1985) physical plant. The major distinction between these classes of work is whether or not the intended work is to bring the facility and its components to a condition substantially equivalent to its designed capacity, efficiency, and capabilities. If such is the case, the work is classified as repair. An analysis of each of the projects for which funds are requested indicates that this work must be addressed and progressively accomplished. Otherwise, risks are increased and future costs of the specific work will be greater. More importantly, there will be increased breakdown and costly unscheduled repairs required.

This program includes only facility repair work having an estimated cost not in excess of \$750,000 per project. The work is of such a nature and magnitude that it cannot be accomplished by routine day-to-day facility maintenance and repair activities, or by related routine facility work efforts that are provided for in other than CoF estimates. A repair project, estimated to cost more than \$750,000, would be reflected elsewhere as a separate major line item project.

Based on relative urgency and expected return on investment, the projects which comprise this request are of the highest priority. Deferral of this mission-essential work would adversely impact the availability of critical facilities and program schedules.

Summary of project amounts by location:

Ames Research Center.....	\$2,150,000
Dryden Flight Research Center.....	350,000
Goddard Space Flight Center.....	2,180,000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory.....	1,030,000
Johnson Space Center.....	2,440,000
Kennedy Space Center.....	3,175,000
Langley Research Center.....	3,030,000
Lewis Research Center.....	2,580,000
Marshall Space Flight Center.....	2,570,000
Michoud Assembly Facility.....	400,000
National Space Technology Laboratories.....	2,200,000
Wallops Flight Facility.....	1,745,000
Miscellaneous projects not exceeding \$150,000 each.....	150,000
Total.....	24,000,000

13. REHABILITATION AND MODIFICATION OF FACILITIES, NOT IN EXCESS OF \$750,000 PER PROJECT, AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS \$30,000,000

These resources will provide for the rehabilitation and modification of facilities at NASA field installations and Government-owned industrial plants supporting NASA activities. Included in this request are those facility rehabilitation and modification needs for FY 1987 that have been fully identified at the time of the submission of these estimates, and are estimated not to exceed \$750,000 per project. The purpose of this program is to restore or enhance the condition of a facility so that it can more effectively accomplish its designated purpose or increase its functional capability.

Based on the initial investment costs, the NASA Capital Type Property totals approximately \$7.2 billion, of which the physical plant comprises some \$3.6 billion. A continuing program of rehabilitation and modification of these facilities is required to:

- a. Protect the capital investment in these facilities by minimizing the cumulative effects of wear and deterioration.
- b. Ensure that these facilities are continuously available and that they operate at peak efficiency.
- c. Improve the capabilities and usefulness of these facilities and thereby mitigate the effects of obsolescence.
- d. Provide a better and safer environment for all personnel.

This program includes only facility rehabilitation and modification work having an estimated cost not in excess of \$750,000. The work is of such a nature and magnitude that it cannot be accomplished by routine day-to-day facility maintenance or by related routine facility work efforts that are provided for in other than CoF estimates.

Based on relative urgency and expected return on investment, the projects which comprise this request are the highest priority requirements. Deferral of this mission-essential work would adversely impact the availability of critical facilities, program schedules, and energy conservation objectives.

Summary of project amounts by location:

Ames Research Center.....	\$1,795,000
Dryden Flight Research Center.....	1,195,000
Goddard Space Flight Center.....	2,110,000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory.....	2,070,000
Johnson Space Center.....	3,865,000
Kennedy Space Center.....	3,035,000
Langley Research Center.....	2,895,000
Lewis Research Center.....	2,970,000
Marshall Space Flight Center.....	3,840,000
Michoud Assembly Facility.....	2,010,000
National Space Technology Laboratories.....	1,440,000
Wallops Flight Facility.....	1,430,000
Various locations.....	665,000
Miscellaneous projects not exceeding \$150,000 each.....	680,000
Total.....	30,000,000

14. MINOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING FACILITIES, NOT IN EXCESS OF \$500,000 PER PROJECT, AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS, \$7,000,000

These resources will provide for minor facility construction at NASA field installations and Government-owned industrial plants supporting NASA activities. Each project included in this program is estimated to cost not more than \$500,000 and involves either the construction of new facilities or additions to facilities. The FY 1987 request of \$7,000,000 will improve the usefulness of NASA's physical plant by changing the utilization of or augmenting the capabilities of various facilities. Included in this request are those programmatic and institutional projects that are essential to the accomplishment of mission objectives.

The configuration of NASA's physical plant necessarily must respond to changes in utilization and adaptations required by changes in technology or in mission needs. Demands are generated by research, development, test, and similar activities.

Included in the FY 1987 minor construction program are those facility projects for institutional or technical facility needs which could be fully identified at the time of submission of this budget estimate. Items of work totalling \$7,000,000 are included in this resource request and have been distilled from a list totalling over \$16,000,000. Projects were selected on the basis of the relative urgency of each item and the expected return on the investment. During the course of the year, rearrangement of priorities may require changes in some of the items to be accomplished. Such changes will be accommodated within the resources allocated.

Summary of project amounts by location:

Ames Research Center.....	\$495,000
Goddard Space Flight Center.....	840,000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory.....	480,000
Johnson Space Center.....	150,000
Kennedy Space Center.....	1,220,000
Langley Research Center.....	645,000
Lewis Research Center.....	485,000
National Space Technology Laboratories.....	820,000
Wallops Flight Facility.....	695,000
Various locations.....	870,000
Total.....	7,000,000

15. FACILITY PLANNING AND DESIGN, \$14,000,000

The funds requested in this estimate are required to provide for the following advance planning and design activities related to facilities activities and projects:

- a. The accomplishment of necessary development and master planning for field installations and, where not otherwise provided for, the provision of continuing engineering support and special engineering management and other services.
- b. The preparation of preliminary engineering reports, costs estimates, and design and construction schedules.
- c. The accomplishment of facilities siting and other investigations, studies and reports.

Regular requirements encompass the basic purpose outlined above. The "other requirements," while also in support of "regular" purposes, cover those special needs related to large, complex projects or specific programs considered to represent high potential future construction requirements for which early definition is essential. The large projects require more planning and longer lead time. Much of this planning must be completed prior to inclusion of the project in a budget request.

1. Regular Requirements.....	\$9,300,000
A. Master planning.....	330,000
B. Sustaining engineering support.....	1,520,000
C. Preliminary engineering reports and related special engineering support.....	2,450,000
D. Final design.....	5,000,000
2. Other requirements.....	4,700,000
A. Space Shuttle facility planning and design.....	900,000
B. Payload facility planning and design.....	600,000
C. Space Station support facilities planning and design.....	3,200,000
Total.....	14,000,000

RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT \$1,433,000,000

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET PLAN BY FUNCTION

Personnel and related costs.....	\$980,865,000
Travel.....	33,700,000
Operation of installation.....	418,435,000
Total.....	1,433,000,000

The Research and Program management authorization of appropriation funds the performance and management of research, technology and test activities at NASA installations, and the planning, management and support of contractor research and development tasks necessary to meet the Nation's objectives in aeronautical and space research. Objectives of the efforts funded by the Research and Program Management authorization of appropriation are to (1) provide the civil service staff with the technical and management skills, to conduct the full range of programs for which NASA is responsible, (2) provide base maintenance of facilities and manage its use in support of research and development programs, and (3) provide effective and efficient technical and administrative support for the research and development programs. For FY 1987, \$1,433,000,000 is authorized.

The 21,800 permanent and temporary civil service personnel at eight major installations and headquarters are funded by the Research and Program Management appropriation. This civil service workforce is NASA's most important resource and is vital to future space and aeronautics research activities. About seventy percent of the Research and Program Management funding is needed to provide for the salaries and related costs of this civil service workforce. About two percent of this funding is for travel, critical to manage successfully the Agency's in-house and contracted programs. The remaining amount of the Research and Program Management budget provides for the research, test and operational facility support, and for related goods and services necessary to operate the NASA installations and to accomplish NASA's approved missions.

NASA field centers report to the Program Associate Administrator responsible for the major portion of their technical programs. The principal roles assigned each installation based on demonstrated capabilities and capacities to meet NASA's overall program goals are as follows:

Office of Space Flight

Johnson Space Center.—Management of the integrated Space Shuttle program, including orbiter production and operation, selection and training of astronauts and mission specialists; operations including mission planning, operational procedures and flight control; and management of the integrated Space Station program and definition/development of Space Station hardware.

Kennedy Space Center.—Launch of Space Shuttle flights; management of the ground operational phase of the Space Transportation System; the preparation and launch of payloads on the Space Shuttle and expendable launch vehicles; and Space Station operational readiness planning.

Marshall Space Flight Center.—Management of the Space Shuttle main engine, solid rocket booster and external tank projects; management of NASA's activities on the Spacelab project; management of large automated spacecraft projects such as the Hubble Space Telescope; conduct and development of experiments in materials processing in space; and definition/development of the Space Station common module and laboratory outfitting.

National Space Technology Laboratories.—Support Space Shuttle engine procurement and testing; support Earth resources research and technology transfer; and support service functions for other Government agencies located on site.

Office of Space Science and Applications

Goddard Space Flight Center.—Develop and operate the Earth orbital flight experiments and automated spacecraft to conduct scientific investigations and demonstrate practical applications; manage tracking and data acquisition activities for Earth orbital missions; manage the Delta launch vehicle program; manage and launch sounding rockets and balloons; operate an instrumented flight range for aeronautical and space research; and define/develop the Space Station platforms and payload accommodations. The Wallops Flight Facility is an operational element and component installation of the Goddard Space Flight Center.

Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology

Ames Research Center.—Conduct short haul aircraft and rotorcraft research and technology; conduct computational fluid dynamics; act as lead center in computational aerodynamics and for the Transatmospheric Research and Technology program; support planetary probe research, life sciences, aeronautical flight research and testing; and operate an alternate landing site for Space Shuttle operational missions. The Dryden Flight Research Facility, an operational element and component installation of Ames located in the Mojave Desert, is the site of advanced flight testing and alternate site for Shuttle landings.

Langley Research Center.—Conduct long haul aircraft research and technology, emphasizing fuel conservation, safety and environmental effects; aerospace structures technology; environmental quality monitoring by remote sensing; advanced space systems technology; and research in the areas of structures and materials, guidance and controls and airframe/propulsion integration of the Transatmospheric Research and Technology program.

Lewis Research Center.—Conduct of aeronautical and space propulsion research and technology; responsible for research on propulsion for the Transatmospheric Research and Technology program; conduct of space communications research and technology; support of space energy systems research and technology; responsible for definition/development of the Space Station power system; and development of the Centaur cryogenic upper stage for use in the Space Shuttle; and management of the Centaur expendable launch vehicle program.

The FY 1987 budget provides the necessary resources to apply these in-house capabilities to program activities. A summary de-

scription of, and the funding required by, functional category, include:

PERSONNEL AND RELATED COSTS, \$980,965,000

COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

1. Compensation

a. Permanent Positions.—This part of Personnel and Related Costs covers the salaries of the full-time permanent civil service workforce and is the largest part of this functional category.

b. Other Than Full-Time Permanent Positions.—This category includes the salaries of NASA's non-permanent workforce. Programs such as students participating in cooperative training, summer employment, youth opportunity, and temporary clerical support are covered in this category.

c. Reimbursable Detailees.—In accordance with existing agreements, NASA reimburses the parent Federal organization for the salaries and related costs of persons detailed to NASA.

d. Overtime and Other Compensation.—Overtime, holiday, post and night differential, and hazardous duty pay are included in this category. Also included are incentive awards for outstanding achievement and superior performance awards.

2. Benefits

In addition to compensation, NASA makes the employer's contribution to personnel benefits as authorized and required by law. These benefits include contributions to the Civil Service Retirement Fund, employees' life and health insurance, payments to the Medicare fund for permanent employees, and social security contributions for non-permanent personnel. Payments to the Civil Service Retirement Fund for re-employed annuitants and for severance pay to former employees involuntarily separated through no fault of their own are also included.

SUPPORTING COSTS

1. Transfer of personnel

Relocation costs, such as the expenses of selling and buying a home, and the movement and storage of household goods are provided under this category.

2. Office of Personnel Management Services

The Office of Personnel Management is reimbursed for certain activities such as security investigation on new hires, recruitment advertising, and career-maturity surveys.

3. Personnel training

Training is provided within the framework of the Government Employees Training Act of 1958. Part of the training costs consists of courses offered by other Government agencies, and the remainder provides for training through nongovernment sources.

TRAVEL, \$33,700,000

PROGRAM TRAVEL

The largest part of travel is for direction, coordination, and management of program activities including international programs and activities. The complexity of the programs and the geographical distribution of NASA installations and contractors necessitate the need for this category of travel. As projects reach the flight stage, support is required for prelaunch activities, including overseas travel to launch and tracking sites. The amount of travel required for flight projects is significant as it is directly related to the number and complexity of the launches and associated ground operations.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT TRAVEL

Travel to scientific and technical meetings and seminars permits employees engaged in research and development to participate at both Government-sponsored and nongovernment-sponsored seminars. This participation allows personnel to benefit from exposure to technological advances which arise outside NASA, as well as allowing personnel to present both accomplishments and problems to their associates and provides for the dissemination of technical results to the U.S. scientific community. Many of the Government-sponsored meetings are working panels convened to solve certain problems for the benefit of the Government.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS TRAVEL

Management and operations travel provides for direction and coordination of general management matters and travel by officials to review the status of programs. It includes travel by functional managers in such areas as personnel, financial management, and procurement. This category also includes the cost of travel in and around the Installations; travel of unpaid members of research advisory committees; and initial duty station, permanent change of assignment, and other family travel expenses. Payments to inter-agency motor pools are included in Operation of Installation function (Management and Operations subfunction).

OPERATION OF INSTALLATION, \$418,435,000

Facilities services.....	\$231,694,000
Technical services.....	86,380,000
Management and operations.....	108,361,000
General reduction.....	- 8,000,000
Total.....	418,435,000

Operation of Installation provides a broad range of services, supplies, and equipment in support of the centers' institutional activities. These are divided into three major subfunctional areas: Facilities Services (the cost of renting real property, maintaining and repairing institutional facilities and equipment, and the cost of custodial services and utilities); Technical Services (the cost of automatic data processing for management activities, and the cost of educational and information programs and technical shops supporting

institutional activities); and Management and Operations (the cost of administrative communications, printing, transportation, medical, supply, and related services). A description of each major subfunction follows:

FACILITIES SERVICES

1. Rental of real property

Rental of real property includes the rental of building space directly by NASA or through the General Services Administration to meet offsite office, warehousing, and other requirements which cannot otherwise be provided in existing buildings at the NASA Installation. Most of the funding is required for rental of the NASA Headquarters complex of buildings in the District of Columbia, and nearby Maryland and Virginia that are either Government-owned or leased, for which NASA must provide rental payments to the General Services Administration in accordance with P.L. 92-313. Also included in this item is rental of trailers required to accommodate special short-term needs.

2. Maintenance and related activities

Maintenance and related activities include the recurring day-to-day maintenance of facilities (ground, buildings, structures, etc.) and equipment which is accomplished by non-Civil Service personnel. This involves the mowing and care of grassy areas, care of trees and shrubs, elevators, cranes, pressure vessel inspections, painting and protective coatings, general buildings maintenance, and the maintenance of installed mechanical, electrical, and other systems. In addition, this item includes feasibility studies, project design, construction supervision, inspection, and other institutional facility engineering functions. Included also are any applicable costs associated with recurring facility work as well as materials, hardware, and equipment used in facility maintenance activities, whether accomplished by Civil Service personnel or contractors. In the cost of equipment, related maintenance and other services are reflected for office, shop, laboratory and other facilities equipment as well as administrative internal communications and television monitoring equipment.

3. Custodial services

Custodial services include janitorial and building cleaning services, pest control, fire protection services, security services including badging and identification, lock and safe repair, trash and refuse handling, window blinds and light fixture cleaning, and laundry and dry cleaning of facility related items.

4. Utilities services

Utilities services include the purchase of utilities such as electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, coal, steam, propane, and other fuel commodities as well as water and sewage treatment services. Also included are the related maintenance and operating costs of the utility plans and systems.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

1. Automatic data processing

a. Equipment.—This category provides for the lease, purchase and maintenance of general purpose data processing equipment which supports institutional operations at each installation. Excluded is equipment dedicated to specific research or operational systems which is funded from the Research and Development or the Space Flight, Control and Data Communications budget.

b. Operations.—Operations services include programming, computer operations and related services for institutional applications including payroll, financial management, security, maintenance, personnel, logistics, and procurement records and reports.

2. Scientific and technical information and educational programs

a. Libraries.—The technical libraries are established to provide installation staff with books, periodicals, technical reports and other scientific documentation.

b. Education and Information Programs.—The educational and informational programs provide for the documentation and dissemination of information about the Agency's programs to the general public, the educational community at the elementary and secondary levels, and the mass communications media. Assistance to the mass communications media includes the assembly and exposition of newsworthy material in support of requests in the form of press kits, news releases, television and radio information tapes and clips, and feature material.

c. Shop and Support Services.—Shop and support services include general fabrication shops, reliability and quality assurance activities, safety, photographic services, graphics, and audio-visual material.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

1. Administrative Communications.—Included in this category are costs not dedicated to a specific program or project, and cover leased lines, long distance tolls (including FTS charges), teletype services, and local telephone service.

2. Printing and Reproduction.—Included in this category are the costs for duplicating, blueprinting, microfilming, and other photographic reproductions. Also included in this category are Government Printing Office costs, contractual printing and the related composition and binding operations.

3. Transportation.—Transportation services include the operation and maintenance of all general purpose motor vehicles used by both civil service and support contractor personnel. The cost of movement of supplies and equipment by commercial carriers and payments to interagency motor pools are also in this category.

4. Installation Common Services.—Installation common services include support activities at each installation such as: occupational medicine and environmental health; mail service; supply management; patent services; administrative equipment; office supplies and materials; and postage.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, SPACE FLIGHT CONTROL, AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS, CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, AND RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

TITLE I

Section 101

Subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) would authorize to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, funds, in the total aggregated amount of \$7,694,400,000, as follows: (a) for "Research and development," a total of 16 program line items aggregating the sum of \$3,038,100,000; (b) for "Space flight, control and data communications," a total of 3 line items aggregating the sum of \$3,057,000,000; (c) for "Construction of facilities," a total of 15 line items, but not more than the sum of \$166,300,000; and (d) for "Research and program management," \$1,433,000,000.

Subsection 101(e) would authorize the use of appropriations for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" without regard to the provisions of subsection 1(h) for: (1) items of a capital nature (other than the acquisition of land) required at locations other than NASA installations for the performance of research and development contracts; and (2) grants to nonprofit institutions of higher education, or to nonprofit organizations, whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, for purchase or construction of additional research facilities. Title to such facilities shall be vested in the United States unless the Administrator determines that the national program of aeronautical and space activities will best be served by vesting title in any such grantee institution or organization. Moreover, each such grant shall be made under such conditions as the Administrator shall find necessary to ensure that the United States will receive benefit therefrom adequate to justify the making of that grant.

In either case, no funds may be used for construction of a facility in accordance with this subsection, the estimated cost of which, including collateral equipment, exceeds \$500,000, unless the Administrator notifies the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and the specified committees of the Congress of the nature, location, and estimated cost of such facility.

Subsection 101(f) would provide that, when so specified and to the extent provided in an appropriation Act, (1) any amount appropriated for "Research and development," "Space flight, control and data communications," or for "Construction of facilities" may remain available without fiscal year limitation, and (2) contracts for maintenance and operation of facilities, and support services may be entered into under the "Research and program management" appropriation for periods not in excess of twelve months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Subsection 101(g) would authorize the use of not to exceed \$35,000 of the "Research and program management" appropriation

for scientific consultation or extraordinary expenses, including representation and official entertainment expenses, upon the authority of the Administrator, whose determination shall be final and conclusive.

Subsection 101(h) would provide that of the funds appropriated for "Research and development," "Space flight, control and data communications," and "Research and program management," not in excess of \$100,000 per project (including collateral equipment) may be used for construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and or repair, rehabilitation, or modification of facilities. This section also provides that not in excess of \$500,000 per project of "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" funds may be used for any of the above for unforeseen programmatic needs.

Subsection 101(i) Would provide that funds appropriated for "Research and development" may not be obligated or expended for the purpose of reassigning any technical work responsibilities on a permanently manned Space Station until 30 calendar days during which either House of Congress is in session following submission of a report by the NASA Administrator to Congress which would include a full justification in terms of anticipated costs, benefits, management factors, and impacts on facility and personnel resources for any such proposed reassignments.

Section 102

Section 102 would authorize upward variations of the sums authorized for the "Construction of facilities" line items (other than facilities planning and design) of 10 percent at the discretion of the Administrator or his designee, or 25 percent following a report by the Administrator or his designee to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate on the circumstances of such action, for the purpose of meeting unusual cost variations. However, the total cost of all work authorized under these line items may not exceed the total sum authorized for "Construction of facilities" under subsection 101(c), paragraphs (1) through (13).

Section 103

Section 103 would provide that not more than one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" may be transferred to and merged with the "Construction of facilities" appropriation, and, when so transferred, together with \$10,000,000 of the funds appropriated for "Construction of facilities," (other than the funds for facilities planning and design) shall be available for the construction of facilities and land acquisition at any location if the Administrator determines (1) that such action is necessary because of changes in the aeronautical and space program or new scientific or engineering developments, and (2) that deferral of such action until the next authorization Act is enacted would be inconsistent with the interest of the Nation in aeronautical and space activities. However, no such funds may be obligated until 30 days have passed after the Administrator or his designee has transmitted to the

Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and the specified committees of Congress a written report containing a description of the project, its cost, and the reason why such project is in the national interest.

Section 104

Section 104 would provide that, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act—

(1) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program deleted by the Congress from requests as originally made to either the House Committee on Science and Technology or the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation,

(2) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program in excess of the amount actually authorized for this particular program by subsections 1(a), 1(b) and 1(d), and

(3) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program which has not been presented to either such committee,

unless a period of 30 days has passed after the receipt by the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and each such committee of notice given by the Administrator or his designee containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of such proposed action.

Section 105

Section 105 would require the Administrator of NASA to submit to Congress, on the date of the submittal of NASA's budget request to Congress for fiscal year 1988, budget estimates for the recommended level of program activity and subactivity funding for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 of a permanently manned Space Station.

Section 106

Section 106 would express the sense of the Congress that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible and that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds whenever feasible.

Section 107

Section 107 would provide that the government of the United States should request, on behalf of the American people, that the Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature of the International Astronomical Union officially designate seven of the ten moons recently discovered by the Voyager II spacecraft near the Planet Uranus in the names of the crew members of the Space Shuttle Challenger, who died in the January 28, 1986 explosion. They are: Francis R. Scobee, Commander; Michael J. Smith, Pilot; Judith A. Resnik, Mission Specialist; Ellison S. Onizuka, Mission Specialist; Ronald E. McNair, Mission Specialist; Gregory B. Jarvis, Payload Specialist; and S. Christa McAuliffe, Teacher Observer.

Section 108

Subsection 108(a) would express the sense of the Congress that NASA should move to expeditiously conduct a competition for alternative sources of production for Space Shuttle solid rocket boosters. The Administrator is directed to report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate every ninety days following the date of enactment of this Act for a period of one year, describing the agency's progress in this endeavor.

Subsection 108(b) clarifies that nothing in this section shall be construed to direct the Administrator to select and qualify a second source of production for solid rocket boosters if the result of the competition described in subsection 108(a) would not produce significant savings for the agency.

Section 109

Section 109(a) would amend section 201 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. Subsection 201(a) would establish a National Aeronautics and Space Council in the Executive Office of the President, composed of the Vice President, who would be Chairman; the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who would be Vice Chairman; the Secretaries of State, Defense, and the Chairman of the Users' Advisory Group established by subsection 201(g).

Subsection 201(b) provides that the President may designate such other additional advisory members of the Council as he may determine, including representatives of federal offices having statutory scientific, operational, or regulatory responsibilities for space activities.

Subsection 201(c) provides that the President shall designate one member of the Council to preside over Council meetings during the absence, disability, or unavailability of the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

Subsection 201(d) would allow each member of the Council to designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council as his alternate in his unavoidable absence.

Subsection 201(e) provides that it shall be the function of the Council to advise and assist the President, as he may request, with respect to functions in the aeronautics and space field, including: (1) survey all significant aeronautical and space activities, including the policies, plans, programs, and accomplishments of the United States, including all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in such activities, and other nations; (2) develop a comprehensive program of aeronautical and space activities to be conducted by departments and agencies of the United States; (3) designate and fix responsibility for the direction of major aeronautical and space activities; (4) provide for effective cooperation among all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in aeronautical and space activities and specify, in any case in which primary responsibility for any category of aeronautical and space activities has been assigned to any department or agency, which of those activities may be carried on concurrently by other

departments or agencies; and (5) resolve differences arising among departments and agencies of the United States with respect to aeronautical and space activities under this Act, including differences as to whether a particular project is an aeronautical or space activity.

Subsection 201(f) would authorize the head of any Federal department or agency represented on the Council to transfer, on a nonreimbursable basis, positions and related funds of such agency to the Council to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

Subsection 201(g) provides that (1) the Council shall establish a Users' Advisory Group composed of non-Federal representatives of industries and other persons involved in aeronautical and space activities; (2) the Vice President shall name a Chairman of the Users' Advisory Group who shall be a member of the Council; (3) the Council shall from time to time, but no less than once a year, meet with the Users' Advisory Group; (4) the function of the Users' Advisory Group is to ensure that the interests of industries and other non-Federal entities involved in space activities are adequately represented in the Council; and (5) the Users' Advisory Council shall be assisted by personnel detailed to the Council.

Subsection 201(h) would exempt the Council and the Users' Advisory group from section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Section 110

Section 110 would require the Administrator of NASA to review the findings and recommendations of the National Commission on Space (established pursuant to the NASA Authorization Act, 1985 (P.L. 98-361)) and to submit to Congress a long-range plan for implementation of those recommendations by February 1, 1987, including a broad assessment of the impact of such implementation on personnel, budget and other resources.

TITLE II

Section 201

Section 201 would amend Section 24 of the Commercial Space Launch Act (P.L. 98-575) to authorize appropriations to the Office of Commercial Space Transportation, Department of Transportation, totaling \$586,000 for fiscal year 1987.

TITLE III

Section 301

Subsection 301(a) would express the sense of Congress that the United States must restore its space transportation capabilities without deemphasizing other space programs.

Subsection 301(b) would authorize such appropriations as are necessary to return the Space Shuttle fleet to flight status and to achieve the next launch of a Space Shuttle in the first quarter of calendar year 1988.

Section 302

Subsection 302(a) would direct the Administrator of NASA to promptly begin the construction of a fourth Space Shuttle as a replacement for the Challenger and that this construction be accomplished to the maximum extent possible by use of existing structural spares previously authorized and funded.

Subsection 302(b) would authorize the appropriation of such additional funds as may be necessary to begin the construction required by subsection 301(a) and further states that funds authorized to be appropriated by subsections 101(a), 101(c) and 101(d) of this Act shall not be used for this construction.

Subsection 302(c) would direct the Administrator of NASA to explore the availability of private funding for the construction of a replacement Orbiter and to accept such funding, if found to be available, if it would be in the best interests of the United States to do so and if such funding represented an amount tantamount to the reasonable fair market value. Any such funding which was so accepted would replace appropriated funding obligated or expended for a replacement Orbiter.

Subsection 302(d) would amend Title II of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 by adding section 208 which would allow the Administrator to accept gifts or donations of services, money, or property (real or personal, tangible or intangible), and to use such gifts and donations for construction of a Space Shuttle Orbiter. This authority of the Administrator will terminate five years after the date this section is enacted. All such gifts or donations which are not needed for such construction shall be used by the Administrator for an appropriate purpose in tribute to the crew of the Space Shuttle Challenger and in furtherance of the exploration of space. Finally, the name of any such Orbiter, constructed with gifts and donations authorized by this section, shall be selected by the NASA Administrator from among suggestions submitted by students in elementary and secondary schools.

Section 303

Subsection 303(a) would express the sense of Congress that to ensure reliable access to space the United States should use the capabilities of both expendable launch vehicles and the Space Shuttle for placing government payloads into orbit.

Subsection 303(b) would authorize the appropriation of such additional sums as are necessary for fiscal year 1987 to procure launch services for United States Government satellites by expendable launch vehicles.

Subsection 303(c) would clarify that no funding for the procurement of launch services for government satellites by expendable launch vehicles is authorized under Title I.

Section 304

Subsection 304(a) would establish the policy of the United States to be that the Space Shuttle is the primary United States launch system for manned missions and missions needing its unique capabilities and will be available for other missions.

Subsection 304(b) would require the Administrator of NASA to develop a Space Shuttle manifest which meets existing NASA commitments to its customers and would establish priorities for various classes of payloads to be (in descending order); (1) payloads deemed critical to the national security; (2) significant civil government missions, including those having limited launch opportunities; (3) government payloads other than those referred to in (1) and (2) above; and (4) all other payloads, including foreign and commercial payloads. NASA scientific missions involving cooperation with foreign space agencies are considered United States government missions.

Subsection 304(c) would require the NASA Administrator to submit his planned Space Shuttle flight manifest to Congress no later than November 1, 1986.

Section 305

Section 305 would require the NASA Administrator to submit, before December 2, 1986, to Congress a ten year plan which provides a schedule of planned reimbursements from the Department of Defense for Space Shuttle services and a schedule for the provision of such services.

TITLE IV

Section 401

Section 401 sets forth the short title of this title to be the "Assured Access to Space Act."

Section 402

Section 402(1) sets forth that the assurance of reliable access to space is critical in order to meet national security, scientific, and commercial objectives of the United States space program.

Section 402(2) sets forth that the United States space program (including government and industry) must provide the assurance of reliable and continued access to space.

Section 402(3) sets forth that the United States should demonstrate its reliability by honoring existing launch commitments.

Section 402(4) sets forth that in order to ensure reliable and continued access to space, the United States should utilize the capability of expendable launch vehicles and the Space Shuttle.

Section 402(5) sets forth that the provision of launch vehicles and services by the private sector is an important complement to United States launch capability, and Congress remains committed to the findings contained in the Commercial Space Launch Act (Public Law 98-575).

Section 402(6) sets forth that the United States cannot concede the commercial launch business to foreign competition.

Section 403

Section 403 sets forth the purpose of the title which is to assure reliable and continued access to space by providing for the use of commercial expendable launch vehicle capability in order to meet national security, scientific, and commercial objectives of the United States space program.

Section 404

Section 404(a) would provide authority to the Administrator of NASA to purchase, through competitive procurement, expendable launch vehicle services, not vehicles, for the purpose of launching government payloads, as aggregated by the Administrator. The services so purchased shall be provided to other government agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Section 404(b) would direct the Administrator of NASA to implement section 404 in a manner which fosters the development of an expendable launch vehicle industry and complements the medium launch vehicle procurement planned for national security payloads.

Section 404(c) would require the Administrator of NASA to report to Congress on his plan to implement section 404 no later than January 15, 1987 and requires the report to include an estimate of the launch service requirements and procurement plans for the five years following enactment of this Act.

Section 405

Section 405 would amend section 15(b) of the Commercial Space Launch Act (P.L. 98-575) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4) respectively and inserting a new paragraph (2) which provides access to government launch facilities on an additive cost basis by excluding from the definition of direct costs those costs associated with meeting the space transportation needs of the United States.

Section 406

Section 406 would amend section 5(a)(1) of the Commercial Space Launch Act to provide that the Secretary of Transportation shall, pursuant to authorization and subject to the availability of appropriations, encourage and facilitate commercial space launches by the private sector, in consonance with the space policies of the United States as established in public law.

Section 407

Subsection 407(a) would amend section 202(2) of the shuttle pricing policy (Title II, NASA Authorization Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-170; 42 U.S.C. 2466)) to read "the efficient use of the Space Transportation System;" Section 204(a) of the Shuttle pricing policy is amended to direct the Administrator to implement a pricing system to recover reimbursement in accordance with the pricing policy under section 202 from commercial and foreign users of the Space Transportation System, which except as provided in subsection 204(c) shall include a base price of not less than \$74,000,000 for each flight of the Space Transportation System in 1982 dollars, and in no case shall be less than the price for a comparable launch on a United States expendable launch vehicle. Section 204(b) of the shuttle pricing policy is amended to require the Administrator to report to the Congress each year, along with the President's annual budget request, on the implementation of the Shuttle pricing policy under this section. Section 204(c) of the Shuttle pricing policy is amended to authorize the Administrator to set an amount lower than the amount determined under subsection (a), or provide no-

cost flights for any commercial or foreign users of the Space Transportation System who are involved in research, development or demonstration programs with NASA. All other subsections of section 204 are eliminated. Section 205 of the Shuttle pricing is amended to set forth the effective date of this section as applying to flights of the Space Transportation System during the period beginning on and after January 1, 1988.

Subsection 407(b) sets forth the applicability of the amendments made by subsection 407(a) to not affect contracts entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subsection 407(c) would require, not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator to determine the effectiveness of the amendments made by subsection 407(a) and whether or not there has been demonstrated a competitive domestic expendable launch vehicle capability, and to report his determinations to Congress. The existence of three contractual commitments between commercial users and a launch service provider, made in good faith, to launch nongovernmental payloads, shall create a presumption of a competitive domestic expendable launch vehicle capability.

EFFECTS OF LEGISLATION ON INFLATION

In accordance with Rule XI, Clause 2(1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives this legislation is assessed to have no adverse long-run inflationary effects on prices and cost in the operation of the national economy. NASA expenditures are labor intensive, with approximately 80 percent of spending directly for jobs and the remainder for materials. NASA employs about 21,800 civil servants and supports about 126 thousand contractor and support services employees. Assuming a multiplier effect of 2.5, the total short-run employment effect on the United States economy is about 370 thousand jobs. This represents less than one-half of one percent of the total civilian labor force in the United States—too small to have a significant national effect. There could however be some specific cases of industrial and regional employment and price changes influenced by NASA expenditures.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with rule XIII, clause 3 of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, H.R. 5495 as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT OF 1958

* * * * *

TITLE II—COORDINATION OF AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE
ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, the National Aeronautics and Space Council (hereinafter called the "Council") which shall be composed of—

- [(1) the Vice President, who shall be Chairman of the Council;
- [(2) the Secretary of State;
- [(3) the Secretary of Defense;
- [(4) the Secretary of Transportation;
- [(5) the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and
- [(6) the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

[(b) The President shall from time to time designate one of the members of the Council to preside over meetings of the Council during the absence, disability, or unavailability of the Chairman.

[(c) Each member of the Council may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council as his alternate in his unavoidable absence.

[(d) Each alternate member designated under subsection (c) of this section shall be designated to serve as such by and with the advice and consent of the Senate unless at the time of his designation he holds an office in the Federal Government to which he was appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

[(e) It shall be the function of the Council to advise and assist the President, as he may request, with respect to the performance of functions in the aeronautics and space field, including the following functions:

[(1) survey all significant aeronautical and space activities, including the policies, plans, programs, and accomplishments of all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in such activities;

[(2) develop a comprehensive program of aeronautical and space activities to be conducted by departments and agencies of the United States;

[(3) designate and fix responsibility for the direction of major aeronautical and space activities;

[(4) provide for effective cooperation among all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in aeronautical and space activities, and specify, in any case in which primary responsibility for any category of aeronautical and space activities has been assigned to any department or agency, which of those activities may be carried on concurrently by other departments or agencies; and

[(5) resolve differences arising among departments and agencies of the United States with respect to aeronautical and space activities under this Act, including differences as to whether a particular project is an aeronautical and space activity.

[(f) The Council may employ a staff to be headed by a civilian executive secretary who shall be appointed by the President by and

with the advice and consent of the Senate. The executive secretary, subject to the direction of the Council, is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, including not more than seven persons who may be appointed without regard to the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949 and compensated at not to exceed the highest rate of grade 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as may be necessary to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Council in connection with the performance of its functions. Each appointment under this subsection shall be subject to the same security requirements as those established for personnel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration appointed under section 203 (b)(2) of this Act. Other provisions of law or regulations relating to Government employment (except those relating to pay and retirement) shall apply to council employees reporting directly to the chairman to the extent that such provisions are applicable to employees in the office of the Vice President.]

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, the National Aeronautics and Space Council (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of the following voting members—

- (1) the Vice President, who shall be Chairman of the Council;
- (2) the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who shall be Vice Chairman of the Council;
- (3) the Secretary of State;
- (4) the Secretary of Defense;
- (5) the Chairman of the Users' Advisory Group established by subsection (g).

(b) The President may designate such other additional advisory members of the Council as he may determine, including representatives of Federal offices having statutory scientific, operational, or regulatory responsibilities for space activities.

(c) The President shall from time to time designate one of the members of the Council to preside over meetings of the Council during the absence, disability, or unavailability of the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

(d) Each member of the Council may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council as his alternate in his unavoidable absence.

(e) It shall be the function of the Council to advise and assist the President, as he may request, with respect to the performance of functions in the aeronautics and space field, including the following functions:

(1) survey all significant aeronautical and space activities, including the policies, plans, programs, and accomplishments of the United States, including all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in such activities, and other nations;

(2) develop a comprehensive program of aeronautical and space activities to be conducted by departments and agencies of the United States;

(3) designate and fix responsibility for the direction of major aeronautical and space activities;

(4) provide for effective cooperation among all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in aeronautical and space activities and specify, in any case in which primary responsibility for any category of aeronautical and space activities has been assigned to any department or agency, which of those activities may be carried on concurrently by other departments or agencies; and

(5) resolve differences arising among departments and agencies of the United States with respect to aeronautical and space activities under this Act, including differences as to whether a particular project is an aeronautical and space activity.

(f) The head of any Federal department or agency represented on the Council is authorized to transfer, on a nonreimbursable basis, positions and related funds of such agency to the Council to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(g)(1) The Council shall establish a Users' Advisory Group composed of non-Federal representatives of industries and other persons involved in aeronautical and space activities.

(2) The Vice President shall name a Chairman of the Users' Advisory Group who shall be a member of the Council.

(3) The Council shall from time to time, but no less than once a year, meet with the Users' Advisory Group.

(4) The function of the Users' Advisory Group is to ensure that the interests of industries and other non-Federal entities involved in space activities, including in particular commercial entities, are adequately represented in the Council.

(5) The Users' Advisory Group may be assisted by personnel detailed to the Council.

(h) The Council and the Users' Advisory Group shall not be subject to section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

* * * * *

DONATIONS FOR SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITER

Sec. 208. (a) The Administrator may accept gifts and donations of services, money, and real, personal, tangible, and intangible property, and use such gifts and donations for the construction of a space shuttle orbiter.

(b)(1) The authority of the Administrator to accept gifts or donations pursuant to subsection (a) shall terminate five years after the date of the enactment of this section.

(2) All gifts and donations accepted by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (a) which are not needed for construction of a space shuttle orbiter shall be used by the Administrator for an appropriate purpose—

(A) in tribute to the dedicated crew of the space shuttle Challenger, and

(B) in furtherance of the exploration of space.

(c) The name of a space shuttle orbiter constructed in whole or in part with gifts or donations whose acceptance and use are authorized by subsection (a) shall be selected by the Administrator of the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration from among suggestions submitted by students in elementary and secondary schools.

* * * * *

COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACT

* * * * *

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY AND OTHER AGENCIES

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary shall be responsible for carrying out this Act, and in doing so shall—

[(1) encourage, facilitate, and promote commercial space launches by the private sector; and]

(1) pursuant to authorization and subject to the availability of appropriations, encourage and facilitate commercial space launches by the private sector, in consonance with the space policies of the United States as established in public law; and

* * * * *

USE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

SEC. 15. (a) * * *

(b)(1) * * *

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), direct costs shall not include costs associated with meeting the space transportation needs of the United States.

[(2)] (3) The Secretary may collect any payment for launch property or launch services, with the consent of the agency establishing such payment under paragraph (1).

[(3)] (4) The amount of any payment received by the United States for launch property or launch services, including utilities, under this subsection shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, and the amount of a payment for launch property (other than launch property which is excess) and launch services (including utilities) shall be credited to the appropriation from which the cost of providing such property or services was paid.

* * * * *

AUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 24. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1985. There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act \$586,000 for fiscal year 1986. There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act \$586,000 for fiscal year 1987.

* * * * *

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986

* * * * *

TITLE II SHUTTLE PRICING POLICY FOR COMMERCIAL AND FOREIGN USERS

* * * * *

SEC. 202. The purpose of this title is to set the reimbursement pricing policy for the Space Transportation System for commercial and foreign users which is consistent with the findings included in section 201, encourages the full and effective use of space, and is designed to achieve the following goals—

(1) the preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in space research, technology, and development;

[(2) the efficient and cost effective use of the Space Transportation System;]

(2) *the efficient use of the Space Transportation System;*

* * * * *

[SEC. 204. (a) The Administrator shall establish and implement a pricing system to recover reimbursement in accordance with the pricing policy under section 202 from each commercial or foreign user of the Space Transportation System, which except as provided in subsections (c), (d), and (e) shall include a base price of not less than \$74,000,000 for each flight of the Space Transportation System in 1982 dollars.

[(b) Each year the Administrator shall submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives, a report, transmitted contemporaneously with the annual budget request of the President, which shall inform the Congress how the policy goals contained in section 202 are being furthered by the shuttle price for foreign and commercial users.

[(c)(1) If at any time the Administrator finds that the policy goals contained in section 202 are not being achieved, the Administrator shall have authority to reduce the base price established in subsection (a) after forty-five days following receipt by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives of a notice by the Administrator containing a description of the proposed reduction together with a full and complete statement of the facts and circumstances which necessitate such proposed reduction.

[(2) In no case shall the minimum price established under subsection (c)(1) be less than additive cost.

[(d) The Administrator may set a price lower than the price determined under subsection (a) or (c), or provide no-cost flights, for any commercial or foreign user of the Space Transportation System who is involved in research, development or demonstration programs with the national Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the Administrator shall have the authority to offer reasonable customer incentives consistent with the policy goals in section 202.

[SEC. 205. This title shall apply to flights of the Space Transportation System beginning on and after October 1, 1988.]

Sec. 204. (a) *The Administrator shall establish and implement a pricing system to recover reimbursement in accordance with the pricing policy under section 202 from each commercial or foreign user of the Space Transportation System, which except as provided in subsection (c) shall include a base price of not less than \$74,000,000 for each flight of the Space Transportation System in 1982 dollars, and in no case shall be less than the price for a comparable launch on a United States expendable launch vehicle.*

(b) *Each year the Administrator shall submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives, a report, transmitted contemporaneously with the annual budget request of the President, which shall inform the Congress on the implementation of the shuttle pricing policy under this section.*

(c) *The Administrator may set a price lower than the price determined under subsection (a), or provide no-cost flights, for any commercial or foreign user of the Space Transportation System who is involved in research, development, or demonstration programs with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.*

Sec. 205. *This title shall apply to flights of the Space Transportation System beginning on and after January 1, 1988*

* * * * *

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2(1)(3) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and under the authority of Rule X, Clause 2(b)(1) and Clause 3(f), the following statement is made concerning the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations.

The results and findings from those oversight activities are incorporated in the recommendations found in the present bill and report and in the Committee's recent report entitled "Assured Access to Space During the 1990's," Union Report 99-509, House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT INFORMATION

The bill provides for new authorization rather than new budget authority and consequently the provisions of section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are not applicable. No authorization for State or local financial assistance is included in the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 16, 1986.

Hon. Don Fuqua,
Chairman, Committee on Science and Technology,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for H.R. 5495, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act, 1987.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RUDOLPH G. PENNER, Director.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: H.R. 5495.
2. Bill title: National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act, 1987.
3. Bill Status: As amended and ordered reported by the House Committee on Science and Technology, September 11, 1986.
4. Bill purpose: This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$7,694.4 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and about \$0.6 million for the Office of Commercial Space Transportation within the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 1987. The bill also reestablishes the National Aeronautics and Space Council.

The authorization includes \$3,038.1 million for space flight, control, and data communications and \$3,057 million for research and development, including \$410 million for the space station. The bill also includes \$166.3 million for construction of facilities and \$1,433 million for research and program management. The total amount authorized is the same as the President's fiscal year 1987 budget request and about \$69 million below the fiscal year 1986 NASA appropriation after adjustment for the Balanced Budget Act reduction and supplemental appropriations.

In addition to the specific funding authorizations, the bill also authorizes 1987 funding for returning the space shuttle to flight status, beginning construction of a replacement orbiter, and procuring expendable launch vehicle (ELV) services for U.S. government satellites.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The following table shows funding amounts specifically authorized by H.R. 5495 and estimated outlays based upon those amounts.

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Specified authorization levels:					
Function 250: Civilian space	6,990.7				

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Function 400:					
Aeronautics	703.7				
Commercial space	.6				
Total specified authorizations	7,695.0				
Estimated outlays	5,063	2,115	490	24	3

In addition, the bill authorizes fiscal year 1987 funding in such amounts as is required to return the shuttle system to flight status, achieve the next launch by the first quarter of calendar year 1988, and begin construction of a new orbiter. The estimated authorization levels and outlays associated with these requirements would be as follows:

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Estimated authorization levels:					
Orbiter	250				
Renewed launch capability	22				
Total estimated authorizations	272				
Estimated outlays	166	80	26		

Note: The costs of this bill fall within budget functions 250 and 400.

H.R. 5495 also authorizes such sums as may be necessary in fiscal year 1987 to enable NASA to procure expendable launch vehicle services for U.S. government satellites. NASA currently has no plans to do so and the bill does not specify the type of ELV to be procured. Should NASA implement this provision through the procurement of additional Delta rockets, the fiscal year 1987 budget authority requirements could be as high as \$125 million, with estimated outlays as high as \$80 million. If NASA were to procure Titan rockets or a new line of complementary ELVs, then the budget authority requirements and outlays would most likely be significantly higher.

Basis of estimate

The authorization levels in the first table are the amounts specified in the bill. The outlay estimates assume that all funds authorized will be appropriated prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1987 and that spending will reflect historical patterns.

The authorization levels and outlays for renewed launch capability and a new orbiter are CBO estimates based upon data provided by NASA. CBO assumes that all funds estimated to be necessary will be appropriated prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1987. Outlay estimates assume that spending will reflect historical patterns for orbiter construction. CBO estimates that about \$2 billion in additional funding would be required over fiscal years 1988 through 1992 to complete construction of the orbiter, assuming a

delivery date in mid-to-late fiscal year 1991. Costs could differ depending upon the planned delivery date.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Paul DiNardo.

10. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckoz (for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

No findings or recommendations on oversight activity pursuant to Rule X, clause 2(b)(2), and Rule XI, clause 2(1)(3), of Rules of the House of Representatives have been submitted by the Committee on Government Operations for inclusion in this report.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

A quorum being present, the Committee favorably reported the bill H.R. 5495 by voice vote, and recommends its enactment.

NASA RECOMMENDATIONS

FEBRUARY 11, 1986.

HON. BILL NELSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications, Committee on Science and Applications, Committee on Science and Technology, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Submitted herewith is a draft bill, "To authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development; space flight, control and data communications; construction of facilities; and research and program management; and for other purposes," together with the sectional analysis thereof.

Section 4 of the Act of June 15, 1959, 73 Stat. 75 (42 U.S.C. 2460), provides that no appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation. It is a purpose of the enclosed bill to provide such requisite authorization in the amounts and for the purposes recommended by the President in the Budget of the United States Government for fiscal year 1987. For that fiscal year, the bill would authorize appropriations totaling \$7,694,400,000, to be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as follows:

- (1) for "Research and development," amounts totaling \$3,003,100,000, (none of these funds may be utilized for the Advanced Communication Technology Satellite flight program);
- (2) for "Space flight, control and data communications," amounts totaling \$3,069,000,000;
- (3) for "Construction of facilities," amounts totaling \$181,300,000; and
- (4) for "Research and program management," \$1,441,000,000.

In addition, the bill would authorize such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1988, i.e., to be available October 1, 1987.

The enclosed draft bill follows generally the format of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1986 (P.L. 99-170). However, the bill differs in substance from the prior Act in several respects.

First, subsections 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), and 1(d), the authorizations for the four NASA appropriation accounts, differ in the dollar amounts and in some of the line items for which authorization to appropriate is requested. There is a new budget line item under "Research and development" entitled "Transatmospheric research and technology."

Second, in addition to providing authorization of appropriations in the amounts recommended by the President in his Budget for fiscal year 1987, the bill also would provide authorization for such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1988. It is specified that all of the limitations and other provisions of the bill applicable to amounts appropriated pursuant to section 1 shall apply in the same manner to amounts appropriated pursuant to section 6.

Finally, the last section of the draft bill, section 7, has been changed to provide that the bill, upon enactment, may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1987," rather than "1986."

Where required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)), and the implementing regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality, environmental impact statements covering NASA installations and the programs to be funded pursuant to this bill have been or will be furnished to the House Committee on Science and Technology, as appropriate.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration recommends that the enclosed draft bill be enacted. The Office of Management and Budget has advised that such enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM R. GRAHAM,
Acting Administrator.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, SPACE FLIGHT, CONTROL AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS, CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, AND RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. 1. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to become available October 1, 1986:

- (a) For "Research and development," for the following programs:
 - (1) Space station, \$410,000,000;
 - (2) Space transportation capability development, \$465,500,000;
 - (3) Physics and astronomy, \$539,400,000;
 - (4) Life sciences, \$74,700,000;
 - (5) Planetary exploration, \$323,300,000;

- (6) Space applications, \$526,600,000;
 - (7) Technology utilization, \$13,300,000;
 - (8) Commercial use of space, \$32,000,000;
 - (8) Aeronautical research and technology, \$376,000,000;
 - (10) Transatmospheric research and technology, \$45,000,000;
 - (11) Space research and technology, \$180,200,000;
 - (12) Tracking and data advanced systems, \$17,100,000.
- (b) For "Space flight, control and data communications," for the following programs:
- (1) Space shuttle production and operational capability, \$745,400,000;
 - (2) Space transportation operations, \$1,524,700,000;
 - (3) Space and ground network, communications and data systems, \$798,900,000.
- (c) For "Construction of facilities," including land acquisition, as follows:
- (1) Construction of addition to Orbiter Processing Facility Annex, John F. Kennedy Space Center, \$3,400,000;
 - (2) Construction of addition to the Systems Integration and Mockup Laboratory, Johnson Space Center, \$5,000,000;
 - (3) Construction of Central Computing Facility, Johnson Space Center, \$9,000,000;
 - (4) Modifications to Test Stand 300 for Space Station Hydrogen/Oxygen Propulsion Systems Development, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, \$2,200,000;
 - (5) Construction of Spacecraft Systems Development and Integration Facility, Goddard Space Flight Center, \$8,000,000;
 - (6) Construction of Engineering Support Building, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, \$9,800,000;
 - (7) Modification of Uninterruptible Power System in Space Flight Operations Facility, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, \$2,600,000;
 - (8) Construction of Human Performance Research Laboratory, Ames Research Center, \$9,400,000;
 - (9) Construction of Integrated Test Facility, Dryden Flight Research Facility, \$17,500,000;
 - (10) Modifications to 8-Foot High Temperature Tunnel, Langley Research Center, \$9,700,000;
 - (11) Construction of addition for Non-Destructive Evaluation Research Laboratory, Langley Research Center, \$2,000,000;
 - (12) Construction of Power Systems Facility, Lewis Research Center, \$5,800,000;
 - (13) Construction of the Second Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System Ground Terminal Facility, New Mexico, \$22,000,000;
 - (14) Repair of facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$750,000 per project, \$24,000,000;
 - (15) Rehabilitation and modification of facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$750,000 per project, \$30,000,000;
 - (16) Minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$500,000 per project, \$7,000,000; and
 - (17) Facility planning and design not otherwise provided for, \$14,000,000.

(d) For "Research and program management," \$1,441,000,000.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1(h), appropriations hereby authorized for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" may be used (1) for any items of a capital nature (other than acquisition of land) which may be required at locations other than installations of the Administration for the performance of research and development contracts, and (2) for grants to nonprofit institutions of higher education, or to nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, for purchase or construction of additional research facilities; and title to such facilities shall be vested in the United States unless the Administrator determines that the national program of aeronautical and space activities will best be served by vesting title in any such grantee institution or organization. Each such grant shall be made under such conditions as the Administrator shall determine to be required to ensure that the United States will receive therefrom benefit adequate to justify the making of that grant. None of the funds appropriated for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" pursuant to this Act may be used in accordance with this subsection for the construction of any major facility, the estimated cost of which, including collateral equipment, exceeds \$500,000, unless the Administrator or his designee has notified the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate, of the nature, location, and estimated cost of such facility.

(f) When so specified and to the extent provided in an appropriation act, (1) any amount appropriated for "Research and development," for "Space flight, control and data communications" or for "Construction of facilities" may remain available without fiscal year limitation, and (2) maintenance and operation of facilities, and support services contracts may be entered into under the "Research and program management" appropriation for periods not in excess of twelve months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

(g) Appropriations made pursuant to subsection 1(d) may be used, but not to exceed \$35,000, for scientific consultations or extraordinary expenses upon the approval or authority of the Administrator, and his determination shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government.

(h) Of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsections 1(a), 1(b) and 1(d), not in excess of \$100,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and for repair, rehabilitation, or modification of facilities: *Provided*, That, of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection 1(a) or 1(b), not in excess of \$500,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for any of the foregoing for unforeseen programmatic needs.

SEC. 2. Authorization is hereby granted whereby any of the amounts prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (16), inclusive, of subsection 1(c)—

(1) in the discretion of the Administrator or his designee, may be varied upward 10 percent, or

(2) following a report by the Administrator or his designee to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate, on the circumstances of such action, may be varied upward 25 percent, to meet unusual cost variations, but the total cost of all work authorized under such paragraphs shall not exceed the total of the amounts specified in such paragraphs.

SEC. 3. Not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection 1(a) or 1(b) hereof may be transferred to and merged with the "Construction of facilities" appropriation, and, when so transferred, together with \$10,000,000 of funds appropriated pursuant to subsection 1(c) hereof (other than funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (17) of such subsection) shall be available for expenditure to construct, expand, and modify laboratories and other installations at any location (including locations specified in subsection 1(c)), if (1) the Administrator determines such action to be necessary because of changes in the national program of aeronautical and space activities or new scientific or engineering developments, and (2) he determines that deferral of such action until the enactment of the next authorization act would be inconsistent with the interest of the Nation in aeronautical and space activities. The funds so made available may be expended to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment. No portion of such sums may be obligated for expenditure or expended to construct, expand, or modify laboratories and other installations unless a period of thirty days has passed after the Administrator or his designee has transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate, a written report containing a full and complete statement concerning (i) the nature of such construction, expansion, or modification, (ii) the cost thereof including the cost of any real estate action pertaining thereto, and (iii) the reason why such construction, expansion, or modification is necessary in the national interest.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program deleted by the Congress from requests as originally made to either the House Committee on Science and Technology or the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation,

(2) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program in excess of the amount actually authorized for that particular program by subsections 1(a), 1(b) and 1(d), and

(3) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program which has not been presented to either such committee,

unless a period of thirty days has passed after the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and each such committee, of notice given by the Administrator or his designee containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of such proposed action.

SEC. 5. It is the sense of the Congress that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible, and that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds whenever feasible.

SEC. 6. In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 1 of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to be available no earlier than October 1, 1987, such sums as may be necessary:

- (a) For "Research and development,"
- (b) For "Space flight, control and data communications,"
- (c) For "Construction of facilities," and
- (d) For "Research and program management."

All of the limitations and other provisions of this Act which are applicable to amounts appropriated pursuant to subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 1 of this Act shall apply in the same manner to amounts appropriated pursuant to subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d), respectively of this section.

SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1987."

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, SPACE FLIGHT, CONTROL AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS, CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, AND RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Section 1

Subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) would authorize to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, funds, in the total amount of \$7,694,400,000, as follows: (a) for "Research and development," a total of 12 program line items aggregating the sum of \$3,003,100,000; (b) for "Space flight, control and data communications," a total of 3 line items aggregating the sum of \$3,069,000,000; (c) for "Construction of facilities," a total of 17 line items aggregating the sum of \$181,300,000; and (d) for "Research and program management," \$1,441,000,000.

Subsection 1(e) would authorize the use of appropriations for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" without regard to the provisions of subsection 1(h) for: (1) items of a capital nature (other than the acquisition of land) required at locations other than NASA installations for the performance of research and development contracts; and (2) grants to nonprofit institutions of higher education, or to nonprofit organiza-

tions, whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, for purchase or construction of additional research facilities. Title to such facilities shall be vested in the United States unless the Administrator determines that the national program of aeronautical and space activities will best be served by vesting title in any such grantee institution or organization. Moreover, each such grant shall be made under such conditions as the Administrator shall find necessary to ensure that the United States will receive benefit therefrom adequate to justify the making of that grant.

In either case, no funds may be used for construction of a facility in accordance with this subsection, the estimated cost of which, including collateral equipment, exceeds \$500,000, unless the Administrator notifies the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and the specified committees of the Congress, of the nature, location, and estimated cost of such facility.

Subsection 1(f) would provide that, when so specified and to the extent provided in an appropriation act, (1) any amount appropriated for "Research and development," "Space flight, control and data communications," or for "Construction of facilities" may remain available without fiscal year limitation, and (2) contracts for maintenance and operation of facilities, and support services may be entered into under the "Research and program management" appropriation for periods not in excess of twelve months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Subsection 1(g) would authorize the use of not to exceed \$35,000 of the "Research and program management" appropriation for scientific consultation or extraordinary expenses, including representation and official entertainment expenses, upon the authority of the Administrator, whose determination shall be final and conclusive.

Subsection 1(h) would provide that of the funds appropriated for "Research and development," "Space flight, control and data communications," and "Research and program management," not in excess of \$100,000 per project (including collateral equipment) may be used for construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and for repair, rehabilitation, or modification of facilities. This section also provides that not in excess of \$500,000 per project of "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" funds may be used for any of the above for unforeseen programmatic needs.

Section 2

Section 2 would authorize upward variations of the sums authorized for the "Construction of facilities" line items (other than facilities planning and design) of 10 percent at the discretion of the Administrator or his designee, or 25 percent following a report by the Administrator or his designee to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate on the circumstances of such action, for the purpose of meeting unusual cost variations. However, the total cost of all work authorized under these line items may not exceed the total sum authorized for "Construction of facilities" under subsection 1(c), paragraphs (1) through (16).

Section 3

Section 3 would provide that not more than one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" may be transferred to and merged with the "Construction of facilities" appropriation, and, when so transferred, together with \$10,000,000 of the funds appropriated for "Construction of facilities" (other than the funds for facilities planning and design), shall be available for the construction of facilities and land acquisition at any location if the Administrator determines (1) that such action is necessary because of changes in the aeronautical and space program or new scientific or engineering developments, and (2) that deferral of such action until the next authorization act is enacted would be inconsistent with the interest of the Nation in aeronautical and space activities. However, no such funds may be obligated until 30 days have passed after the Administrator or his designee has transmitted to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and the specified committees of Congress a written report containing a description of the project, its cost, and the reason why such project is in the national interest.

Section 4

Section 4 would provide that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program deleted by the Congress from requests as originally made to either the House Committee on Science and Technology or the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,

(2) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program in excess of the amount actually authorized for this particular program by subsections 1(a), 1(b), and 1(d), and

(3) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program which has not been presented to either such committee, unless a period of 30 days has passed after the receipt by the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and each such committee of notice given by the Administrator or his designee containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of such proposed action.

Section 5

Section 5 would express the sense of the Congress that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible.

Section 6

Section 6 would authorize to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1988 such sums as may be necessary: (a) for "Research and development," (b) for "Space flight, control and data communications," (c) for "Con-

struction of facilities," and (d) for "Research and program management." All of the limitations and other provisions of the Act applicable to amounts appropriated pursuant to subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 1 would apply in the same manner to amounts appropriated pursuant to subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d), respectively, of this section.

Section 7

Section 7 would provide that the Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1987."

COST AND BUDGET DATA

The bill will authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1987 in the amount of \$7,694,400,000. In accordance with the requirements of Rule XIII, Clause 7, of the rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's estimate for the next five years of NASA budget request is as follows:

Fiscal year:	
1987	\$7,694,400,000
1988	8,255,000,000
1989	9,063,000,000
1990	9,456,000,000
1991	9,949,000,000

These estimates do not include provisions for any new program or program augmentation that may be recommended nor do they include any provisions for administrative adjustments that may be required.

99TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
99-501

**AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL
AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION FOR FISCAL
YEAR 1987**

SEPTEMBER 29 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 24), 1986.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DANFORTH, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and
Transportation, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany S. 2714]

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to which was referred the bill (S. 2714) to authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) totaling \$7,795 million for fiscal year 1987, as follows:

	<i>Budget request</i>	<i>Committee authorization</i>
Fiscal year 1987:		
Research and development	\$3,003,100,000	\$3,112,700,000
Space flight, control, and data communications	3,069,000,000	3,096,000,000
Construction of facilities	181,300,000	161,300,000
Research and program management	1,441,000,000	1,425,000,000

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

In February 1986, the administration submitted its fiscal year 1987 budget request for NASA to Congress. The Committee considered the budget request and related policy issues in hearings on March 20, April 10, 16, 23, May 8, and August 5. Testimony was received from the NASA Administrator, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Director of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation of the Department of Transportation (DOT). Also testifying before the Committee were representatives of the aerospace industry, the space science and applications communities, and other outside witnesses.

On August 5, Senators Gorton and Danforth introduced the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act of 1987, S. 2714. Also on August 5, Senator Riegle, with Senators Hollings, Gore, and Rockefeller, introduced S. 2718, the Civilian Space Program Restoration Act of 1986.

On August 14, 1986, the Committee considered S. 2714 and S. 2718. The Committee ordered S. 2714 to be reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

COMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS TO NASA REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987—SUMMARY

	<i>Fiscal year 1987</i>	<i>Administration request</i>	<i>Committee authorization</i>
Research and development:			
Space transportation capability development	\$465,500,000	\$465,500,000	\$515,500,000
Space station	410,000,000	410,000,000	400,000,000
Physics and astronomy	539,400,000	539,400,000	522,400,000
Life sciences	74,700,000	74,700,000	74,300,000
Planetary exploration	323,300,000	323,300,000	374,300,000
Space applications	526,600,000	526,600,000	557,600,000
Technology utilization	13,300,000	13,300,000	13,300,000
Commercial use of space	32,000,000	32,000,000	27,000,000
Aeronautical research and technology	376,000,000	376,000,000	371,000,000
Transatmospheric research and technology	45,000,000	45,000,000	40,000,000
Space research and technology	180,200,000	180,200,000	200,200,000
Space tracking and data systems	17,100,000	17,100,000	17,100,000
Total	3,003,100,000	3,003,100,000	3,112,700,000
Space flight, control, and data communications:			
Space shuttle production and operational capability	745,400,000	745,400,000	884,400,000
Space transportation operations	1,524,700,000	1,524,700,000	1,350,700,000
Space and ground networks, communications, and data systems	798,900,000	798,900,000	860,900,000
Total	3,069,000,000	3,069,000,000	3,096,000,000
Construction of facilities	181,300,000	181,300,000	161,300,000
Research and program management	1,441,000,000	1,441,000,000	1,425,000,000
Grand total	7,694,400,000	7,694,400,000	7,795,000,000

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS

For fiscal year 1987, the Committee's NASA authorization bill authorizes \$7,795,000,000, of which \$3,112,700,000 is for research and development; \$3,096,000,000 is for space flight, control, and data communications; \$161,300,000 is for construction of facilities; and \$1,425,000,000 is for research and program management.

The Space Transportation Capability Development budget for \$515,500,000 is \$50,000,000 greater than the fiscal year 1987 NASA budget request of \$465,500,000 and provides for the development of alternate launch options for the planetary missions that were previously scheduled for a shuttle/Centaur launch and deployment. Also included in the fiscal year 1987 authorization is funding for the United States/Italian Tethered Satellite System and the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle.

The Committee has provided \$400,000,000 for the completion of Phase B definition and design studies for the permanently manned space station and for the initiation of phase C/D development. The Committee's space station recommendation is \$10,000,000 below the administration's request of \$410,000,000.

The budget for the Space Sciences programs for fiscal year 1987 is \$971,000,000, compared to the administration's request of \$937,400,000. The Committee's Space Science recommendation retains the administration's budget request for research and analysis in Physics and Astronomy and in Planetary Exploration and maintains the science teams associated with the Hubble Space Telescope, Galileo, and Ulysses spacecraft, each of which were to have been launched from the Shuttle in 1986.

The Space Applications funding for fiscal year 1987 is \$557,600,000, compared to the administration's budget request of \$526,600,000. Space Applications funding retains the administration's request for Materials Processing in Space and authorizes \$85 million for the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) program and \$113 million for the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS) program. Finally, the Space Applications authorization provides \$19 million for the new start of the Ocean Topography Experiment (TOPEX) program.

The Committee has authorized \$27,000,000 for Commercial Use of Space, compared to the administration's request of \$32,000,000.

The Committee's authorization provides \$371,000,000 for Aeronautical Research and Technology, compared to the administration's request of \$376,000,000. Transatmospheric Research and Technology is authorized at a funding level of \$40,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 below the administration's budget request.

Space Research and Technology is funded at a level of \$200,200,000, compared to the administration's request of \$180,200,000.

The authorization for Tracking and Data Acquisition Advanced Systems is maintained at the fiscal year 1987 administration request of \$17,100,000.

The total Research and Development budget for the above-mentioned programs for fiscal year 1986 is \$3,112,700,000, compared to a fiscal year 1987 Budget Request of \$3,003,100,000 and a fiscal year 1986 funding level of \$2,614,300,000.

Within the Space Flight, Control, and Data Communications budget of \$3,096,000,000, the Space Shuttle Production and Operational Capability is funded at a level of \$884,400,000. This funding level will enable NASA to redesign and requalify the Shuttle Solid Rocket Booster and to implement other recommendations of the Rogers Commission.

Shuttle Operations activities within Space Flight, Control, and Data Communications are funded at a level of \$1,350,700,000. This funding provides for the procurement of the external tanks, the solid rocket motors and boosters hardware; flight operations; and launch and landing activities.

Finally, within Space Flight, Control, and Data Communications, \$860,900,000 is made available for space and ground networks, communications, and data systems, most of which supports the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS).

The Committee recommendation for Construction of Facilities for fiscal year 1987 is \$161,300,000, which is \$20,000,000 less than the administration's budget request. The Committee recommendation for Research and Program Management is \$1,425,000,000, compared to the administration's budget request of \$1,441,000,000.

S. 2714, as reported by the Committee, authorizes the construction of a replacement Space Shuttle if the President recommends this action and if funds are made available in addition to those provided in this bill.

This bill directs the NASA Administrator to review the report of the National Commission on Space and report to Congress, not later than March 1, 1987, an implementation plan and a specific agenda for the next 5 years.

As reported by the Committee, S. 2714 establishes within the Executive Office of the President a National Aeronautical and Space Council, which would be chaired by the Vice President and whose additional members would include the NASA Administrator, and the Secretaries of Defense, Transportation, Commerce, and State.

S. 2714, as reported by the Committee, includes language prohibiting the use of the space station to carry or deploy nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction.

This bill also authorizes \$2,275,000 for the Office of Commercial Space Transportation of DOT for fiscal year 1987.

S. 2714, would require NASA to establish in its annual budget request a line item for quality assurance, reliability, and safety.

Finally, this bill would make it the sense of the Senate that no bill, resolution, or amendment to deplete from the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) cash be considered by the Senate until the Committee has reviewed the effect of such a proposal on the sale of Conrail.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—\$3,112,700,000

SPACE TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT—\$515,500,000

The Committee has authorized \$515.5 million for fiscal year 1987, \$50 million more than the administration's request, and within Space Transportation Capability Development, the Committee makes the following authorizations:

Summary of funding levels, fiscal year 1987

Spacelab.....	\$66,700,000
Upper stages.....	200,100,000
Engineering and technical base.....	119,900,000
Payload operations and support equipment.....	50,600,000
Advanced programs.....	16,600,000
Tethered satellite systems.....	11,600,000
Orbital maneuvering vehicle.....	50,000,000
Total.....	515,500,000

The principal areas of activity in Space Transportation Capability Development are the Spacelab, the upper stages that place satellites in high altitude orbits, the engineering and technical base support at NASA centers, payload operations and support equipment, advanced programs study and evaluation efforts, and the development and first flight of the United States/Italy Tethered Satellite System (TSS) and the development of the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle.

The Spacelab is a major element of the Space Transportation Systems (STS) program and provides a versatile, reusable laboratory which will be flown to and from Earth orbit in the Shuttle orbiter cargo bay. The development program which has been carried out jointly by NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA) continues with the procurement of hardware for the Dedicated Discipline Laboratory, the Hitchhiker System, the Spacelab Pallet System, the Space Technology Experiment Platform, and the initial lay-in of spares.

Upper stages deploy payloads in orbits and trajectories beyond the capability of the Shuttle alone. The program provides for procurement of stages for NASA missions, for technical monitoring and management of government and commercial upper stages, and a Solid Rocket Motor integrity program to establish an engineering data base for upper stage components. In June, NASA terminated the Shuttle/Centaur upper stage program due to continued technical and safety concerns. The future of the Centaur as a separate upper stage for NASA missions is undecided.

The engineering and technical base provides the engineering, scientific, and technical support required at the Johnson Space Center (JSC), the Kennedy Space Center (KSC), the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC), and the National Space Technology Laboratories (NSTL) for research and development.

Payload operations and support equipment provides for developing and operating the ground and flight systems necessary to support the STS payloads during prelaunch processing, on-orbit mission operations, and, when appropriate, post-landing processing. Included within this program area are STS support services for NASA payloads, satellite servicing tools and techniques development, flight demonstrations, and multimission payload support equipment.

In its advanced programs, NASA identifies, defines, and evaluates potential future space programs. NASA's activity is focused on six major areas: advanced missions, satellite services, spacecraft systems, advanced transportation systems, crew systems, and generic space system capabilities. NASA conducts advanced development activities to improve performance and reliability signifi-

cantly and to reduce future program risks and development costs through the effective use of new technology.

The TSS, a joint Italian/United States development effort, will provide a new capability for conducting space experiments in regions remote from the Shuttle orbiter. The objectives of the initial TSS mission are twofold: (1) to verify the controlled deployment, operation, and retrieval of the TSS, and (2) to quantify the interaction between the satellite/tether and space plasma in the presence of a current drawn through the tether.

The development of the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle, initiated in 1986, will provide a capability for payload delivery, retrieval, and servicing beyond that currently available in the Space Transportation System.

Spacelab

The first Spacelab operational flight (SL-3) and the second development flight (SL-2) were successfully flown during fiscal year 1985. The first reimbursable flight, Deutschland-1 (D-1), was flown during the first quarter of fiscal year 1986. Astro-1, an astronomical observation of Halley's comet, and an Earth Observatory Mission (EOM-1/2), a mission flying several experiments previously flown on SL-1, were scheduled for shuttle flights in fiscal year 1986 prior to the accident of the space shuttle *Challenger*. Their assignment to future shuttle missions is pending.

Upper stages

In upper stages, NASA and the Department of Defense (DOD) initiated a joint development program in fiscal year 1983 to use the Centaur as an STS upper stage. In June, NASA terminated the Shuttle/Centaur Program. After the accident of the space shuttle *Challenger*, there were heightened concerns about the safety of flying this highly volatile cryogenic system aboard the Shuttle, particularly in combination with the Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTG's) which are required for the planetary missions Galileo and Ulysses. In terminating this program, NASA determined that, even following certain modifications identified by ongoing reviews, the resultant upper stage would not meet safety criteria being applied to other cargo or elements of the Shuttle System. This decision will not affect Centaur programs other than those which were planning to use the Shuttle.

The Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) was developed under a DOD contract to provide the capability to place payloads of up to 5,000 pounds into geosynchronous orbit. The IUS that was mated to the tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS-2), a payload onboard the STS 51-L *Challenger*, was destroyed in that accident.

The commercially developed Payload Assist Modules (PAM) provide low cost transportation, principally for commercial spacecraft, from the Shuttle's low Earth orbit to geosynchronous orbit. The Delta class PAM-D is capable of injecting up to 2,750 pound payloads into geosynchronous transfer orbit. The Delta class PAM-DII is capable of placing a 4,100 pound payload into geosynchronous transfer orbit and was used for the first time in launching an RCA payload for STS 61-B in November 1985. The Atlas-Centaur class (PAM-A) is capable of inserting 4,400-pound payloads into the

same orbit and was system-qualified in late 1984. Forty PAM-D's have been successfully launched on the Delta, Atlas, and Space Shuttle. There have been 20 consecutive successful PAM-D missions as of January 1986.

The Transfer Orbital Stage (TOS) is a three-axis stabilized perigee stage which is being commercially developed by the Orbital Science Corporation (OSC) for use in the Shuttle. It will have the capability of placing 6,000 to 13,000 pounds into geosynchronous transfer orbit and thus bridges the gap between PAM-DII and Centaur. The scheduled launch availability is late 1987. The TOS has been selected as the upper stage for the Mars Observer mission.

The Apogee Maneuvering Stage (AMS) is a three-axis stabilized liquid propellant apogee stage which is also being commercially developed by OSC for the use in the shuttle. It will be able to place 5,200 pound payloads into geosynchronous transfer orbits when used alone, or 6,500 pounds into geosynchronous orbit when combined with a TOS. Projected availability is late 1987.

NASA began the Solid Rocket Motor Integrity program during fiscal year 1984 to establish an urgently needed engineering data base for use of composite materials in upper stage motor nozzles. NASA is examining physical and mechanical properties of selected components and is developing means of instrumenting manufacturing processes and their impact on material properties. Motor testing will be conducted to verify analysis and create an engineering data base.

Payload operations and support equipment

Payload operations funding is required to service payloads for scheduled NASA launches. Shuttle payloads will continue to receive support during this year, but at a more reduced level than previously scheduled. Further, efforts will continue to provide the means to maintain and repair satellites or-orbit and to improve the efficiency of on-orbit operations. This work will provide the experience necessary to realize the shuttle's potential for satellite servicing and on-orbit assembly.

Advanced programs

In fiscal year 1986, major emphasis has been placed on system concept definition and on key advanced developments in crew systems, geostationary Earth orbital unmanned platforms, reusable Orbital Transfer Vehicles (OTV's) new capability mission kits for orbital maneuvering vehicles, future tethered systems applications, satellite servicing systems near and remote from the orbiter, and second generation Shuttles. A major goal continues to be the definition of the space elements needed for space operations over the next twenty years.

Tethered Satellite System

The development of a TSS will provide a new facility for conducting space experiments at distances up to 100 kilometers from the space shuttle orbiter while being held in a fixed position relative to the orbiter.

The United States is responsible for overall program management, orbiter integration, and hardware development of the deploy-

ment mechanism, which was initiated in fiscal year 1984. The Italians initiated the satellite hardware development in 1984. They are responsible for the satellite development and instrument and experiment integration.

Fiscal year 1987 funding will continue the hardware design and development. The planning estimate for the total development cost for the U.S. activities remains at \$60 million.

Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle

The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) will extend the ability of the STS to conduct orbital operations with spacecraft and payloads beyond the limits of the baseline STS. The OMV will be reusable, will remain in space, and will operate as far as 800-1,400 nautical miles from the orbiter. Under direct human control, it will deliver, maneuver, and retrieve satellite payloads to and from altitudes or inclinations beyond the existing STS capability; reboost satellites to original operational altitudes or higher; deliver multiple payloads to different orbital altitudes and inclinations in a single flight; and safely deorbit satellites which have completed their useful life.

In June, NASA selected TRW as the prime contractor for OMV hardware development. Fiscal year 1987 funds will be used to continue this development, leading to a first flight in 1991.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The Committee's authorization of \$515.5 million for Space Transportation Capability Development is \$50 million more than the administration's budget request. This additional authorization is achieved by an increase of \$115 million for Upper Stages and decreases of \$23 million to Spacelab, \$22 million to Payload Operations and Support Equipment, and \$20 million to the OMV.

Due to the *Challenger* accident and the hiatus in shuttle flights, NASA will not be flying and supporting Spacelab missions in fiscal year 1987 and in the future at the rate previously anticipated. Consequently, a reduction to the Spacelab Program of \$23 million from the administration's request can be accommodated without disturbing the fundamental capabilities required to fly and support Spacelab missions in the future.

The Committee is aware that new weight constraints on future shuttle missions could seriously limit Spacelab capabilities. The Committee expects to be kept informed on the analysis of this issue and on any other options that may be considered to compensate for any reductions in Spacelab capabilities.

For the same general reasons that the Committee has reduced its authorization for Spacelab, the Committee has also reduced the authorization for Payload Operations and Support Equipment \$22 million below the administration's request. With fewer shuttle missions in fiscal year 1987 and beyond, NASA will have fewer requirements to develop and place into operational status the ground and flight systems necessary to support the Shuttle payloads during prelaunch processing, on-orbit mission operations, and, when appropriate, postlanding processing. Therefore, the Committee believes that NASA can accommodate this reduction without adverse

ly affecting its Payloads Operations and Support Equipment capabilities.

The Committee's authorization of \$50 million for the OMV program, \$20 million below the administration's request, is no indication of any lack of support for this program; the reduction is made in response to budgetary pressures. The Committee continues to believe that the multi-dimensional capabilities of the OMV will be a critical asset to many Shuttle missions and activities, such as the delivery of payloads to orbits above 150 nautical miles, spacecraft delivery requirements on polar orbit missions, and retrieval of spacecraft which have experienced equipment failure or which require servicing.

The Committee recognizes that the first requirement for the OMV is to reboost the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). With the delay in the launch of the HST from late 1986 to late 1988, the Committee believes that the OMV program can accommodate a reduction of \$20 million. The Committee emphasizes the importance of maintaining the funding level at a minimum of \$50 million, however, so that the OMV is available for a 1991 launch and its first reboost requirement of the HST in 1991.

With the cancellation of the Shuttle/Centaur Program, NASA must now examine alternate launch options for three of its planetary programs, Galileo, Ulysses, and Magellan. The Committee recognizes that there are many factors to consider in determining the means of launch for these missions—cost, safety of the Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators associated with the spacecraft, launch dates, and weight landing constraints, to name a few. Regardless of the launch option that is chosen for each of the three planetary missions, NASA will be faced with additional budget requirements to implement the respective launch option decisions. Therefore, the Committee has authorized an additional \$115 million for Upper Stages.

Accompanying the decision to cancel the Shuttle/Centaur Program are programmatic termination costs of approximately \$32 million. NASA is expected to accommodate those termination costs within the additional authorization for Upper Stages. Finally, the Committee recognizes that this additional authorization for Upper Stages is based on a budgetary assumption, not a programmatic decision, of a Shuttle launch of Galileo and Ulysses, using IUS. Should NASA choose to launch either or both of these planetary missions on a Titan IV expendable launch vehicle, the Committee recognizes that this will introduce additional budgetary requirements for fiscal year 1987. The Committee expects to be notified by NASA as soon as a final launch plan is adopted for these critical space science payloads.

SPACE STATION—\$400,000,000

The Committee has authorized \$400 million for fiscal year 1987, \$10 million below the administration's request.

The space station will enhance the Nation's space science and applications programs and will further the commercial utilization of space, while stimulating advanced technologies. A vigorous but deliberately paced Space Station Program will permit us to maintain

the preeminence in space our Nation has attained through various manned and unmanned programs.

The space station will be a multipurpose facility providing a permanent human presence in space to conduct scientific and technical research, to support unique commercial activities, and to perform more efficiently operational tasks in space, such as satellite servicing.

President Reagan encouraged international participation in the Space Station program in his 1984 State of the Union address. Canada, member states of ESA, and Japan have responded enthusiastically. Memoranda of Understandings (MOU) for the definition and preliminary design phase were executed with Canada, ESA, and Japan in the spring of 1985, concurrent with the initiation of the NASA definition contracts. These international partners are undertaking parallel definition and preliminary design studies to identify space station elements that each of them may consider for development.

ESA, Canada, and Japan have signed agreements to continue phase B preliminary design work for specific hardware elements. The subject of Canada's phase B agreement is a Mobile Servicing Center, which will be used in the assembly of the space station and in the service of attached payloads. The subject of Japan's Phase B agreement is a pressurized, multipurpose, R&D module, while ESA will continue its Phase B preliminary design studies of a permanently attached pressurized laboratory module, a polar-orbiting platform, a man-tended free flyer, and a co-orbiting platform.

The program definition phase has featured continuing emphasis on and iteration of user requirements. The space station will be designed to permit the system to evolve through time to provide greater user utility and operational capabilities. Its manned and unmanned elements will be designed to facilitate maximum on-orbit maintainability and restorability, operational autonomy, human productivity, and simplified user interfaces. Implicit in these objectives is the need to optimize the synergistic effects of the man/machine combination in space via automation, robotics, and artificial intelligence. The space station facility (core and associated platforms) will be placed and maintained in low-Earth orbit.

During the definition period, NASA is evaluating various subsystems changes to the space station options. Changes to the reference configuration are being made to arrive at the optimum baseline configuration considering user requirements, systems efficiency, development and operations cost, and growth potential. Changes to the initial "power tower" reference configuration which have been baselined so far are: (1) dual keel; (2) "figure 8" module pattern; (3) 43.7 feet module length; (4) 14.7 psi cabin pressure; (5) assembly altitude of 220 nautical miles and a minimal operation altitude of 250 nautical miles; and (6) 10 to the minus 5 g's microgravity level.

Also during the definition program, NASA completed a congressionally mandated study to examine the feasibility of initially building and deploying a man-tended space station followed with a three to five year phase-in of a permanently manned capability.

The definition and preliminary design phase will continue through fiscal year 1987 and will provide the technical and programmatic plan for the Space Station Program, including the com-

pletion of the detailed definition and preliminary design, the analysis and integration of national and international user community requirements, and the advanced development of technology options.

The development phase is scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1987 with the initiation of work package contracts, which are planned to begin incrementally, starting in mid-fiscal year 1987. This contracted effort, as currently contemplated, will be divided into four major categories, which may be adjusted as a result of the definition studies and/or international participation. Present planning calls for one category to include the common modules, the environment control and life support systems, the outfitting of laboratory and logistics modules, the auxiliary propulsion systems and related applications software. A second category will consist of the distributed systems (including communication and tracking, data management systems, thermal system, mechanisms, and the connect/interconnect module); trusses and other structural items; the guidance, navigation and control system; the resources integration and shuttle interface analysis; and related applications software. The third category includes the platforms, the facilities and techniques for the servicing of free flyers and other space hardware, as well as the outfitting of laboratories and related applications software. The final category consists of the power generation, power storage, and power management and distribution.

The design and development of the modules, structures, distributed subsystems and platforms will be phased to optimize fabrication, assembly, and checkout flow times to support an initial launch of space station elements in the early to mid-1990's.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

As the Space Station Program has progressed in its preliminary definition and design studies and as the need for a permanently manned presence in space becomes more apparent, the Committee maintains the strong belief that the space station is our Nation's next logical step in space. Accordingly, the Committee has authorized for fiscal year 1987 \$400 million for NASA to complete its definition and design studies and to initiate Phase C/D development.

With the development in February 1986 of the Soviet Mir space station and with the current dual operation of the Mir and the Salyut 7 space stations, the Soviet Union has demonstrated an alarmingly robust manned presence in space vis-a-vis that of the United States. Regrettably, during this temporary pause in our space program, the Soviet Union will be able to lengthen its lead over the United States in long-duration exposure in space. This alone should be reason enough for the United States to pursue aggressively its own manned space station if the United States expects to reaffirm its preeminence in space.

Also, the Committee recognizes that industry and potential international partners alike will be ready to initiate Phase C/D development in mid-1987, and for the Space Station Program to utilize its human and budgetary resources most effectively, actual development should in fact commence in fiscal year 1987. To delay the initiation of development will only introduce unnecessary costs and inefficiencies into the program.

The Committee maintains its belief that the space station is a facility that should be used for peaceful purposes. Accordingly, the Committee has approved language in fiscal year 1987, as it has done for the past two years, which reaffirms this position. Section 6 of S. 2714, as reported by the Committee, restates article IV of the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Celestial Bodies. It is not the Committee's intent to preclude DOD from conducting research and development activities on the space station, but it is the Committee's interest to ensure that the space station is used for peaceful purposes, as it has been characterized since the program's inception.

Despite the Committee's support of the Space Station Program, it does have concerns about recent developments concerning the proposed design, work packages, and NASA Center responsibilities. The Committee expects to be kept well-informed of any developments concerning the Space Station Program, and it expects NASA to implement a management plan that can best accomplish the goals and objectives of the Space Station Program.

At the same time, the Committee is pleased with NASA's efforts to incorporate the views of the user community into the design of the Space Station Program. The Committee is concerned, however, that the views of the user communities are not being integrated into the international negotiations pertaining to the legal regime and operations of the space station. The Committee recommends that NASA assess this situation and implement a mechanism that ensures such user inputs, especially with respect to liability and patent provisions.

SPACE SCIENCES—\$971,000,000

The Committee authorization for the Space Sciences—Physics and Astronomy, Planetary Exploration, and Life Sciences—is \$971 million, \$33.6 million above the fiscal year 1987 administration request.

PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY—\$522,400,000

The Committee recommends \$522.4 million for Physics and Astronomy, compared to the administration's request of \$539.4 million.

Within the Committee's recommendation for Physics and Astronomy, the Committee specifically authorizes \$51.1 million for Research and Analysis and \$64.4 million for the Suborbital Program, both as requested by the administration, and \$125.7 million for Mission Operations and Data Analysis. Also, the Committee authorizes \$95.9 million for the HST, \$45.5 million for the Gamma Ray Observatory, and \$83.1 million for Shuttle/Spacelab Payload Development.

The major objective of the Physics and Astronomy program is to increase our knowledge of the origin, evolution, structure and composition of the universe, including the Sun, the stars, and the other celestial bodies. Space based research is being conducted to investigate the structure and dynamics of the Sun and its long- and short-term variations; cosmic ray, x ray, ultraviolet, optical, infrared, and radio emissions from stars, interstellar gas and dust, pulsars,

neutron stars, quasars, black holes and other celestial sources; and the laws governing the interactions and processes occurring in the universe. Many of the phenomena being investigated are not detectable from ground-based observatories because of the obscuring or distorting effects of the Earth's atmosphere.

To achieve the objectives of the Physics and Astronomy program, NASA employs theoretical and laboratory research; aircraft, balloon, and sounding rocket flights; Shuttle/Spacelab flights; and free-flying spacecraft. Research teams involved in this program are located at universities, industrial laboratories, NASA field centers, and other government laboratories. The scientific information obtained and the technology developed in this program are made available to the scientific communities to apply to and to advance scientific knowledge, education and technology.

The Physics and Astronomy missions undertaken to date have been extraordinarily successful, and a number of missions continue to produce a rich harvest of scientific data. The International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE) and the Solar Maximum Mission (SMM) are still operating and new scientific results are continually emerging from the analysis of the High Energy Astronomical Observatories (HEAO) and Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) data sets.

Hubble Space Telescope

The HST will make a major contribution to understanding the stars and galaxies, the nature and behavior of the gas and dust between them, and the broad question of the origin and scale of the universe. Operating in space above the atmospheric veil surrounding the Earth, the HST will increase by more than a hundredfold the volume of space accessible for observations. With its significant improvements in resolution and precision in light sensitivity and in wavelength coverage, the HST will permit scientists to conduct investigations that could never be carried out using ground-based observatories due to the obscuring and distorting effects of the Earth's atmosphere.

The HST will enhance the ability of astronomers to study radiation in the visible and ultraviolet regions of the spectrum. It will be more sensitive than ground-based telescopes and will record greater detail about the objects under study. It will make possible observation of objects so remote that the light will have taken many billions of years to reach the Earth. As a result, we will be able to look far into the distant past of our universe. The HST will also contribute significantly to the study of the early state of stars and the formation of solar systems, as well as to the observation of such highly-evolved objects as supernova remnants and white dwarf stars. With the HST, we may be able to determine the nature of quasars and the processes by which they emit such enormous amounts of energy, and it may also be possible to determine whether some nearby stars have planetary systems.

The HST will be an automated observatory, delivered into orbit by the space shuttle. Data from its scientific instruments will be transmitted to Earth via the TDRSS. The HST design will permit in-orbit maintenance, repair, and/or retrieval by the Space Shuttle

for return to Earth for required refurbishment and then relaunch by the space shuttle.

During fiscal year 1985, significant progress was made towards completion of the HST development. Almost all major elements of the spacecraft, including the Optical Telescope Assembly, the three flight Fine Guidance Sensors, the Science Instrument Control and Data Handling Unit, and the five Scientific Instruments have been delivered and assembled into the observatory at Lockheed. The Assembly and Verification (A&V) Program of the integrated spacecraft began at Lockheed in fiscal year 1985. HST functional, modal, and electromagnetic compatibility testing have all been successfully completed. These tests verified the overall mechanical, electrical, and structural integrated system design integrity and quality of workmanship. Especially gratifying were the pointing stability test results, which showed performance well within specifications.

In fiscal year 1986, program focus continued on the A&V activities at Lockheed. The Major A&V tests conducted in fiscal year 1986 included acoustic, thermal vacuum, and pre-ship functional tests.

During fiscal year 1987, HST will be actively maintained in the verification and test area at the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company in Sunnyvale, CA. Periodic electrical, mechanical and structural tests will be conducted throughout fiscal year 1987 to assure the integrated spacecraft's continued performance. These additional confidence tests will provide burn-in and maturing of the electronics and will allow detection of subsystem anomalies which might otherwise have occurred early in orbit. Fixes of any anomalies prior to launch will be necessary to assure the reliability and operational efficiency of the HST. The active storage will also allow periodic end-to-end verification of the spacecraft, ground system and communications systems.

Many of the sophisticated HST subsystems, particularly the electromechanical ones in the pointing control system and the science instruments, require constant monitoring and testing to detect deterioration. Maintenance of the spacecraft requires that critical scientific and engineering skills remain available through this active storage period to conduct the tests and correct anomalies.

Gamma Ray Observatory

The objective of the Gamma Ray Observatory (GRO) mission is to measure gamma ray radiation from the universe and to explore the fundamental physical processes powering it. Certain celestial phenomena are accessible only at gamma ray energies. The observational objectives of the GRO are to search for direct evidence of the synthesis of the chemical elements; to observe high energy astrophysical processes occurring in supernovae, neutron stars, and black holes; to locate gamma ray burst sources; to measure the diffuse gamma ray radiation for cosmological evidence of its origin; and to search for unique gamma ray emitting objects.

Cosmic gamma rays represent one of the last frontiers of the electromagnetic spectrum to be explored. The low flux levels of gamma ray quanta, and the high background they produce through their interaction with the Earth's atmosphere, coupled with the demand for better spectral, spatial, and temporal resolution of

source features, combine to require that large gamma ray instruments be flown in space for a prolonged period. Gamma rays provide unique information on the most intriguing astronomical objects yet discovered, including quasars, neutron stars, and black holes. The GRO is scheduled for launch by the space shuttle. The spacecraft is designed to accommodate four large gamma ray instruments and to allow for refueling by the space shuttle. Because of the necessity for long exposures, the spacecraft will be pointed in a fixed direction in space for periods of a few hours up to two weeks at a time.

The magnitude of the STS launch delay has led to the decision to reduce costs by stretching out the instrument delivery schedules by an average of 6 months. Though all hardware fabrication for the four instruments has been completed, instrument assembly and integration will not be completed in the last quarter of fiscal year 1986 as originally planned but, in general, will slip into the first and second quarters of fiscal year 1987. Instrument integration, verification and test will begin for all instruments in fiscal year 1987 and will be completed in early fiscal year 1988. After completion of final calibration in 1988, they will be placed in "active" storage until delivery to TRW for integration and test with the completed spacecraft.

Problems due to the late availability of engineering drawings, and with the structure assembly bolts, were already occurring in the fabrication of the spacecraft structure. These problems resulted in a cost overrun of the prime contract and several months of internal schedule slippage. In addition, these problems, and the decision to avoid unnecessary overtime charges, have caused completion of spacecraft assembly to move to the third quarter of fiscal year 1987. In addition, in fiscal year 1987 all flight mechanical components will be fabricated, the propulsion subsystem assembled, and the flight software validation completed. These activities, together with the rescheduled instrument activities, all support a rescheduled launch readiness date (LRD) of second quarter, fiscal year 1990.

Shuttle Spacelab Payload Development and Mission management

The objectives of Shuttle/Spacelab Payload Development and Mission management are to develop instruments to conduct experiments and acquire new knowledge in the disciplines of physics and astronomy, to develop experiment interface hardware for materials processing, to develop sounding rocket class payloads for flight on the space shuttle, and to manage the mission planning and execution of all NASA Spacelab and attached payloads. This project also supports the development of all physics and astronomy experiments, the system management and engineering development of the flight equipment and software, the payload specialist training and support, the physical integration of the payload with the Spacelab system, the operation of the payloads during flight, the dissemination of data to experimenters, and the analysis of physics and astronomy flight data. In addition, this project funds the mission management efforts for all NASA Spacelab and other attached payloads.

Instruments are currently under development for several Shuttle/Spacelab missions with primary emphasis on physics and astronomy. These instruments are divided into two classes: multiuser instruments and principal investigator instruments. The multiuser instruments are those instruments that have a broad capability, can accommodate a number of principal investigator-furnished instruments, and have a larger user community. The principal investigator instruments are those proposed for a specific scientific investigation by a single investigator who may not have coinvestigators.

Three ultraviolet telescopes were completed and were scheduled for a Shuttle launch in 1986 (Astro-1); however, due to the *Challenger* accident, this mission was not flown. This mission was designed to conduct investigations in ultraviolet imaging, spectrophotometry, and polarimetry at very high resolution.

Work is proceeding on instruments for the Shuttle High Energy Astrophysics Lab (SHEAL). The initial mission, SHEAL-1, will study the celestial soft x-ray background and obtain information on the local interstellar medium. Instruments for a second mission, including a broad band x-ray telescope and an associated two-axis pointing system, are also under development.

Initial instrument development work is under way for Space Plasma Lab (SPL) missions. These missions are being developed to use the Earth's natural plasma environment as a laboratory to study in detail the behavior or plasmas as they are subjected to a variety of perturbances.

As a result of the delays ensuing from the *Challenger* accident, the first Earth Observations Mission (EOM) mission (EOM-1/2) is being cancelled. The second EOM mission is being reconfigured as an Igloo/2-pallet mission, now called ATLAS-1, and will accommodate the EOM-1/2 instruments with some modifications. Mission management continues in support of this reconfiguration, although at a phasedown level.

Explorer

The Explorer program provides the principal means of conducting investigations of stellar physics and of the near-Earth interplanetary environment having limited, specific objectives and not requiring major observatories. Included in the present program are missions to study atmospheric and magnetospheric physics; the several magnetospheric boundaries; interplanetary phenomena; cosmic ray investigations; and x rays, ultraviolet, and infrared astronomy. Studies are conducted to define future high priority science explorer missions. NASA engages in cooperative missions with other Federal agencies and other nations whenever such cooperation will assist in achieving mission objectives.

Work continues in fiscal year 1986 and will continue in fiscal year 1987 on a number of different Explorer programs, one of which is the Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE). The COBE observatory includes three instruments, and the major instrument activities for fiscal year 1987 will consist of completion of rebuilding and testing the flight instruments.

Work on the COBE spacecraft main structure, designed for a shuttle launch, has been temporarily halted. Modifications of the COBE

structure design are now being developed to permit launch on a Delta vehicle as a baseline since a Western Test Range launch is necessary. This redesign will also allow COBE to be launched on other expendable launch vehicles of this class, in the event that a Delta is not available, as well as by the shuttle.

During fiscal year 1987, the major spacecraft efforts will consist of completing the redesign of the spacecraft structure and testing of the spacecraft "black boxes" (e.g., telemetry, control, power, distribution, etc.).

These "black boxes" will be used directly in the Delta configuration with little or no change. The majority of spacecraft subsystems have been delivered and no major problems remain. These subsystems are, for the most part, also directly compatible with the Delta launch vehicle configuration.

The major effort for the German Roentgen Satellite (ROSAT) in fiscal year 1987 will be the design and development of the U.S. operated ROSAT Science Data Center. The High Resolution Imager (HRI), the U.S. science instrument built for the ROSAT Program, has been integrated and tested at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) and is ready for shipment in October 1986 to Germany for integration and test with the ROSAT Telescope Focal Instrumentation unit. Following integration in Germany, HRI will be returned to SAO for rework and refurbishment as necessary.

The Combined Release and Radiation Effects Satellite (CRRES) instrument was scheduled for a final integration for launch in the last quarter of fiscal year 1986. Activities have now been essentially put on hold. Revisions to the STS launch plans have resulted in the decision to remove the older detectors from the instrument (due to lifetime problems) and to replace them during fiscal year 1987. The instrument then will be reintegrated and prepared for launch to support the required launch readiness date which will be established in fiscal year 1987.

The Heavy Nuclei Collector mission has been put on hold pending resolution of funding issues. The original plan was to reuse the Long Duration Exposure Facility (LDEF) spacecraft. The revised plan is to build a lightweight, smaller structure which would not require as much space in the Shuttle bay, thereby enhancing manifesting possibilities. Using this small structure and revising orbit and altitude parameters will permit NASA to design a mission which will accomplish all of the scientific goals in a much more cost effective manner.

Extreme Ultraviolet Experiment (EUVE) instrument development, including detector and electronics flight fabrication, is underway at the University of California, Berkeley. The EUVE instrument will perform the first detailed all-sky survey of extreme ultraviolet radiation between 100 and 1,000 angstroms—a hitherto unexplored portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.

During fiscal year 1986, following termination of the Leascraft investigations, a plan was developed for an EUVE spacecraft using the Solar Maximum Mission Multi-Mission Spacecraft (MMS) design. This reusable new Explorer Platform would sequentially accommodate EUVE, the X-Ray Timing Explorer (XTE), and future Explorer missions not yet defined. The Explorer Platform, with its EUVE science payload, has recently been reconfigured so that it

may launch on either an STS or Delta vehicle. Follow-on missions will be carried up by the Shuttle and changed-out in-orbit. The advantages of this approach include exploitation of the agency resource investment in this proven spacecraft design and its demonstrated reliability, sharing of MMS spares, reduction of STS payload by requirements, use of a proven modular design allowing for in-orbit repairs, and commonality of interfaces to instruments—all of which result in major cost-reduction and cost-avoidance for both the current and future Explorer Program missions.

The Italian *San Marco-D* spacecraft preship review was successfully supported by NASA personnel in July, and activation of the San Marco Launch Facility was underway when the Kenyan Government notified the Italians that transfer of a major portion of the ownership of the launch facilities was necessary before the launch could be permitted. The *San Marco-D* launch is now on indefinite hold pending the results of further Italian/Kenyan negotiations.

Mission operation and data analysis

The purpose of mission operations and data analysis is to conduct operations and to analyze data from the physics and astronomy satellites after launch. This program also supports the continued operation of a number of spacecraft, after their originally planned objectives have been achieved, for purposes of conducting specific investigations that have continuing, high scientific significance. The funding supports the data analysis activities of the many investigators at universities and other research organizations associated with astrophysics and solar terrestrial operational satellite projects. Actual satellite operation, including operation control centers and related data reduction and engineering support activities, is typically carried out under a variety of mission support or center support contracts.

Fiscal year 1987 funds will support continued mission operations and data analysis for the International Ultraviolet Explorer and the Solar Maximum Mission, and continued analysis of the extensive data obtained by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite and the High Energy Astronomy Observatories (HEAO). The fiscal year 1987 funding will support the data analysis and Guest Investigator programs on the HEAO-2 and HEAO-3 missions.

Research and analysis

The research and analysis program provides for the research and technology base necessary to define, plan, and support flight projects. Preliminary studies to define missions and/or payload requirements are conducted, as are theoretical and ground based supporting research and advanced technology development (ATD). Activities included are supporting research and technology (SR&T), ATD, and data analysis.

During fiscal year 1987, the supporting research and technology program will support those tasks that contribute to maintaining a firm base for a viable physics and astronomy program. Emphasis will continue on infrared detector development and on expansion of technology related to large x-ray mirrors, advanced x-ray detectors, gamma ray spectrometers and instrumentation. Emphasis will also

be placed on the development of a large array micro-channel plate, and on intensified charge-coupled imagery devices. In the area of solar physics, activities will support the Solar Maximum Mission, especially through theoretical studies of high energy phenomena. Development of advanced generation instrument concepts will continue, especially for the extreme ultraviolet and x-ray wavelengths and for analyzing the structure and dynamics of the solar interior.

Fiscal year 1987 funding will also continue to support feasibility and definition studies on future potential candidate missions such as the Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility (AXAF), Gravity Probe-B mission (GPB), and the Space Infrared Telescope Facility (SIRTF).

In fiscal year 1987, the AXAF Test Mirror Assembly rework will be completed and tested. The industrial Phase B contracts with Lockheed and TRW will be extended to February 1987 to allow completion of studies of the use of space station co-orbiting platform modules, space station servicing, and examination of the compatibility of Space Infrared Telescope Facility requirements with AXAF designs. Definition and technology development for the science instruments will continue in fiscal year 1987 as well.

Progress has been made toward the goal of having SIRTF operational in the 1990's as part of NASA's family of Great Observatories. Scientific investigations for SIRTF were chosen in 1984. Scientific requirements, mission requirements, and preliminary engineering requirements for the free-flying mission have been identified. Scientific instruments are in an early phase of definition study.

In fiscal year 1987, the SIRTF detector technology program and definition studies on the scientific instruments will continue. Also planned is work on key telescope technologies in the area of reliable, moveable mechanisms at cryogenic temperatures. Finally, NASA will perform studies of spacecraft options, such as use of Space Station co-orbiting platform modules and possible use of AXAF modules.

In the GPB program, NASA continues to study the feasibility of testing Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. The GPB experiment will measure the drift of four freely rotating gyroscopes in space. In fiscal year 1987, NASA will continue the GPB definition program. Prototype hardware will be designed and tested, and solutions to complex technical problems will be refined during the First Integrated Systems Test, scheduled for completion in 1988.

Suborbital programs

The suborbital program provides versatile, relatively low cost research tools which use balloons, aircraft, free-flying spacecraft, and the space shuttle in all the space science disciplines, including the study of the Earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere, space plasma physics, stellar astronomy, solar astronomy, and high energy astrophysics. Activities are conducted on both a domestic and international cooperative basis.

One of the most innovative suborbital activities is the Spartan program, which consists of low-cost payloads flown as autonomous subsatellites. The Spartan subsatellites are deployed and retrieved by the space shuttle. This program suffered a severe loss when the

Spartan Halley payload was destroyed in the *Challenger* accident of January 28, 1986.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

With the grounding of the shuttle fleet for at least two years, many of NASA's Physics and Astronomy programs will experience a hiatus or a reduction of activity, the effects of which are likely to be felt throughout the space science community for years to come. Not only will the launches of several major observatories be delayed, but the frequency of the launches of the smaller, more affordable payloads which are especially important to our universities will likely decrease.

During this hiatus, NASA must maximize the yield of its Physics and Astronomy programs so that when space launches resume, these programs are in a position to use effectively and efficiently the launch opportunities. Furthermore, during this hiatus, NASA must be mindful of the role of our university space science programs to our Nation's present and future space science capabilities. To maintain a vital and productive national space science capability during the upcoming period of reduced launch opportunities, NASA is encouraged to involve to the maximum extent possible the university space science community in relevant research and analysis. Likewise, NASA is expected to maximize the opportunities for the university space science community with respect to the Explorer and Suborbital programs. Accordingly, the Committee authorizes the administration's request in the following three programs: Explorer Development (\$56.7 million), Research and Analysis (\$51.1 million), and Suborbital (\$64.4 million).

Because the HST will not be operating in fiscal year 1987, NASA's mission operations budget requirements are accordingly decreased. Therefore, the Committee has reduced its authorization for Mission Operations and Data Analysis by \$47 million below the administration's request. Nevertheless, NASA should continue to conduct mission operations activities for active space science spacecraft, to the maximum extent possible, in addition to conducting to the fullest extent possible its data analysis responsibilities for expired and active spacecraft.

With the delay in the launch of the HST, NASA must store the spacecraft and maintain the science teams associated with the spacecraft. Likewise, NASA will incur similar costs due to the anticipated launch delay of the GRO. Therefore, the Committee authorizes above the administration's requests an additional \$68 million for the HST and an additional \$6 million for the GRO.

The Committee authorizes for Shuttle/Spacelab Payload Development a funding level that is \$32 million below the administration's request. With fewer Shuttle flights in fiscal year 1987 and beyond, there will be fewer flight opportunities for Spacelab missions and for other space science payloads. The Committee expects NASA to accommodate this reduction without adversely affecting NASA's payload development capabilities.

With regard to solar astronomy, the Committee recognizes that this initiative has been a modest but sustained effort since the inception of the space program, characterized over the past 4 years

by the Solar Optical Telescope (SOT) program, whose funding was terminated in the fiscal year 1987 request. Regrettably, budget constraints may limit our national effort in solar astronomy over the next several years, as well. In turn, careful attention should be given to this discipline to ensure that the community of solar scientists are sustained in productive solar research and that a balanced mix of solar astronomy projects are continued within NASA.

To that end, the Committee wishes to call attention to the significance of a solar astronomy effort over the next few years which can encourage innovative research and build a base for solar astronomy in the early 1990's. The Committee notes that the solar physics community has reaffirmed the highest scientific priority for a solar astronomy program and is restructuring the SOT program to reduce the cost while maintaining the crucial scientific elements.

The Committee believes that it is incumbent upon NASA to ensure that human and material investments made in SOT are transferred in an orderly manner to a solar astronomy program tailored to the budgetary and launch constraints in the period of 1987 through the early 1990's. Therefore, the Committee directs NASA to provide the Committee not later than December 31, 1986 a written evaluation of the status of solar astronomical research and a plan to recover the maximum solar science return possible in the aftermath of the elimination of funds for SOT and the disruption of the shuttle manifest by the *Challenger* accident.

LIFE SCIENCES—\$74,300,000

The Committee has authorized \$74.3 million for fiscal year 1987, \$4 million below the administration's budget request. The Committee expects NASA to treat this as a general reduction to the Life Sciences Program.

The goals of the Life Sciences Program are to provide a sound scientific, medical, and technical basis for safe and effective manned space flight, and to advance the understanding of the basic mechanisms of biological processes by using the unique capabilities of the space program. Results from the research program are applied to: the immediate needs in the maintenance and health of the astronauts; understanding the response of biological systems to weightlessness; the design of advanced life support systems for use on future missions; and understanding the biosphere of the planet Earth, its origin, evolution, and present state.

The Life Sciences Program is the key to developing a capability to sustain a permanent manned presence in space and to utilize the space environment to study living systems. These activities include both ground-based and space research efforts, which are mutually supportive and integrated, and use a composite of disciplines and techniques in both biology and medicine to address space-related medical problems and fundamental biological processes.

Life science flight experiments

The objective of the Life Sciences Flight Experiments Program is to assimilate information and scientific questions from the various life sciences disciplines and to translate them into payloads de-

signed to expand our understanding of the basic physiological mechanisms involved in adapting to weightlessness. The program includes selection, definition, inflight execution, data analysis, and reporting of medical and biological investigations.

Current activities include the development of life sciences flight experiments to be flown on the first dedicated Life Sciences mission, Space Life Sciences-1, (SLS-1) which will concentrate on human investigations. Many of the experiments and associated flight hardware flown on earlier Shuttle flights have supported and enhanced the preparations for SLS-1 and subsequent missions. In addition, experiment development activities are currently underway to support the flight of the first International Microgravity Laboratory-1 (IML-1) mission. Human vestibular experiments, plant investigations, and animal support hardware test and checkout are planned.

The investigations planned for SLS-1 and IML-1 explore the known problems of manned space flight through the use of both human and animal subjects, and also include key investigations in gravitational biology. Principal investigators will examine cardiovascular adaptation, space adaptation syndrome, muscle atrophy, bone demineralization, early anemia in weightlessness, and the effects of weightlessness on plant and animal development. The SLS-1 mission will be unique in several respects: it will be the first Shuttle/Spacelab mission dedicated entirely to life sciences, and it will involve highly skilled scientists as payload specialists, thus permitting the use of numerous experimental procedures never before used in space.

In addition to the preparation and flight of previously selected experiments, increasing activity and emphasis will be directed towards the study and definition of experiments which can be conducted on the space station.

Fiscal year 1987 funding is required to prepare approved experiments and to continue definition and development of new experiments and hardware which will be flown on future Spacelab/Shuttle missions. These include Shuttle middecks, Japanese J mission, the second dedicated life sciences mission (SLS-2), German D-2 mission, IML-2, and SLS-3. The selection of new experiments through the Announcements of Opportunity (AO) is continuing. In addition, increasing activities are planned to support the development of Space Station Life Sciences experiments and complement.

Research and analysis

The research and analysis activity of the Life Sciences Program is concerned with ground-based and preflight research in basic biology and in those medical problem areas that affect manned spaceflight. The program is comprised of five elements: (1) space medicine; (2) advanced life support systems research; (3) gravitational biology; (4) exobiology; and (5) biospheric research.

The Life Sciences Space Medicine Program is responsible for bringing the technology and practice of medicine to bear on solving the problems of sustaining, supporting, and protecting people working in space. The Advanced Life Support Systems Research Program concentrates on enhancing our ability to support long-dura-

tion manned presence in space and on optimizing the productivity of the STS crews.

The Gravitational Biology Program explores the role of gravity in life processes and uses gravity as an environmental tool to investigate fundamental biological questions. The Exobiology program is directed toward furthering our understanding of the origin and evolution of life, and life-related molecules, on Earth and throughout the universe. The Biospheric Research program explores the interaction between the biota and the contemporary environment to develop an understanding of global biogeochemical cycles.

In fiscal year 1987, Life Sciences Research and Analysis activities will support continued efforts in the five program areas described above and will emphasize improved approaches to managing the space adaptation syndrome.

COMMITTEE COMMENT

The Committee's reduction of \$4 million from the administration's budget request is a general reduction in the Life Sciences Program.

As the Space Station Program progresses, the mission of the Life Sciences Program assumes a higher priority in developing a fundamental understanding of human adaptability to long-duration exposure in space. Toward that end, the Committee urges NASA to assign to future SLS activities, payloads, and missions the priority that is commensurate with their relevance to the development of a permanent presence in space.

PLANETARY EXPLORATION—\$374,300,000

The Committee authorization of \$374.3 million for Planetary Exploration in fiscal year 1986 is \$51.0 million above the administration's request. This additional authorization is achieved by a decrease of \$53.0 million in Mission Operations and Data Analysis and increases of \$77 million to Galileo, \$3 million to Magellan, and \$24 million to Ulysses. Within Planetary Exploration, the Committee makes the following authorizations:

Summary of funding levels, fiscal year 1987

Galileo.....	\$77,000,000
Magellan (VRM).....	69,700,000
Ulysses (ISPM).....	24,000,000
Mars observer (MGCO).....	62,900,000
Mission operations and data analysis.....	77,000,000
Research and analysis.....	63,500,000
Total.....	374,300,000

The Planetary Exploration Program encompasses the scientific exploration of the planets and their satellites, comets and asteroids, and the interplanetary medium. The program objectives are: (1) to determine the nature of plants, comets, and asteroids as a means of understanding the origin and evolution of the solar system; (2) to understand better the Earth through comparative studies with the other planets; (3) to understand how the appearance of life in the solar system is related to the chemical history of the solar system; and (4) to provide a scientific basis for the future

use of resources available in near-Earth space. The projects undertaken in the past have been highly successful. The strategy that has been adopted calls for a balanced emphasis on the Earth-like inner planets, the giant gaseous outer planets, and the small bodies (comets and asteroids). Missions to these planetary bodies start at the level of reconnaissance to achieve a fundamental characterization of the bodies, and then proceed to levels of more detailed study.

The reconnaissance phase of inner planet exploration began in the 1960's and has now been completed, although we still know little about the nature of the Venus surface. Mars has provided program focus because of its potential as a site of biological activity. The Viking landings in 1976 carried the exploration of Mars forward to a high level of scientific and technological achievement, thereby setting the stage for the next step of detailed study. Analyses of meteorites and the Moon rock samples returned by Apollo continue to be highly productive, producing new insights into the early history of the inner solar system and revising theoretical concepts. The Pioneer Venus mission is continuing to carry the study of the Earth's nearest planetary neighbor and closest planetary analog beyond the reconnaissance stage to the point where we have characterized the massive cloud-covered atmosphere of Venus and gathered fundamental data about the formation of the planet.

The exploration of the giant outer planets began relatively recently. The Pioneer-10 and -11 missions to Jupiter in 1973 and 1974 were followed by the Voyager-1 and -2 spacecraft encounters in 1979. Voyager-1 then encountered Saturn in November 1980 and Voyager-2 did the same in August 1981. The Voyager data on these planets, their satellites, and their rings have revolutionized our concepts of the formation and evolution of the solar system. Now, the Pioneer-10 and -11 and Voyager-1 spacecraft are on escape trajectories from the solar system and will continue to return scientific data about the outer reaches of the solar system. The Voyager-2 spacecraft encountered Uranus in January 1986 and has provided our first look at this giant outer planet. In the course of the Uranus encounter, Voyager discovered 10 new Uranus moons. Its trajectory will now carry the spacecraft on to Neptune in 1989.

Prior to the January 1986 *Challenger* accident, the Galileo orbiter/probe mission had been scheduled for a launch to Jupiter in May 1986 by the Space Shuttle, using a Centaur upper stage. Due to the uncertainty of when the shuttle will resume flight operations, and due to the cancellation of the Shuttle/Centaur upper stage program, a launch date and the means of launch have not been determined. The comprehensive science payload is expected to extend our knowledge of Jupiter and its system of satellites well beyond the profound discoveries of the Voyager and Pioneer missions. During 22 months of operation in the Jovian system, Galileo will inject an instrumented probe into Jupiter's atmosphere to make direct analyses, which the orbiter will have the capability to make as many as ten close encounters with the Galilean satellites.

The mission plan includes an option for an encounter with the asteroid Amphilrite, a large (200 km) main-belt asteroid. The decision to implement the option will be made after launch, based upon

an assessment of the health and operational capability of the spacecraft.

Magellan (Venus Radar Mapper)

The Magellan mission will provide global maps of the cloud-shrouded surface of Venus. Using a synthetic aperture radar, Magellan will achieve a resolution sufficient to identify small-scale features and to address fundamental questions regarding the origin and evolution of the planet. Magellan will also obtain altimetric and gravity data to determine the gravity field, internal stresses, and density variations of the planet's interior. This data will be analyzed so that the evolutionary history of Venus can be compared with that of the Earth. Prior to the *Challenger* accident, Magellan was scheduled for Shuttle/Centaur launch in 1988. Decisions related to the date of launch and means of launch are pending.

During fiscal year 1986, major activities will include completion of the design effort for the spacecraft, the radar instrument, and the mission operations system, and the initiation of construction of the flight hardware. The major flight spacecraft subassemblies will be completed and delivered to the spacecraft contractor.

Fiscal year 1987 funds will provide for completion of the radar sensor and for the assembly, integration, and testing of the spacecraft system. The development of the mission operations system will continue.

Ulysses (Formerly International Solar Polar Mission)

Ulysses is a joint NASA and European Space Agency ESA endeavor that will fly a package of experiments to investigate the Sun at high solar latitudes, which cannot be studied from the Earth's orbit. Ulysses, which will provide data on the effects of solar activity on the Earth, was scheduled to be launched in 1986 on the Shuttle/Centaur upper stage. With the cancellation of the Shuttle/Centaur, the launch of Ulysses is postponed pending a decision on launch options.

ESA will provide the spacecraft and some instrumentation and the United States will provide the remainder of the instrumentation, the launch, tracking support, and the radioactive thermal power generators. The mission is designed to obtain the first view of the Sun above and below the plane in which the planets orbit the Sun. The mission will study the relationship between the Sun and its magnetic field and particle emissions (solar wind and cosmic rays) as a function of solar latitude, thereby providing a better understanding of solar activity on the Earth's weather and climate.

The Ulysses mission was restructured in fiscal year 1981, from a two-spacecraft mission—one provided by the United States and one provided by ESA—to a single ESA spacecraft mission. The United States participation in the program remains substantial, however. NASA is developing five of the nine principal investigator instruments and three of the four European investigations have U.S. co-investigators.

During fiscal year 1983, the U.S. flight instruments were delivered to the ESA spacecraft developer for integration and system

testing. All spacecraft testing has been completed, and the spacecraft is being partially disassembled for storage until launch.

Mars Observer Mission (formerly Mars Geoscience/Climatology Orbiter)

The Mars Observer Mission is the first planetary mission utilizing a new approach to low-cost inner solar system mission exploration. This approach, which was recommended by the Solar System Exploration Committee, starts with a well defined and focused science objective and makes use of high-inheritance, modified production/line Earth-orbital spacecraft. The objective of the Mars Observer Mission is to extend and complement the data acquired by the Mariner and Viking missions by mapping the global surface composition, atmosphere structure and circulation, topography, figure, gravity and magnetic fields of Mars to find volatile reservoirs and to characterize their interaction with the Martian environment.

The Mars Observer Mission is scheduled to be launched in 1990 using the Space Shuttle and will be inserted into Martian orbit in 1991 to perform geochemical, geophysical, and climatological mapping of the planet over a period of 1 Martian year, which is approximately 2 Earth years. A Transfer Orbital Stage upper stage has been selected to deploy the Mars Observer spacecraft from the shuttle.

In fiscal year 1986, critical design reviews will be held for the instruments, as will the preliminary design review for the spacecraft. In addition, detailed design and fabrication of the spacecraft and instrument hardware will be initiated.

The 1987 funding is required for continuation of major fabrication efforts on both the instruments and the spacecraft, and for preparation for the critical design reviews for the flight system. NASA will complete preliminary design reviews for all the instruments as well as for the mission operations development.

Mission operations and data analysis

The objectives of mission operations and data analysis are in-flight operation of planetary spacecraft and the analysis of data from these missions. Currently, two major classes of planetary spacecraft are operating—the Pioneer and the Voyager spacecraft.

The two Voyager spacecraft are now traveling through the outer solar system on trajectories that will take them into interstellar space. Voyager 1 continues to provide data on the interplanetary medium in that distant part of the solar system. In January 1986, Voyager 2 made a close flyby to the planet Uranus, the first time this planet has ever been visited by a spacecraft. The observatory phase of this encounter, which began in November 1985, will include detailed observations of the planet, its rings, and moons. After the Uranus encounter is completed, the spacecraft will continue on to the planet Neptune, where, in 1989, it will provide us with our first close look at this distant planet.

Pioneers 10 and 11 will continue to explore the outermost solar system. Pioneer 10 will soon enter the unexplored region beyond Pluto where the Sun's influence is secondary to those of true interstellar space. These spacecraft will continue the search for gravitational evidence of a tenth planet. Pioneers 6-9 are still collecting

information on the interplanetary magnetic field and solar wind as they orbit the Sun. In 1986, these spacecraft were used to observe Comet Halley as it passed in their vicinity.

The Pioneer Venus orbiter continues to obtain data from Venus' atmosphere and magnetosphere. In late 1985, the spacecraft spin axis was adjusted to allow ultraviolet observations of Comet Halley. The Pioneer Venus is the only spacecraft able to observe the Comet at its closest approach to the Sun and provided critical additions to data that was gathered by foreign spacecraft that made observations at other points in the Comet's orbit.

Fiscal year 1986 funding is required for the continued operation and data analysis activities in support of the Voyager and Pioneer operations, as well as for the extension of the Voyager 2 mission to a 1989 encounter with the planet Neptune.

Research and analysis

The research and analysis program contains four elements required to: (1) assure that data and samples returned from flight missions are fully exploited; (2) undertake complementary laboratory and theoretical efforts; (3) define science rationale and develop required technology to undertake future planetary missions; and (4) coordinate an International Halley's Comet Watch and provide coinvestigator support to the European Space Agency's Giotto Mission to Halley's Comet.

The fiscal year 1987 Halley's Comet Co-Investigations and Watch funding is required to continue support of U.S. coinvestigators involved in the European Space Agency's Giotto mission who will be analyzing the data acquired from Halley's Comet flyby of Earth. The fiscal year 1987 funding is also required to continue operations of both the Infrared Telescope Facility on Mauna Kea, Hawaii, and the Lunar Curatorial Facility.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The U.S. solar system exploration program is at a critical juncture following the *Challenger* accident. Not only did the Galileo and Ulysses missions, both scheduled for May 1986 launches, miss their 1986 launch opportunities, but they must now be reconfigured to accommodate a new, yet-to-be-determined means of launch, following the cancellation of the Shuttle/Centaur Program. The launches of these two missions could be delayed as much as 4 to 5 years. These delays will have serious consequences for our Nation's solar system research capabilities and could create particular hardships for the related space research and educational activities performed at universities.

With neither Galileo nor Ulysses in operation during fiscal year 1987, NASA's will have few, if any, requirements for mission operations related to either of these missions. Therefore, the Committee has recommended a reduction in Mission Operations and Data Analysis of \$53 million. The Committee notes, however, that productive and meaningful data analysis can still be performed on the ongoing Voyager and Pioneer missions and on missions that have expired. Therefore, the Committee expects NASA to conduct the

maximum amount of data analysis that can still be performed within the Mission Operations and Data Analysis budget.

With the delay in the launch of both Galileo and Ulysses, NASA will have to store the Galileo spacecraft and will have to maintain the science teams associated with these two missions. Therefore, the Committee recommends an additional authorization of \$77 million to the Galileo Program and an additional \$24 million to the Ulysses program.

Also, during this period of sustaining engineering support for Galileo, the Committee encourages NASA to focus its in-house design and engineering talents on design and advanced technology efforts required for the Mariner Mark II missions, which are essential to the future of the solar system exploration program.

The Committee is greatly concerned over reports that NASA is considering delaying the launch of the Mars Observer spacecraft beyond the previously scheduled launch date of August 1990. Because the Mars Observer launch opportunity occurs only every 2 years, the next earliest launch opportunity would occur in late 1992. With the uncertainties associated with the Galileo, Ulysses, and Magellan missions, the Committee believes that it is important that NASA maintain as closely as possible the launch schedule for the one current planetary mission that was not directly affected by the Challenger accident.

Also, that the Mars Observer mission is the first of the Planetary Observer missions further underscores the importance of this mission and a timely launch date. Finally, the international implications of this mission should not be overlooked. The Soviet Union intends to launch in 1988 its mission to the Mars moon Phobos, and in the early 1990's, its Vesta asteroid mission may also deploy two landers to the Martian surface. By delaying the Mars Observer mission to 1992, the United States will have ceded Mars to the Soviet Union and will have reduced significantly any opportunities for international cooperation related to these Mars missions.

Therefore, the Committee is unable to support a Mars Observer launch that occurs any later than August 1990. Furthermore, the Committee expects to be notified immediately if there is any change in the launch date of the Mars Observer mission from August 1990, along with the reasons supporting that change.

With the anticipated delay in the launch of Galileo and with the likelihood that the Magellan mission will be launched before Galileo, the Magellan Program has borrowed extra radar equipment from the Galileo Program to use as a backup for the Magellan mission. To allow the Magellan Program to pay back the Galileo Program for this radar equipment, the Committee authorizes an additional \$3 million for the Magellan Program.

During this "standdown" period which our space program faces for the next few years, research groups within NASA and in our Nation's universities and space industry research laboratories face the unfortunate prospect of fewer planetary science opportunities. The Committee notes the importance of the university space research programs to our national space infrastructure and believes that these university space research programs should continue to perform productive and meaningful research during this period. Therefore, the Committee authorizes the full administration re-

quest of \$63.5 million for Planetary Exploration Research and Analysis.

SOLID EARTH OBSERVATIONS—\$74,1000,000

The Committee authorization of \$74.1 million is identical to the administration's request.

The objectives of the Solid Earth Observations Program are to understand the processes controlling the state of the land surface and the interior of the Earth as well as the interaction of the solid Earth with the atmosphere and the oceans. The Solid Earth Observations Program is an integral part of the overall NASA Earth Science and Applications effort to increase our understanding of the planet Earth through the study of its dynamics, the physical processes which affect its habitability, and its solar terrestrial environment.

The objective of the Shuttle/Spacelab payload development project is to develop, test, and evaluate Earth-viewing remote sensing instruments and systems to obtain data for land remote sensing research. The Shuttle Imaging Radar (SIR), which was flown on the Shuttle in October 1984, has demonstrated the utility of spaceborne imaging radar for geologic exploration. The Large Format Camera, required for high resolution mapping, was flown successfully on the Shuttle in 1984 and is presently under consideration for possible commercialization upon completion of the R&D phase. The next generation SIR, involving use of SIR-B components and multipolarized, dual frequency instruments, is under development for flight in the early 1990's.

Fiscal year 1987 funding supports preparations for reflight of the Large Format Camera and the SIR-B, plus data analysis. Fiscal year 1987 funding will also continue development of the Shuttle Imaging Spectrometer Experiment.

The geodynamics program research objectives include determination of the movements and deformation of the Earth's crust; the processes which drive tectonic plates; the rotational dynamics of the Earth and its interactions with the atmosphere and oceans; the Earth's gravity and magnetic fields; and the interior movements and Earth orientation over an extended period, along with accurate knowledge of the variability of the Earth's geopotential fields.

The major objectives of the Solid Earth Research and Analysis Program are to characterize the physical, geological and biological state of the Earth's surface, to explore its variation with time, and to understand the processes which control its state and its interactions with the atmospheric and hydrologic systems.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-365) directs NASA to continue and enhance remote sensing research and development programs. The Committee, in developing the act, intended for NASA's continued role in remote sensing to provide for continued U.S. leadership in the development of remote sensing technologies and applications. In 1984, NOAA's Landsat system was the world's only land remote sensing system, but the

Committee was concerned that development of systems by other nations would threaten U.S. leadership in this field.

The Committee finds that the emergence of foreign remote sensing systems, notably the French SPOT system, and the uncertain status of Landsat commercialization has increased the threat to U.S. leadership in remote sensing. The Committee believes that NASA's role in remote sensing research and development will be critically important to the competitiveness of future U.S. remote sensing systems and to the development of commercial applications by data users.

NASA's role, as prescribed by Public Law 98-365, is to perform research and development to develop remote sensing instruments which will be technologically competitive in serving the needs of data users. This requires NASA to work closely with data users, both Federal and private, to develop new data applications. The act directs NASA to work with users and to make available experimental data sets for federally funded and cooperative research projects. To protect the data marketing of the commercial Landsat operator, however, the act requires that dissemination of experimental data not be in competition with private sector activities. The Committee is aware that this restriction inhibits NASA's ability to make available experimental data for research and user evaluation.

The Committee directs NASA to report by February 1, 1987, on recent accomplishments in remote sensing research and development and on NASA's plans for future research and development programs. The report shall include an evaluation of the remote sensing instruments which can be developed in the foreseeable future and the applications which will contribute most significantly to the productive use of remote sensing data. The report also shall include a description of NASA's policies pursuant to the experimental data dissemination restrictions in Public Law 98-365 and a discussion of the act's effect on NASA's ability to obtain from data users, evaluations of experimental data sets, along with any policy recommendations.

Also, the Committee believes that gaining a better understanding of our planet as an integrated system is an essential element in our space policy. Space observation of global weather, climate, ocean, and land processes offers unique opportunities for expanding our knowledge and understanding of global change. The Committee directs NASA, working with NOAA, the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), to prepare and present to the Committee by June 1, 1987 a study on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a formal Earth System Science Program to include the establishment of a National Institute for Earth Systems Science Studies, jointly supported by NASA, NOAA, NSF, and the USGS, for the purpose of initiating a long-term research program to study the Earth, its components, and its processes.

The study should address the following issues:

- (1) The utility of global observations and measurements from space in understanding the physical, chemical, and biological processes responsible for these Earth system changes;
- (2) The need for developing a coordinated information system to monitor and record changes in the Earth systems, predict or

anticipate future global trends, and provide global information for Earth resources;

(3) The extent to which space observations of global weather and climatic conditions, ocean composition, and land condition offer opportunities for expanding our knowledge and understanding of global change;

(4) The need for and advisability of establishing a comprehensive federally supported research program for studying Earth system science to gain knowledge and understanding for guiding national and international policy; and

(5) The need for interdisciplinary Federal research and cooperation in global studies of the Earth, and the goals and missions of NASA, NOAA, NSF, and the USGS in Earth system science research.

The study is to be conducted on the assumption that the Institute would provide the tools and resources for cooperative Federal research studies of global system processes, and would involve the collocation of skilled scientific staff with broad and varied disciplinary expertise, access to adequate computer processing capabilities, advanced information systems, and data reproduction and distribution facilities.

The study should describe the Institute's potential contributions in laying a foundation for a long-term cooperative Federal research program; initiating and developing advanced information systems for accessing, processing, and analyzing the massive amounts of data currently available in existing Earth science and remote sensing data archives; coordinating efforts between the leading civilian Earth science organizations including but not limited to NASA, NOAA, NSF and the USGS; and encouraging international involvement.

The National Institute for Earth Systems Science Studies would be one of several scientific facilities participating in the research program, and would provide a cooperative Federal focal point for contributions to the overall program and would serve as a primary hub of the large integrated data and information system needed by the program.

ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS—\$313,900,000

The Committee recommendation for Environmental Observations, \$313.9 million, is \$54 million below the administration's request of \$367.9 million. Within Environmental Observations, the Committee makes the following authorizations:

	<i>Millions</i>
Scatterometer.....	\$30.9
Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS).....	113.2
Ocean Topography Experiment (TOPEX).....	19.0

The objectives of NASA's Environmental Observations Program are to improve the understanding of processes in the magnetosphere, atmosphere, and the oceans; to provide space observations of parameters involved in these processes; and to extend our ability to predict environmental phenomena, both short and long term, and their interaction with human activities. Because many of these phenomena are global or regional, they can be best, and sometimes

solely, studied from space. NASA's program includes scientific research efforts plus the development of new technology for global and synoptic measurements. NASA's research satellites provide a unique view of the radiative, chemical, plasma acceleration, and dynamic processes occurring in the magnetosphere, atmosphere, and oceans.

To achieve these goals, a number of significant objectives have been established for the next decade. These include advancing the understanding of the upper atmosphere through the determination of the spatial and temporal distribution of ozone and select nitrogen, hydrogen, and chlorine species in the upper atmosphere and their sources in the lower atmosphere; optimizing the use of space-derived measurements in understanding large scale weather patterns; advancing our knowledge of severe storms and forecasting capabilities, ocean productivity, circulation, and air-to-sea interactions; improving the knowledge of seasonal climate variability leading to a long-term strategy for climate observation and prediction; and enabling a comprehensive understanding of the solar terrestrial processes and a detailed determination of the physics and coupling between the solar wind, magnetosphere, ionosphere, and the atmosphere.

Upper atmosphere research and analysis

The upper atmosphere research program is a comprehensive research and technology effort designed to investigate and monitor the phenomena of the upper atmosphere and related phenomena in the lower atmosphere. It is aimed at improving our basic scientific understanding of the global atmosphere and the methods needed to assess its susceptibility to significant chemical and physical change. The program's three major thrusts are in the areas of upper atmospheric research, stratospheric processes research, and tropospheric chemistry research.

Recent developments in our understanding of the ozone layer have revealed a possible nonlinear dependence of ozone depletion on the amount of fluorocarbon released to the atmosphere. These findings increase the urgency of the need to verify the completeness and accuracy of the theoretical stratospheric models. In fiscal year 1987, NASA will continue to test the models by means of field measurements, model calculations, and interpretation of satellite data. NASA will continue to develop more realistic two- and three-dimensional models. NASA will also analyze the global data sets from past and present satellites analyzed in fiscal year 1987 to aid in the understanding of large-scale atmospheric processes.

NASA will continue to compare balloon, aircraft, and ground-based measurements in fiscal year 1987 to ensure the validity of the different techniques and to observe chemical species in the stratosphere and troposphere to determine the exchange of gases between the lower and upper atmosphere. These balloon and aircraft measurement programs are the only way to measure many of the localized phenomena of the atmosphere; they also help to validate satellite observations. NASA will also conduct studies of potential new instruments for use on future satellites and suborbital measurement platforms in fiscal year 1987 to ensure that new tech-

nologies are used in improving the capability and cost efficiency of tropospheric composition and upper atmosphere measurements.

Atmospheric dynamics and radiation research and analysis

Fiscal year 1987 funding for Atmospheric Dynamics and Radiation Research and Analysis is required to conduct aircraft flights to study the detail of flows around thunderstorms and fronts, continue comparison of models, study atmospheric scale interactions, and develop techniques to display model outputs in three dimensions. In fiscal year 1987 three major interagency field experiments will significantly improve our understanding of the atmosphere for air and ocean interaction which generate crippling New England snowstorms (GALE), the physics of small strong downdrafts called microbursts which are on the scale of tornadoes (MIST), and the mechanism, of regional precipitation quantification (SPACE) through space, aircraft, radar balloon, and surface-based observations. Other activities will involve continued retrieval and archiving of global International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project data sets, analysis of data from the Earth Radiation Budget Experiment and the Stratospheric Aerosol and Gas Experiment, and continued ground-based and rocket flight support for solar irradiance monitoring. Technology development of active temperature, pressure, and moisture sounders as well as basic lidar technology development will also be continued in fiscal year 1987.

Oceanic processes research and analysis

In fiscal year 1986, Oceanic Processes Research and Analysis activities will include planning to implement the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE) and the Tropical Ocean and Global Atmosphere (TOGA) program, as well as the development of numerical models and associated data assimilation techniques to determine the general circulation of the oceans. In biological oceanography, NASA will continue to analyze data from Nimbus-7 to estimate global ocean productivity, as well as to help with the conceptual design of the Global Flux Experiment. In addition, NASA will perform accommodation studies for potential flights, of an Ocean Color Imager for the NOAA-K spacecraft. In polar oceanography, NASA will emphasize experimental design for the Program for International Polar Oceans Research, which is planned to involve direct reception of Alaska Synthetic Aperture Radar data from the European Space Agency's ERS-1 and from the Japanese JERS-1 spacecraft due for launch between 1989-91.

The transition of the Pilot Ocean Data System from a technical demonstration to a scientific support facility was completed in fiscal year 1986. Coordination activities with the Office of Naval Research, NSF, and NOAA will be pursued in order to assure that appropriate competing facilities and data archives will be available for the utilization of spaceborne observations from ocean research missions planned within the next decade.

Space physics research and analysis

During fiscal year 1987, NASA will continue its Space Physics Research and Analysis activities with particular emphasis on the analysis of data from the 1986 PROMIS campaign, and from the

International Cometary Explorer's (ICE), which collected unique data in the Earth's distant magnetotail before going on the encounter comet Giacobini-Zinner in September 1985. NASA will continue definition studies during fiscal year 1987 on such missions as the potential cooperative solar terrestrial research with the Japanese and Europeans, follow-on missions for the United States-Italian Tethered Satellite System, and the chemical release investigations in support to the Combined Chemical Release and Radiation Effects Satellite, which is being developed by DOD.

Payload and instrument development

In fiscal year 1987, funding will continue to support the Measurement of Air Pollution from Satellites (MAPS) program, the Atmosphere Trace Molecules Observed by Spectroscopy (ATMOS) instrument, and the Active Cavity Radiometer (ACR).

Development activities will continue on the international (United States and French) Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) instrumentation following completion of conceptual definition, bread-board laboratory activities, and preliminary design reviews. In this advanced state of the technology program, both NASA and the French are supplying science knowledge and hardware to demonstrate first time detail measurements of the atmosphere to aid in forecasting.

In fiscal year 1987, NASA will begin the Solar Terrestrial Instrument Development with increased focus on continued activities with the Japanese Institute for Space and Astronautical Sciences (ISAS) for a mission to explore the Earth's geotail. While ISAS will provide the Geotail Spacecraft and the majority of the instruments, NASA will provide unique instruments to measure the hot, low density plasmas, energetic plasmas, low intensity waves, and weak magnetic fields in the deep magnetic tail. In addition, the ESA and NASA will continue planning a joint solar terrestrial research effort to make detailed measurements of solar variability and solar oscillations, the origin and flow of the solar wind, the interaction of the solar wind with the terrestrial magnetosphere, and the resultant space plasma microprocesses. ESA will provide the SOHO and CLUSTER satellites, and the majority of the instruments. NASA will provide instruments for solar oscillations and solar corona measurements and several unique space plasma instruments.

Extended mission operations

Fiscal year 1987 funding for Extended Mission Operations is required to support continuing missions operations and data analysis for the International Sun-Earth Explorers, the Interplanetary Monitoring Platform, and the Dynamics Explorers. NASA will continue to support the Active Magnetospheric Particle Tracer Explorer, which was launched in 1984. NASA will continue operation of the Nimbus and SME satellites and processing of the collected data, as will activities to provide ground truth for a NASA-developed ozone instrument to be flown on a NOAA weather satellite. The SME and Nimbus satellites continue to produce extremely valuable data on ozone concentrations which will be used to estimate the occurrence of natural variations, sea surface temperatures, aerosol measurements, and ocean productivity. Correlative ground truth

activities will also be continued in fiscal year 1987; these in situ observations are needed to verify the quality of remote observations and improve our ability to interpret them. In addition, fiscal year 1986 funding is required for operating the Earth Radiation Budget Experiment Satellite (ERBE) instruments, payloads, and data set processing and analysis that will occur as the third set of instruments is launched on NOAA-G.

Interdisciplinary research

In fiscal year 1987, NASA will continue interdisciplinary studies with emphasis on integrating research in Oceanic Processes, Atmospheric Dynamics and Radiation, Upper Atmosphere/Troposphere Chemistry, and Land Processes into a unified program to help increase our understanding of global processes. NASA will emphasize specific pilot studies such as those understanding the biogeochemical processes controlling the concentration of atmospheric methane, characterizing changes in properties of the land surface and their effect on climate, and understanding the role of the oceans in the global carbon cycle.

Tethered satellite payloads

The TSS is an international cooperative project with the Italian Government. The United States is developing the tether deployment and retrieval system and is responsible for overall project management and system integration, for development and integration of the instruments, and for the shuttle flight. Italy is developing the satellite and is responsible for development and integration of European investigations. An announcement of opportunity for investigations was issued in April 1984. Selection of investigators was completed in late 1985 and instrument design was initiated in early 1986.

The Italians are experiencing some program delays in the development of the satellite, and the launch schedule is being reevaluated.

The fiscal year 1987 funding is required for final preparations and data analysis activities associated with the scientific instruments on the TSS.

Scatterometer

NASA began design and development activities in fiscal year 1985 on the Scatterometer, which will be flown on the Navy Remote Ocean Sensing System (N-ROSS) in mid-1990 to acquire global ocean data for operational and research usage by both the military and civil sectors.

An announcement of opportunity for specific research investigations using Scatterometer data was released in fiscal year 1985. Contracts were added for the antennas and traveling wave tubes. In November 1985, a preliminary design review was conducted and the announcement of opportunity selection process was completed in February 1986, with the selection of 14 scientific teams.

In fiscal year 1987, design and development of the Scatterometer will be continued, leading to the scheduled launch in mid-1990. In particular, the antenna and traveling wave tube fabrication will be continued, fabrication of the radio frequency subsystem will be ini-

tiated, procurement of a ground-based computer system will be undertaken, and a critical design review will be completed.

Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite Program

The Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS) will place a set of instruments in Earth orbit which will make a comprehensive measurement of the state of the stratosphere, providing data about the Earth's upper atmosphere in spatial and temporal dimensions which are presently unattainable. Detailed definition studies of the instruments have been completed, and the design and development activities have begun.

The fiscal year 1987 funds are required to continue the design and development of the UARS instruments including flight hardware fabrication, instrument assembly, and environmental testing. In addition, the spacecraft designed and developed activities will be continued in fiscal year 1987.

The ground data handling facility will enable a higher level of interaction among experimenters and theoreticians than has existed with past programs. Implementation of this concept requires that the system be developed on a timely parallel path with the flight hardware so that individual experiment data processing subsystems, including algorithms and the interactive data base, provide maximum interaction and effectiveness in the design and development phase of the program and are fully verified at launch time. To achieve this, fiscal year 1987 funding is required to continue design and development of the ground data handling facility, including hardware delivery and checkout, software preliminary and critical design reviews, science team support, and science algorithm development.

Ocean Topography Experiment

The goal of the Ocean Topography Experiment (TOPEX) is to use satellite radar altimetry to measure the surface topography of the global oceans over a period of three years with sufficient accuracy and precision to enhance our understanding of the oceans' general circulation and its mesoscale variability. The capability of satellite altimetry to address this goal was demonstrated in 1978 by NASA's highly successful Seasat Program. Such information is needed to understand better how the atmosphere drives the circulation of the oceans, how the oceans in turn influence the atmosphere and, ultimately, the role of the oceans in climate.

Current plans call for NASA and the French Space Agency (CNES) to collaborate on TOPEX to exploit the scientific value of the data. In exchange for this scientific collaboration and the flight of a French altimeter and tracking system, CNES will launch TOPEX in mid-1991 using Ariane. TOPEX is also being planned in concert with the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), a major international oceanographic field program being planned under the auspices of the World Climate Research Program (WCRP). WOCE will combine satellite observations from TOPEX with traditional in situ observations to make the first comprehensive determination of the three dimensional current structure of the global oceans. When further combined with ocean surface winds from the NASA Scatterometer planned for flight on the U.S.

Navy Remote Ocean Sensing System (N-ROSS) in mid-1990, NASA will have obtained unique measurements of the oceans' driving force and the resulting ocean response.

In July 1986, NASA issued a Request for proposals to select a single satellite contractor and an announcement of opportunity to select a science working team. Once these selections have been made, NASA will be in a position to initiate full scale development of TOPEX, thus permitting a 1991 launch. The resulting high degree of overlap with N-ROSS and WOCE will permit a truly unique set of coordinated spaceborne and in situ observations to be obtained.

In fiscal year 1987 detailed design work in all areas of the project—satellite, sensors, ground data system, etc.—will be focused on preparing for a critical design review in early 1988 so that hardware fabrication can be initiated.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The Committee commends the administration for approving the Ocean Topography Experiment (TOPEX) as a "new-start" in fiscal year 1987. The Committee believes that this cooperative venture with France should not only enhance the standing of the United States in the international scientific community but also substantially assist our understanding of global ocean dynamics. The Committee's authorization of \$19 million for TOPEX does not indicate a lack of support for the program; the purpose of the reduction is to spread the costs of the *Challenger* accident. Also this reduction should not, in and of itself, affect the scheduled launch date of mid-1991 on the French Ariane vehicle.

The Committee has authorized \$113.2 million for the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS) program, a funding level that is \$39 million below the administration's request of \$152.2 million. With a shuttle downtime of 2 years, at a minimum, the scheduled launch date of the UARS has now slipped from late 1989 to late 1991. This 2-year delay in the launch of UARS will permit a reduction of this magnitude without disturbing the overall goals and objectives of the program.

Finally, the Committee's authorization for the Scatterometer, \$30.9 million, is \$5 million below the administration's budget request. The intent of this reduction is to assist in the distribution of costs associated with the *Challenger* accident, and the Committee believes that the Scatterometer still will be completed in time for the scheduled launch on the Navy Remote Ocean Sensing Satellite (N-ROSS) in mid-1990.

MATERIALS PROCESSING IN SPACE—\$43,900,000

The Committee authorization of \$43,900,000 for Material Processing in Space for fiscal year 1987 is identical to the administration's request.

The Materials Processing in Space Program emphasizes the science and technology of processing materials to understand constraints imposed by gravitational forces and the unique capabilities made possible by controlling these processes in the space environment. Ground-based research, technology development, and pay-

load definition in fiscal year 1986 are being concentrated on six major processing areas: metals and alloys, electronic material, glass and ceramics, biotechnology, combustion, and fluid dynamics and transport phenomena. These activities will provide the scientific basis for future space applications of materials processing technology as well as provide a better understanding of how these processes occur on the ground. Definition studies will be performed for Shuttle experiment candidates in areas such as containerless experiments, combustion science, solidification and crystal growth, and blood storage. Also included are experiments in drop tubes, towers, and aircraft. Studies and science support for joint endeavor and technical exchange agreements are included in this program.

Materials Experiment Operations support a range of scientific and commercial experiments in the Microgravity Science and Application Program. These include shuttle middeck experiments, the Materials Experiment Assembly, and the Materials Science Laboratory, which is carried in the orbiter bay. These capabilities will enable users to develop cost-effective experiments and will allow a better understanding of the technical risks associated with different experiments before attempting to develop more complex hardware. In addition, reflight of investigations on Shuttle/Spacelab missions and the middeck is provided for in Material Experiment Operations.

Fiscal year 1987 funding will support, among other things, the centers for bioprocessing research located at the University of Arizona and the University City Science Center in Philadelphia, PA, as well as the Microgravity Materials Science Laboratory at the Lewis Research Center.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The Committee continues to support the Materials Processing in Space Program as a necessary precursor to the technological and commercial exploitation of the microgravity environment of space. The Committee also notes that insufficient budgetary resources and manifest priorities are issues which continue to affect the progress of this program. If the United States is to maximize the technological and commercial potential of the space station as soon as it is operational, as well as that of other space-related initiatives, a sufficient scientific data base for future space applications must be generated in a timely manner. For this reason, the Committee has authorized the full budget request of \$43.9 million for materials processing in space for fiscal year 1987.

The Committee notes with approval NASA's programmatic decision to use the shuttle downtime to modernize its microgravity related apparatus and equipment. This effective use of resources should enable a more productive and reliable Materials Processing in Space Program when shuttle flights resume and should facilitate the technological and commercial development of space.

COMMUNICATIONS—\$104,500,000

The Committee authorizes \$104.5 million for fiscal year 1987 in lieu of the administration's request of \$19.5 million and specifically

authorizes \$85 million for the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite Program.

Summary of funding levels, fiscal year 1987

Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS).....	\$80,000,000
Research and analysis.....	14,000,000
Search and rescue.....	1,100,000
Technical consultation and support studies.....	3,200,000
Experiment coordination and operations support.....	1,300,000
Total.....	104,500,000

Advanced Communications Technology Satellite

The objective of NASA's Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) Program is to prove the feasibility of certain advanced communications technologies through a flight test program.

The specific technologies to be validated include: (a) the use of multiple fixed and scanning spot antenna beams; (b) frequency reuse; (c) beam interconnectivity at both intermediate frequencies and at baseband; (d) advanced system network concepts; and (e) dynamic rain-compensation techniques. These technologies will apply to a wide range of communications systems in the 1990's. A contract was signed in August 1984 with RCA to develop the flight and ground hardware. TRW, Comsat, Motorola, Electromagnetic Sciences, Hughes, and other manufacturers are major subcontractors.

The ACTS spacecraft will be launched from the shuttle into geostationary orbit. The spacecraft will consist of a commercial communications package, including a multibeam antenna, baseband processor, RF matrix switch, traveling wave tube amplifier, and low noise receiver. The ground segment will consist of a NASA ground station and a master control station. Following launch and checkout, a 2-year program of user-funded experiments will be initiated during which time ACTS system technologies will be tested, evaluated, and validated. To date, over 80 organizations, including DOD, have requested consideration for over 118 experiment opportunities on ACTS.

Research and analysis

The Communications Research and Analysis Program continues to develop component and device technology required by NASA, other government agencies, and U.S. industry for advanced communications satellite systems. Big payoff items leading to greater spectrum and bandwidth efficiency are being pursued. In addition, the mobile communications technology program will continue to address the development of critical enabling technologies needed to insure growth of a commercial mobile satellite service in the United States. This effort, in cooperation with U.S. industry, Canada, and other government agencies, will help implement a first-generation commercial system at the end of the decade.

The mobile communications technologies activity will accelerate the introduction of a commercial mobile satellite service in the United States and will develop power, bandwidth, and orbital-slot efficient ground segment technology and networking techniques needed to insure its growth.

In fiscal year 1986, development on ground segment technology is continuing. Definition of low cost, high gain rooftop vehicle antennas which can at least double the number of orbital slots available has been completed and development of engineering hardware models is underway. Design is continuing on terminal and networking techniques that will result in voice transmissions approximately six times more efficient in power and bandwidth than the new cellular terrestrial technology and increases information (voice plus data) transmission. NASA will continue to work with the private sector and other government agencies to define a field test planned for late 1986. To achieve this, and to foster cooperation during the experimental phase, seven Memoranda of Understanding have been signed. There represent almost 30 government agencies.

Fiscal year 1987 mobile communications technology activity will focus on field tests of advanced concepts in an operational-like environment. These initial tests, which will involve NASA, other agencies, United States industry, and Canada, are a first step in tying together the advanced technology elements under development for a future mobile satellite communications experiment.

Search and rescue

The Search and Rescue Program is an international cooperative program which demonstrates the use of satellite technology to detect and locate aircraft or vessels in distress. The United States, Canada, France, and the Soviet Union developed the system in which Norway, the United Kingdom, and Sweden also participate.

A four-satellite system is now in service (two United States and two U.S.S.R. satellites) and has been credited with saving over 500 lives in numerous worldwide incidents. The resources requested reflect the fact the primary responsibility for this program has been transferred to NOAA.

Technical consultation and support program

The technical consultation and support program will continue to provide for studies of radio interference, propagation, and special systems required for the growth of existing satellite services and the extension of new satellite applications. Support to the Department of State, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and other agencies in the development of frequency and orbit sharing techniques and strategies for upcoming World Administrative Radio Conferences (WARC's) will continue.

Experiment coordination and operations support program

The experiment coordination and operations support program assists other Federal agencies and public sector organizations in the development of experimental satellite communications for emergency, disaster and public service applications. Operations of the Applications Technology Satellite-3 are continuing through contracts with the University of Miami.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The Committee rejects the administration's exclusion of the program from NASA's fiscal year 1987 budget request and authorizes \$85 million for the ACTS program in fiscal year 1987. Since the original authorization of the ACTS program in the fiscal year 1985 NASA authorization bill, the Committee has supported ACTS because it is critical to the future of the United States in the world communication market. Furthermore, the Committee continues to believe that the development of the ACTS technologies are an appropriate research and development function for our Nation and for NASA, in particular.

The Committee notes that in the fiscal year 1985 NASA authorization Public Law 98-361, section 101), NASA is directed to conduct a flight test of ACTS no later than 1989. The Committee recognizes, however, that due to the *Challenger* accident, the ensuing backlog of payloads and missions, and budgetary constraints, NASA will be unable to launch ACTS as directed by statute. The authorization of \$85 million ACTS will, nevertheless, enable NASA to complete ACTS so that it is launch-ready by mid-1990 and available for launch before the scheduled 1991 launch date of the competing European satellite technology. Accordingly, the Committee expects NASA to complete the ACTS by mid-1990 as an affirmation of the priority the United States places on its continued preeminence in communications satellite technologies.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS—\$21,200,000

The Committee authorizes for fiscal year 1987 administration's request of \$21.2 million.

The objectives of the information systems programs are to develop and demonstrate advanced capabilities for managing, distributing, and processing data and information; implement information systems standards and provide common software to lower data systems costs; and improve access to, and rapid delivery of, space data and advanced data systems in support of the Nation's satellite programs and the space science and applications projects.

This program provides for timely development of data system capabilities to meet the needs of flight missions and major space science and applications programs. The early demonstration of capabilities has a high potential for reducing ground data systems development risks and for providing timely delivery of data to researchers.

COMMERCIAL PROGRAMS—\$40,300,000

The Committee authorizes, as follows, \$40.3 million for Commercial Programs, \$5 million below the administration's budget request.

Summary of funding levels for fiscal year 1987

Technology utilization.....	\$13,300,000
Commercial use of space	27,000,000
Total.....	40,300,000

TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION—\$13,300,000

The NASA Technology Utilization Program is designed to enhance national economic growth and productivity through the transfer of aerospace technology resulting from NASA's research and development programs to the nonaerospace sectors of the economy. In addition to the aerospace industry, NASA's technological advances have found use in important public sector areas such as medicine, transportation, rehabilitation and public safety. The objectives of the program are to (1) accelerate and facilitate the application and use of aeronautics and space technology by the U.S. private sector; (2) facilitate multiple secondary uses and application of NASA technology by the public and private sectors and academia; (3) continue to improve NASA's technology transfer process; and (4) promote applications of NASA's expertise to nonaerospace needs of the Nation.

COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE—\$27,000,000

The objective of the Commercial Use of Space Program is to increase private sector awareness of space opportunities and encourage increased industry investment and participation in high technology, space-based research and development. Expansion of the level of private sector investment in commercial space activities will help the United States to retain its leadership in science and technology and will accrue associated benefits to our Nation. This program will be built on Shuttle and related space-based operational capabilities. The program is responsive to the President's National Space Strategy and National Policy on the Commercial Use of Space, both of which direct NASA to expand private sector investment and involvement in space activities.

Fiscal year 1986 activities include the implementation of the National Policy on the Commercial Use of Space, maintenance of an organizational focal point for commercial programs at NASA, and the fostering of commercial use of and access to space. These efforts include the establishment of additional Centers for Commercial Development of Space (CCDS), increased accessibility to NASA facilities and equipment, small focused research efforts on processes having commercial potential, and the incorporation of other functions designed to facilitate private sector utilization of space for commercial ventures.

Fiscal year 1987 activities will provide a continuation and some enhancement of the fiscal year 1986 program. These efforts are designed to encourage significant private investment in commercial enterprises that take advantage of the unique characteristics of space, such as vacuum, microgravity, and radiation.

In fiscal year 1987, the third round of CCDS selections will occur, which will complete the constellation of centers at around fifteen to eighteen. These consortia of industry, academia, and non-NASA government participants are expected to encourage effectively the development of high technology space-related research having direct commercial interest and application. Joint endeavor and other space act agreements are expected to increase substantially as the CCDS move forward in their research activities and as companies further define their research interests and programs. As of

January 1986, NASA had executed 65 space act agreements with U.S. companies, of which 52 were research-related (joint endeavor agreements, technical endeavor agreements and industry guest investigators), nine were commercial hardware-related, and two represented divestitures of government programs (expendable launch vehicles).

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The Committee's reduction of \$5 million from the administration's request for commercial use of space is a general reduction which may be applied at NASA's discretion.

The Committee notes the selection of four more Centers for the commercial development of space and continues to support this space commercialization initiative as a highly leveraged investment which could yield some of this Nation's earliest and most productive commercial space endeavors. For this reason, the Committee expects that NASA will not apply any of the \$5 million reduction to its support for the centers for the commercial development of space.

AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY—\$371,000,000

The Committee authorizes for Aeronautical Research and Technology \$371 million for fiscal year 1987, compared to the administration's budget request of \$376 million. The \$5 million reduction is a general reduction which the Committee expects NASA to allocate at its discretion.

The objective of the Aeronautical Research and Technology Program is to contribute materially to the enduring preeminence of U.S. civil and military aviation by (1) conducting appropriate levels of disciplinary and systems research at the leading edge of technology in those areas critical to the continued superiority of U.S. aircraft; (2) maintaining the research centers in positions of excellence in facilities and technical staff; (3) assuring timely transfer of research results to the U.S. aeronautical industry; (4) assuring appropriate involvement of universities and industry; and (5) providing aeronautical development support to other government agencies and U.S. industry.

Conducted well in advance of and independent of specific applications, the aeronautical research and technology program includes both fundamental research in the aeronautical disciplines and systems research directed at interaction among disciplines, components, and subsystems applicable to general classes of advanced aircraft. The program involves participation by aeronautical manufacturers from the industrial base essential to both military and civil aviation to ensure that the technology is compatible with practical design considerations and can be successfully transferred into application.

The Systems Technology Programs are designed to extend the scientific discoveries and findings flowing from the Research and Technology Base through applied research to demonstration and validation for selective technologies, which thereafter provide the design phase for advanced military and commercial products undertaken by private industry.

Rotorcraft systems technology

The rotorcraft systems technology program conducts research on two fronts. The first involves comprehensive noise prediction and full-scale wind tunnel tests. The second involves the X-wing rotor demonstration test on the rotor systems research aircraft (RSRA).

In full-scale testing, an Army LHX main rotor was tested in the newly upgraded 40 X 80-foot wind tunnel. The first full-scale test of main rotor/tail rotor aerodynamic interference was also run in the 40 X 80-foot wind tunnel. Acquisition of a pressure-tapped main rotor and a hingeless rotor will be started for a fiscal year 1987 tunnel entry to investigate high-speed airloads and rotor-dynamic stability.

Under the joint DARPA/NASA RSRA/X-wing Program, the prime objective is to perform an X-wing rotor conversion from rotary to stopped-rotor flight and return to rotary wing flight. The flight research program will also investigate the dynamic stability, performance, and rotor control characteristics of the X-wing rotor system.

In 1986 the fabrication and assembly of the X-wing rotor system will be completed, and the rotor system will be installed on the propulsion system testbed (PSTB) and subsequently on the aircraft. Preceding flight, the X-wing rotor system will be extensively tested on the PSTB, an "iron bird" ground-based facility, and the reliability of the flight control system will be extensively tested in the vehicle management system laboratory which was specifically developed to test the unique X-wing flight control system.

In fiscal year 1987 the X-wing flight test program is planned to be completed. The program will also be generating ground-based piloted simulation PSTB data and vehicle management systems data in support of the flight investigation of the X-wing rotor on the RSRA. This fast-paced, advanced technology program will require extensive, coordinated testing in 1987 which is crucial to the success of the flight investigation and will require special NASA capabilities to support the contractor's efforts. In particular, the flight testing will culminate in the historic demonstration of conversion from rotary to stopped-rotor flight for cruise and a reconversion to rotary flight for landing.

High performance aircraft systems technology

The objective of a high-performance aircraft systems technology program is to generate validated engineering methods and design data to develop advanced high-performance, high-speed aircraft for military and civil applications. The program objectives are accomplished by analysis, ground-based simulations, wind tunnel experimental research, flight research tests of aircraft.

In the joint NASA/Air Force Advanced Fighter Technology Integration (AFTI) Program, the AFTI/F-16 automated maneuvering attack system flight phase is being completed. The AFTI/F-111 mission adaptive wing project will complete the flight research activity to validate predicted performance improvements, including a range increase of 25 percent, resulting from its variable camber airfoil. In the F-15 highly integrated digital electronic control (HIDEC) program, which builds on the digital electronic engine

control and F-100 engine model derivative programs, flight research testing has begun to validate 10- to 15-percent aircraft performance improvements through integrated digital electronic controls.

In the NASA/DARPA X-29A forward-swept wing flight demonstration program, the aircraft will complete the baseline flight program in 1986 to validate predictive tools and exploit the advanced technologies designed into the experimental aircraft. The F-18 high angle-of-attack flight testing will begin in the third quarter of fiscal year 1986 on an unmodified F-18. The goal of the program is a flight-validated data base for design of highly maneuverable aircraft with a 90-degree angle-of-attack capability.

During fiscal year 1986 the turbine engine hot section technology (HOST) program continues to address the issues involved in engine durability. The objectives are to establish predictive methods for the structural response and life of hot section components by developing analysis methods, instrumentation and verification test methodology. During this year the new high-temperature structures and fatigue laboratory at Lewis Research Center began operation.

As part of the activity to develop higher performance longer life turbine blade materials, the ceramic research program has continued to make progress in fiscal year 1986. For example, initial studies on the application of ceramic composites for turbine blades have shown promise for the development of "tough" ceramics.

The objective of the joint NASA/Navy oblique wing program is to establish a flight-validated data base to apply the technology to future civil and military aircraft. For over forty years, NASA has investigated oblique wing technology, including wind tunnel tests, simulations, aircraft design studies, and low-speed manned and unmanned flight tests. These studies have indicated significant performance advantages for an oblique wing aircraft, as compared to a conventional swept wing, for missions requiring both efficient subsonic cruise and supersonic dash performance. In addition, the concept offers significant improvement in aircraft carrier airplane spotting ratios for Navy flight deck operations.

The oblique wing technology development will be completed by the design, construction, and flight evaluation of an aeroelastically tailored composite oblique wing at transonic and supersonic speeds. The NASA F-8 digital fly-by-wire (DFBW) test aircraft will be utilized as the research testbed for the flight program. A wing preliminary design contract has been awarded and will provide the basis for the final design and initiation of the fabrication of the wing, pivot mechanism, and required modifications to the F-8 DFBW testbed. This activity will lead to the start of the flight test program in 1989.

The flight research activity in fiscal year 1987 will involve a variety of high-performance aircraft to investigate advanced concepts. The F-15 HIDECA will complete flight test validation of performance improvements resulting from propulsion system variable operating line control. The NASA/DARPA X-29A aircraft program will be expanded to include Air Force participation in a follow-on flight research program on the first aircraft within the established envelope (angle of attack less than 20 degrees). The second X-29A aircraft will be modified to include a spin chute to enable flight re-

search testing of the forward-swept wing technologies above 20 degrees angle of attack.

In 1987 the contract for final design, fabrication, and ground qualification testing of the oblique wing and F-8 DFBW aircraft system interfaces and modifications will be awarded. In-house NASA/Navy wing aerodynamic design and direct project support research and technology activities will be continued.

Advanced propulsion systems technology

The objective of the advanced propulsion systems technology program is to develop advanced concepts for future aircraft propulsion systems in high-payoff technology areas through the focusing of fundamental research and technology and integration of advanced propulsion components.

Activities in the advanced turboprop systems program are devoted to establishing concept feasibility and providing the broad research and technology data base necessary for achieving the concept's full potential. Information on aerodynamic performance, aeroelastic stability, and acoustic environment will be obtained for the data base and used partially to support flight test programs for verification and for obtaining data under actual flight conditions. The 9-foot-diameter large-scale advanced propeller (LAP), to be used during flight tests, and the 2-foot-diameter aeroelastic model of the LAP have been fabricated. Wind tunnel tests of the aeroelastic model confirmed stability up to a Mach number of 0.85, the highest planned during flight testing. The LAP was static ground-tested at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base for takeoff performance, blade stress levels, and stall flutter, and all were found to be as predicted.

During fiscal year 1986 the LAP will be tested in a high-speed wind tunnel for performance and flutter boundaries. One-ninth scale model tests of the propeller test assessment flight test aircraft with the turboprop installed have provided flutter and high-speed drag characteristics. In 1986 the aircraft model will be used to determine low-speed stability and control characteristics, and a ground test will be performed on the LAP mated with the flight gearbox and turboprop power section.

Ground tests of the General Electric unducted fan engine, a gearless counterrotation propfan concept, were initiated in September 1985 and were completed in July 1986.

In the general aviation/commuter engine technology program, aimed at raising the performance level of small turbine engines to match that of large engines more proportionately, work is focused on providing fundamental measurements to lead to a detailed understanding of how improvements can be made.

In fiscal year 1987 advanced turboprop systems research will emphasize the flight test of the LAP in a propeller test assembly for concept verification and broadening of the data base for cabin acoustics and turboprop/airframe installation aerodynamics. The LAP, nacelle, and turboprop power section will be installed on a modified Gulfstream II aircraft for flight testing in fiscal year 1987. The flight tests will evaluate large-scale structures, aeroelastics, propeller source noise, and untreated cabin environment at a variety of flight conditions up to a Mach number of 0.85 and an altitude

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of 35,000 feet. More fundamentally, cabin acoustics research is being performed and will include development of analytical techniques to predict cabin environment for various inputs of propeller source noise and cabin treatments that have the potential to achieve attenuation levels required for high-speed propellers.

Numerical aerodynamic simulation

The numerical aerodynamic simulation (NAS) program objective is to augment the Nation's capabilities in computational fluid dynamics and other areas of computational physics by developing a preeminent capability for numerical simulation of aerodynamic flows. The heart of this system is the high-speed processors, which will be upgraded when new supercomputers, at least four to six times more powerful than existing machines, become available. These machines will provide the large-capacity and high-speed computational capability required in advanced fluid dynamic research and applications.

NASA began the study and planning phase of the NAS program in the research and technology base in fiscal year 1983 and began system development in fiscal year 1984. The system design review was held in 1984 and formalized the design of the NAS system. The system software development contractor began development of the network language and protocols during fiscal year 1984.

NASA began major hardware procurements for the NAS in fiscal year 1984, leading toward assembly of the initial operating configuration during fiscal year 1985. Full-scale development of the NAS network hardware began with the delivery of the integrated support processor complex (front-end computers and supporting equipment) in mid-fiscal year 1985. The first high-speed processor, a Cray 2 supercomputer, was delivered late in fiscal year 1985 and integrated into the NAS network.

The first part of the fiscal year 1986 is an intense test and integration period leading to operational status of the NAS initial operating configuration (IOC) during the third quarter of fiscal year 1986. During fiscal year 1986, NASA will complete construction for the NAS facility.

Fiscal year 1987 will be the key year in the development of the NAS system. The NAS building will be occupied and the second high-speed processor (HSP-2), which will be four to six times more powerful than HSP-1, will be installed. Secure (classified) processing will be initiated with the move into the new building. During fiscal year 1987 the IOC, built around HSP-1, will be used to obtain the first solution for subsonic and transonic viscous flow about complete aircraft configurations. It will also be used to provide, among other things, pathfinding viscous flow solutions to supersonic/hypersonic airframe/propulsion integration for advanced configurations being studied in the national aerospace plan program. The acquisition and installation of the HSP-2, which constitutes the NAS extended operating configuration (EOC), will complete the initial planned architecture of the NAS system. It will serve as the foundation for the upgrading of the major subsystems in the building toward the EOC. During this period, system software development will continue, and all new components will undergo extensive test integration.

The Committee's general reduction of \$5 million from the administration's fiscal year 1987 request in no way indicates any lessening of support for NASA's aeronautical research and technology programs. Consistent with its support in previous years, the Committee recognizes the significance of these programs to our Nation's position in the global arena of aeronautical technology and sales. The \$5 million reduction is to be allocated to NASA's discretion.

The Committee authorizes the administration's full request of \$26 million for the Advanced Turboprop Propulsions Systems Program. For the past two years, the Committee has supported a full-scale flight test of the Advanced Turboprop program technologies by 1987. The Committee recognizes that NASA and the prime contractor are prepared to conduct this flight test by early 1987 and, therefore, expects the flight test to be conducted during this time-frame to ensure a timely delivery of the test results to industry.

The Committee's general reduction of \$5 million is not to be applied to any aeronautical program that the Committee has specifically authorized in this fiscal year 1987 authorization.

TRANSATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY—\$40,000,000

The Committee authorizes \$40 million for Transatmospheric Research and Technology, which is NASA's contribution to the National Aerospace Plane Program. This authorization is \$5 million below the administration's budget request of \$45 million.

NASA, in conjunction with DOD, is developing the technology base for a potential national aerospace plane. The objective of the NASA transatmospheric research and technology program is to accelerate the development of the critical enabling technologies for a potentially revolutionary new class of hypersonic/transatmospheric vehicle. Such a vehicle could be capable of horizontally taking off from and landing on conventional runways, using airbreathing propulsion up to, or near, orbital speed, and providing rapid and low-cost access to space. This augmentation of previous NASA in-house research and technology base efforts would accelerate the development and validation of key technologies through fabrication of components and subsystems and by testing in ground-based facilities and small-scale flight experiments. The critical technologies include efficient airbreathing propulsion, with emphasis on scramjet techniques which provide net thrust from takeoff to near orbital speeds; reusable thermal structures that can withstand repeated combinations of extreme peak heating and long-duration heat loads; and complete integration of the propulsion system with the airframe for minimum weight with good performance throughout a broad range of acceleration, cruise, and maneuvering. They are a necessary precursor to future decisions on a demonstrator research aircraft program. These validated technologies could provide the data required to design and integrate complex propulsion and structural systems into a vehicle configuration capable of transatmospheric flight.

This program is an outgrowth of NASA's ongoing aeronautics and space research and technology programs. It is a multicenter

program (Ames, Langley, and Lewis) generating the technologies required to provide the options afforded by airbreathing transatmospheric vehicles. The opportunities for exploiting this regime to advance national interests are broadly recognized—including launch vehicles, hypersonic transports, and military applications.

NASA's supporting activities in the research and technology base include research in airbreathing hydrogen-fueled scramjet propulsion technology, advanced high-temperature materials and thermal structural concepts, and computational fluid dynamics—the three critical technologies for transatmospheric vehicle applications. The fiscal year 1987 program will focus on development of analysis and prediction techniques and validation of the performance for airbreathing propulsion concepts, actively cooled high-temperature structures, cryogenic insulated tankage, configuration aerodynamics, and propulsion system/aircraft integration characteristics.

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In 1985, the administration's Aeronautical Policy Review Committee announced three specific national aeronautical research and development goals, one of which was to develop the technologies which would enable the development of hypersonic and transatmospheric vehicles. In accordance with this goal, the fiscal year 1987 budget request for NASA and DOD provides for a new start of the National Aerospace Plane (NASP) Program. The budget request for NASA's contribution to this program, Transatmospheric Research and Technology, is \$45 million, and the Committee authorizes \$40 million.

The Committee believes that the NASP represents an important opportunity for revolutionary advances in U.S. aeronautical and space capabilities. Regrettably, this program, if successful, will not be operational soon enough to assist in the space recovery plan during the 1990's. Nevertheless, if the NASP is successful, it should create a dramatically new dimension in our national aerospace capabilities.

Based on testimony during the fiscal year 1987 NASA authorization hearings, the Committee understands that national security missions may be the earliest applications for the product of the NASP program. Nevertheless, the Committee believes that the program's potential for reducing the cost of delivering payloads to orbit and for rapid servicing of the space station and other civilian space-based facilities make the NASP an equally attractive national asset to our civilian space program. While the application of the NASP program for commercial air transport may be a more distant use, it, nevertheless, is another potential application which the Committee believes must be considered in the development of this new technology.

The Committee recognizes that the major technological barriers to the successful completion of the NASP program—airbreathing propulsion, structures and materials, and aerodynamic computational methods—are the most demanding technological issues confronting our national aeronautical capabilities. Yet, as challenging as they are, their resolution is consistent with the traditional pioneering challenges which NASA has undertaken in the past and

should continue to undertake. NASA's role in the NASP program is appropriate and necessary.

Furthermore, the Committee notes that other nations—the Soviet Union, Japan, and the ESA—are also in various stages of examining and testing similar technologies. If the United States expects to maintain its leadership in aerospace development, the NASP program should be aggressively pursued.

For these reasons, the Committee endorses the NASP program and NASA's role in this program. The Committee's authorization of \$40 million reflects a general reduction of \$5 million from the budget request, which NASA may apply within Transatmospheric Research and Technology at its discretion.

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY—\$200,200,000

The Committee authorizes \$200.2 million for Space Research and Technology, \$20 million above the administration's request of \$180.2 million.

The overall goal of the space research and technology program is to advance the technology base in support of NASA's role as an effective, productive, and long-term contributor to the continued preeminence of the United States in space. The specific objectives of this program are to: (1) support a broad-based advanced technology program designed to provide new concepts, materials, components, devices, software and subsystems for use in U.S. civil and military space activities; (2) assure preeminent national capability through extensive participation in the program by the NASA centers, other government agencies, universities, and industrial research and technology organizations; and (3) support a strong institutional base to maintain NASA centers in positions of recognized excellence in critical space technologies.

The fiscal year 1987 program supports these objectives by placing emphasis on disciplinary technologies which provide the data and understanding to create new opportunities for future national civil, military, and commercial space missions. It also emphasizes systems technology programs to obtain fundamental data from in-space experimentation and to transfer advanced technology into space programs through proof of concept to support technology readiness for anticipated applications.

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The Committee has authorized an additional \$20 million for Space Research and Technology for a total authorization of \$200.2 million. This additional authorization is earmarked for advanced technology development toward next-generation launch systems that would provide low-cost, reliable access to low-earth and geosynchronous orbits.

The *Challenger* accident is forcing our Nation to reexamine our present and future space launch capabilities. Reliance on a single launch system is no longer an acceptable space policy. It the United States expects to develop future space launch systems that are more cost-effective and diversified than those presently in place, a more serious commitment to the fundamental research and technology that will support these systems must be made.

The Committee recognizes that there are many options to consider for our Nation's next-generation launch systems. Furthermore, there are a vast number of technologies, as identified by the NASA/DOD Space Transportation Architecture Study, which will require resolution during the next several years if we intend to stay on the forefront in space launch systems. NASA's Space Research and Technology (R&T) programs are the appropriate focal point for the resolution of the technologies that are critical to our future space launch capabilities. This is confirmed by the National Commission on Space, which recommended tripling NASA's Space R&T budget over the next few years. The Commission recommended this growth in the Space R&T budget to accelerate the necessary work in many critical fields, including space propulsion, aerobraking, and automation and robotics for autonomous pre-launch and launch systems.

Although an additional authorization of \$20 million does not represent a rate of growth that will accommodate all of the work that the Commission has recommended, the Committee believes that the additional authorization should enable NASA to pursue more aggressively those technologies which will be the key to our Nation's future space launch capabilities.

TRACKING AND DATA ADVANCED SYSTEMS—\$17,100,000

The Committee authorizes \$17.1 million for Tracking and Data Advanced Systems, a funding level which is identical to the administration's request.

The overall objective of the Advanced Systems Program is to study and develop tracking and data systems and techniques required to: (1) obtain new and improved tracking and data capabilities which will meet the needs of new missions; and (2) improve the cost effectiveness and reliability needed for overall support of the total mix of spaceflight missions.

As a small but vital element of the Space Tracking and Data Systems Program, this activity continues to focus on assessing and making use of the dramatic changes taking place in telecommunications, electronic microcircuitry and computer technology. Such effort is critical for proper planning and for the application of cost effective and reliable new technology to future support capabilities. Ongoing work includes investigations of upcoming missions and studies of ground systems and telecommunications links to determine design approaches and to assess overall tradeoffs for the lowest life-cycle costs to support future space missions.

Activities planned for fiscal year 1987 include efforts aimed at obtaining location accuracies to the one-meter level for Earth orbiting spacecraft, which would make possible a new class of high-precision Earth observatory missions on the Shuttle, space station, and free-flying spacecraft. The techniques to be studied include a specialized use of DOD's Global Positioning System and Very Long Baseline Interferometry.

SPACE FLIGHT, CONTROL, AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS— \$3,096,000,000

SHUTTLE PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY—\$884,400,000

The Committee authorizes \$884.4 million for fiscal year 1987, \$139 million more than the administration's request.

With the January 28, 1986 accident of the Space Shuttle *Challenger*, the number of space shuttles available for flight was reduced from four to three—*Columbia* (OV-102), *Atlantis* (OV-104), and *Discovery* (OV-103). Before this accident, the Space Transportation System had conducted 24 successful space shuttle missions. All shuttle flights have been postponed until the shuttle's Solid Rocket Motor (SRM) has been satisfactorily redesigned and requalified and until other shuttle-related technical and safety concerns raised since the *Challenger* accident have been adequately resolved. The downtime for the shuttle fleet is scheduled for at least 2 years from the date of the accident, which would put the next shuttle flight in early 1988.

Shuttle Production and Operational Capability Development provides for the national fleet of space shuttle orbiters, including main engines, and provides for the launch site facilities, initial spares, production tooling, and related supporting activities to meet the needs of NASA, DOD, and other domestic and international users of space. More specifically, the line item contains the orbiter production for flight hardware improvements and mission kits; the procurement of spares inventory for the operational orbiter fleet, including major structural orbiter components; the residual development tasks for the orbiter, main engine (SSME), external tank (ET) and solid rocket booster (SRB); Johnson Space Center (JSC) mission operations capability development; the equipment provisioning of the facilities of launch and landing at the Kennedy Space Center (KSC); the development of the filament wound case (FWC) solid rocket booster; the initial lay-in of spares and ground support equipment; and the rate tooling for the ET and SRB.

Orbiter

The Presidential Commission that investigated the *Challenger* accident concluded that the cause of the accident was a failure of the right Solid Rocket Motor (SRM) aft field joint, which allowed combusting hot gases to burn through the Solid Rocket Booster (SRB) case membrane. The gases that escaped the SRB then weakened or penetrated the external tank and caused the vehicle structural breakup and loss of the *Challenger* and crew.

The Commission also concluded that the design of the joint was flawed and that the following factors, either alone or in some combination, contributed to the joint failure:

1. Extremely cold ambient temperatures and possible ice in the joint;
2. Joint putty performance;
3. Out-of-round conditions between the two segments joined at the right SRM aft field joint;
4. The dynamic or rotational characteristics of the case segments during launch.

In response to the findings of the investigation, NASA established a SRM Redesign Team to select and flight-quality a new SRM design which takes advantage of existing hardware; a panel of the National Research Council is overseeing this effort. NASA intends to conduct four hot-fire qualification tests of the new SRM design before it is approved for flight. In addition, NASA has initiated four contracts to design a new SRM that does not take advantage of existing hardware. These designs will be available for further evaluation if the SRM designs that use existing hardware do not prove satisfactory.

At KSC, the second line of vehicle processing stations is being phased in to support the parallel processing of orbiters for launch. The third Mobile Launch Platform (MLP) is planned to be ready for operations by a September 1986 operational readiness date.

Launch and mission support

Launch and Mission Support provides for the second set of processing stations at KSC to support parallel orbiter processing; the additional astronaut training, mission preparation, and mission operation capabilities; and analyses of program-level improvements for the operations and management of the STS.

The first line of facilities at KSC activated during design, development, test and evaluation (DDT&E) supports the launch processing and checkout of an orbiter vehicle from landing through launch. A second line of processing stations is being phased in to support parallel launch processing of more than one orbiter through the various work areas. The second high bay of the Orbital Processing Facility (OPF) and the second mobile launch platform were activated in late fiscal year 1982 to support parallel processing of two orbiters. The second set of high bays in the Vehicle Assembly Building, the software production facility, and the second control room were activated in fiscal year 1983 to enable parallel processing through mating of the orbiter and the external tank. A solid rocket booster processing and storage facility was activated in fiscal year 1984 to facilitate SRB handling, including off-loading of segments from rail cars, segment rotation, storage for two flight sets (16 segments) and the assembly of SRB aft segments. As a result of the second launch pad's recent activation, parallel processing is possible from the start of OPF flow through launch. A third MLP will be activated in September 1986.

Propulsion systems

The main engines continued their record of excellent flight performance during the eight 1985 flights of the Shuttle. Engine performance was nominal during all flights except for a premature engine shutdown on STS-51F resulting from instrumentation failure. The total SSME ground test experience now exceeds 1,264 tests, totaling approximately 258,000 seconds of test time. This experience includes 240 tests, exceeding 51,000 seconds of operations, at the full power level (FPL).

Development and life certification of the SSME is continuing in support of the flight and ground test program. Design modifications on the high pressure pumps and the hot gas manifold are a continuation of work begun in fiscal year 1983. The purpose of these

modifications is to reduce the SSME operating costs, increase the SSME operating margins, and determine the hardware life and replacement requirement through a certification extension test program.

The operating cost reduction activities are concentrated on the high pressure oxygen and hydrogen pumps. In August 1986, NASA announced the selection of United Technologies as the contractor responsible for the design, development, test, flight certification, and production verification of alternate high pressure and oxidizer turbopumps. These turbopumps are intended to be interchangeable with the current SSME turbopumps, to provide extended life capability, and to enhance safety margins.

The space shuttle main engines were exonerated from contributing to the *Challenger* accident.

The SRB program includes the development of a filament wound motor case. If the FWC effort is successful, it will replace the heavier steel motor case segments for high performance launches. This FWC program will be reconsidered in light of the redesign of the SRW and in light of the delay in the activation and use of the Vandenberg Air Force Base shuttle launch facilities until approximately 1992.

The SRM FWC second development motor (DM-7) was successfully tested in April 1985 in a static test firing. The qualification motor has been processed and is being prepared for static test. The structural test article (STA-2A) successfully passed all but the final load test cycles. The test article failed at 118.5 percent of the engine ignition limit loads. Any decision to replace the test articles will depend on the final redesign of the SRM and upon consideration of the future use of shuttle facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Performance of the External Tank (ET) on all shuttle flights has been excellent. The ET was also exonerated as a contributing factor to the *Challenger* accident. Emphasis continues on reducing cost and increasing production as the flight rate increases. NASA is implementing improvements in tank manufacturing and processing which will reduce costs.

Changes and systems upgrading

Changes and systems upgrading provides funding for potential changes and system modifications as well as unanticipated new requirements not covered in the budget estimates for the above activities and other program elements.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

Restoring the Space Transportation System to flight readiness is a task whose budgetary requirements are not completely defined at this time. The reason for this uncertainty is that some issues related to crew escape and egress, launch abort capabilities, test configuration of the redesigned solid rocket booster, and second sourcing of the SRB, to name a few, have not been resolved.

The Committee notes, however, that NASA is prepared to address in fiscal year 1987 a number of the items related to anomaly resolution and correction that were identified in the Fiscal Year

1986 Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act. Foremost among these is the redesign of the SRB and the correction of components and systems on the critical items list that require attention. The Committee authorizes NASA to address in fiscal year 1987 \$365 million worth of items identified in the Fiscal Year 1986 Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Also, the Committee has authorized an additional \$200 million in Space Shuttle Production and Operational Capability for implementation of recommendations of the Rogers Commission. The Committee recognizes that an authorization of \$200 million for implementation in fiscal year 1987 of these recommendations may be a conservative estimate. Yet, the Committee does not want this authorization to prejudice any NASA decisions related to the implementation of these recommendations. If additional resources are needed to implement the necessary changes in fiscal year 1987, the Committee expects NASA to consider the availability of funds from other sources.

To perform its oversight responsibilities more effectively, the Committee requests NASA to prepare by, February 1, 1987, a report which details all actions and their associated costs under consideration to implement the Rogers Commission recommendations and to correct and/or resolve the anomalies identified in the Fiscal Year 1986 Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act. Furthermore, this report should identify which of these actions NASA does not intend to implement and the reasons why.

The Committee notes that NASA intends to apply in fiscal year 1987 approximately \$426 million in funds made available from the Fiscal Year 1986 Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act. The application of this \$426 million to the additional requirements of \$565 million, as discussed above, results in a shortfall of resources of \$139 million. To compensate for this shortfall, the Committee authorizes \$884.4 million for Space Shuttle Production and Operational Capability, which is \$139 million above the administration's budget request.

The Committee notes with approval the establishment of the Office of Safety, Reliability, and Quality Assurance, which the Rogers Commission recommended, and expects that this Office will elevate within NASA and its contractors the issues of safety, reliability, and quality assurance. The Committee also is supportive of the new Associate Administrator's efforts to enhance the capability and size of the safety, reliability, and quality assurance staffs of headquarters and the NASA centers. Furthermore, the Committee notes with approval NASA's request of the National Research Council for separate audit panels to oversee the redesign of the solid rocket booster and the review of all criticality 1, 1R, 2, and 2R items and hazard analyses. The Committee expects to be kept informed on a regular basis on the progress and results of these two activities.

SPACE TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS—\$1,350,700,000

The Committee authorizes \$1,350.7 million for fiscal year 1987, \$174 million below the administration request.

Space Transportation Operations provides the standard operational support services for the primary U.S. space launch system: the space shuttle. Within shuttle operations, flight hardware is produced, refurbished and repaired; and manpower, propellants, and other materials are furnished to conduct and support both flight and ground operations. The space shuttle operations program provides for the launch of NASA missions and, on a reimbursable basis, DOD, other U.S. Government, commercial, and international missions. The launch policy of foreign and commercial payloads is under reconsideration by the administration. The current target date for the resumption of shuttle flights is early 1988.

The space shuttle provides launch services to non-NASA users on a reimbursable basis, as determined by the greater of each payload's length or weight. Launches occurring during the period fiscal year 1986 through fiscal year 1988 have been priced at \$71.0 million (1982 dollars) for commercial launches and \$55.5 million (1982 dollars) for DOD launches. The shuttle pricing policy for non-NASA commercial customers for fiscal year 1989 is a minimum bid of \$74 million (1982 dollars), while the DOD price for shuttle flights is \$60 million (1982 dollars) for flights during the period fiscal year 1989 through fiscal year 1991. These most recent shuttle pricing policies for commercial and DOD shuttle customers may be reconsidered in light of changing Shuttle launch policies.

The shuttle operations budget request funds three principal areas: flight operations, flight hardware, and launch and landing operations. Flight operations consists of mission support, integration, and operational support. The flight hardware program provides for the procurement of the external tanks, solid rocket motors, booster hardware, and propellants; spare components for the SSME's; orbiter spares; ET disconnect and SRB rate gyros sustaining engineering and logistics support for external tank/solid rocket booster/main engine flight hardware elements; and maintenance and operation of flight crew equipment. Launch and landing operations provides for the launch and landing operations of the Space Shuttle and its cargo.

Following the *Challenger* accident, significant reductions have been made in activities in Space Transportation Operations. The actions taken involve lay-offs as well as cuts in procurement of materials and other deferrals. For example, in the ET area about 1,300 people have been laid-off. In the Solid Rocket Booster area, staffing levels have been reduced by about 950 equivalent people by a combination of lay-offs and a 4-day work week. Launch Operations Contractors have been reduced by about 1,450 people and Flight Operations Contractors by about 300 people.

The current status and planning for the major operations and flight hardware projects are:

Flight operations

The flight operations activity is predominantly maintenance and operations of flight support and crew training facilities, sustaining engineering for the integrated shuttle systems including the orbiter and flight software, and crew training and mission support activities. The demand for sustaining engineering activities has increased as the result of the accident while there have been reduc-

tions in flight-related output of crew training and mission support facilities. These reductions in the flight specific activities have been partially offset by devoting resources to required systems upgrades consistent with the recommendations of the Rogers Commission. For example, the Shuttle Mission Simulators have been reduced from the 7-day 3-shift operations and 140 hours of training per week to 80 hours of training necessary for the retention of astronaut proficiency. This savings in operating time has been largely offset with efforts to improve the fidelity of the simulators and to work off a large backlog of changes that existed prior to the accident. These modifications will continue as changes are made to the flight hardware and launch process during the flight hiatus to insure the simulators accurately mirror the flight environment.

External tank

The external tank project had planned to deliver 15 flight sets of hardware during fiscal year 1987. Currently, about 1,300 personnel have been laid off. Several support contracts and previously subcontracted assemblies have been taken over by the prime contractor to use existing skilled manpower. The production schedule has been dropped to eight in fiscal year 1987 and an evaluation is being made of further reducing the deliveries.

Solid rocket booster

The solid rocket booster projects had planned to deliver 17 flight sets of hardware during fiscal year 1987. As a result of the joint redesign activity, the solid rocket motor deliveries will be reduced to one or two per year and the booster hardware deliveries will be limited to three during fiscal year 1987. The combined December 1985 manpower levels for United Space Boosters, Inc. and Morton Thiokol have been reduced by one-third.

Launch and landing operations

Prior to the STS 51-L accident, launch operations had been conducted on a full three-shift schedule with substantial overtime. The shuttle contractors are now operating on two-shift while the cargo contractors have been reduced to one shift. The cargo contractors will be maintained at approximately the current levels until a previously planned consolidation and recompetition are completed early in 1987. The initial termination of 450 personnel in operations and the attendant support areas has been increased by 1,000 as a result of the extended flight delay. These contractors are currently working on 377 open changes for the three Orbiters which include modifications, inspections, instrumentation, payload wiring accommodations, and Centaur deconfigurations. Additional modifications and support operations are anticipated as a result of the design reviews and process evaluations now being conducted on all elements of the Shuttle configuration. Other activities include maintenance of the extensive shuttle facilities and completion of many open changes for the facility processing equipment. To preserve critical skills, some work that previously would have been subcontracted will now be performed by the prime contractors.

Expendable launch vehicles

On May 3, Delta rocket 178 exploded when its main engine and vernier engines shut down prematurely. Shutdown of the engines was caused by an electrical short, which caused the engine propellant valves to close, cutting off fuel and oxidizer to the main engine and vernier engines. The lack of control from the engines led to the breakup of the vehicle in the atmosphere and the loss of a GOES weather satellite.

The electrical problem has been identified and corrected, and the September 5, 1986, Delta launch was a complete success. Also, NASA has made available to the Indonesian Government Delta rocket 181 for the launch of the Indonesian satellite Palapa B-3, in early 1987.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The Committee's authorization for Space Transportation Operations, \$1,350.7 million, a funding level that is \$174 million below the administration's budget request, is based on savings in shuttle operational costs in fiscal year 1987 and the loss or return of shuttle services payments from commercial customers.

NASA projects that its budget requirements for shuttle operational costs in fiscal year 1987 will be \$526 million less than anticipated in the budget request. This reduction in budget requirements is partially offset by the loss or return of \$352 in reimbursables from shuttle commercial customers. This results in a net reduction of \$174 million in fiscal year 1987 budget requirements and a corresponding reduction from the requirements and a corresponding reduction from the administration's request for the Committee's authorization.

The Committee notes the actions that were taken by the Senate and House Armed Services Committees to reduce by up to \$556.3 million DOD's shuttle services payments to NASA for fiscal year 1987. The Senate, however, approved the Danforth amendment to the fiscal year 1987 National Defense Authorization Act to restore \$556.3 million to the fiscal year 1987 DOD authorization bill for these Shuttle service payments. The loss of these reimbursements would have a severe adverse effect on the civilian space program. The Committee, therefore, assumes that NASA will have available in fiscal year 1987 the DOD shuttle services as previously anticipated. However, the Committee will closely monitor the activities of the appropriate Appropriations subcommittees to make sure these monies are made available in fiscal year 1987.

SPACE AND GROUND NETWORK, COMMUNICATIONS, AND DATA SYSTEMS—\$860,900,000

The Committee authorizes \$860.9 million for Space and Ground Network, Communications, and Data Systems, a funding level that is \$62 million above the administration's request.

The purpose of this program is to provide vital tracking, command, telemetry, and data acquisition, communications, and data processing support to meet the requirements of all NASA flight projects. In addition to NASA flight projects, support is provided on

a reimbursable basis for projects of DOD, other Government agencies, commercial firms, and other countries and international organizations engaged in space research.

Support is provided for sounding rockets and balloons, research aircraft, Earth orbital, and planetary and solar system exploration missions. Included in Earth orbital support are the space shuttle and spacelab flights missions. The various types of support provided include: (a) tracking to determine the position and trajectory of vehicles in space; (b) acquisition of scientific and space applications data from onboard experiments and sensors; (c) acquisition of engineering data on the performance of spacecraft and launch vehicle systems; (d) transmission of commands from ground stations to spacecraft; (e) communication with astronauts; (f) transfer of information among the various ground facilities and control centers; (g) processing of data acquired from the launch vehicles and spacecraft; and (h) reception of television transmission from space vehicles. Such support is essential for achieving the scientific objectives of all flight missions, for executing the decisions which must be made to assure the success of these flight missions, and, in the case of shuttle missions, to insure safety of the crew.

Tracking and acquisition of data for the spaceflight projects is accomplished through the use of a worldwide network of NASA ground stations, and by the first of a system of three tracking and data relay satellites in geosynchronous orbit working with a single highly specialized ground station. Ground facilities are interconnected by terrestrial and communications satellite circuits which are leased from communications carriers, both domestic and foreign. This interconnection provides the communications capability needed between spacecraft and the control centers from which the flights are directed.

To meet the support requirements levied by the wide variety and large number of flight projects, NASA has established three basic support capabilities to meet the needs of all classes of NASA flight missions. These are the Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network (STDN), which supports Earth orbital missions; the Deep Space Network (DSN), which supports planetary and interplanetary flight missions; and the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS), which will provide all low Earth-orbital mission support when it becomes fully operational. The STDN will continue to provide Earth orbital support until three TDRSS spacecraft are launched, properly positioned, and have completed pre-operational testing to ensure reliable mission operations support.

When the TDRSS is fully operational, six selected STDN ground stations will be phased out. Two STDN stations (Merritt Island and Bermuda) will be retained to provide prelaunch, launch, and shuttle landing support.

The space network consists of the TDRSS and a number of NASA ground elements to provide the necessary tracking, telemetry, command, and communication services to low Earth-orbital spacecraft. The TDRSS itself will consist of a three-satellite system in geosynchronous orbit and a single ground terminal located at White Sands, NM. The satellites communicate with the user spacecraft in space and relay information to and from the ground terminal. From the ground terminal, satellite and ground communica-

tion links interconnect the NASA elements of the network and any remotely located user facilities.

The fiscal year 1986 request includes funding for repayment of the loans extended by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) for TDRSS development; payments to the TDRSS contractor for continuing TDRSS production, TDRSS services, and for maintenance and operation of the White Sands Complex; manpower and services necessary to operate and maintain the other NASA elements of the network; and systems engineering, engineering analyses and other support services to the network elements such as mission planning, logistics, and documentation.

The TDRS-1 was launched in April 1983, but due to an upper stage failure, TDRS-1 was delivered to an incorrect orbit. In late June 1983, the mission was recovered through a complex sequence of maneuvers and the spacecraft was placed into its nominal orbit. Since that time, the spacecraft has supported subsequent Shuttle missions, including Spacelabs and free-flyer missions, such as the Solar Maximum Mission, Earth Radiation Budget Experiment, Landsat, and Solar Mesospheric Explorer. Problems with the spacecraft timing circuitry led to cancellation of the second TDRS launch which was scheduled for early 1985. Modifications have been made to all remaining spacecraft to correct the problem. The second TDRS, however, was destroyed in the January 28, 1986 *Challenger* accident.

It is expected that TDRS-3 will be deployed on the first shuttle mission after shuttle flights resume. TDRS-4 delivery is anticipated in the fall of 1986, and TDRS-5 is expected to be available in late 1987.

NASA plans to procure a TDRS to replace the one lost in the *Challenger* accident, along with parts for a second spacecraft through a sole-source contract with the incumbent prime contractor. Delivery of the replacement spacecraft is scheduled for September 1991.

NASA will begin a TDRS follow-on study in late 1986, leading to a decision to procure competitively advanced, follow-on spacecraft, with deliveries planned to begin in 1996.

As of January 1, 1986, the ground network included the Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network (STDN), consisting of nine geographically dispersed ground stations which support Earth orbital missions; the Deep Space Network (DSN), consisting of three stations approximately 120 degrees apart in longitude for continuous mission viewing, which support planetary and solar system flight missions and some Earth orbital missions; and instrumentation facilities, both fixed and mobile, which support the Aeronautics, Balloon, and Sounding Rocket (AB&SR) programs.

Funds requested for the Communications and Data Systems program provide for the implementation and operation of facilities and systems which are required for data transmission, mission control, and data processing support.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The purpose of the Committee's additional authorization of \$62 million above the administration's request is to compensate for the

effects of the *Challenger* accident on NASA's tracking capabilities. With the loss of TDRS-2 in the *Challenger* accident, the TDRS systems will not be operational as soon as previously anticipated. Consequently, NASA will have to maintain its ground tracking stations (which would have been closed after deployment of the third TDRS) through fiscal year 1987 and, likely, beyond, at a cost of \$3 million to \$4 million per month.

This additional authorization is also designed to initiate the procurements of a TDRS satellite to replace the satellite destroyed in the accident. Because the replacement satellite for TDRS-2 is needed in 1992 to avoid a gap in tracking capabilities, NASA must initiate the procurement in fiscal year 1987.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES—\$161,300,000

The Committee authorizes \$161.3 million for Construction of Facilities, \$20.0 million below the administration's request. This authorization is for the purposes described below, and the \$20 million reduction is to be applied to these projects, at the discretion of NASA:

(1) Construction of addition to Orbiter Processing Facility Annex, John F. Kennedy Space Center, \$3,400,000; (2) Construction of addition to the Systems Integration and Mockup Laboratory, Johnson Space Center, \$5,000,000; (3) Construction of Central Computing Facility Johnson Space Center, \$9,000,000; (4) Modifications to Test Stand 300 for Space Station Hydrogen/Oxygen Propulsion Systems Development, George Marshall Space Flight Center, \$2,100,000; (5) Construction of Spacecraft Systems Development and Integration Facility, Goddard Space Flight Center, \$8,000,000; (6) Construction of Engineering Support Building, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, \$9,800,000; (7) Modification of Uninterruptible Power System in Space Flight Operations Facility, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, \$2,600,000; (8) Construction of Human Performance Research Laboratory, Ames Research Center, \$9,400,000; (9) Construction of Integrated Test Facility, Dryden Flight Research Facility, \$17,500,000; (10) Modifications to 8-foot High Temperature Tunnel, Langley Research Center, \$9,700,000; (11) Construction of addition for Non-Destructive Evaluation Research Laboratory, Langley Research Center, \$2,000,000; (12) Construction of Power Systems Facility, Lewis Research Center, \$5,800,000; (13) Construction of the Second Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System Ground Terminal Facility, New Mexico, \$22,000,000; (14) Repair of facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$750,000 per project, \$24,000,000; (15) Rehabilitation and modification of facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$750,000 per project, \$30,000,000; (16) Minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$500,000 per project, \$7,000,000; and (17) Facility planning and design not otherwise provided for, \$14,000,000.

The Construction of Facilities (COF) appropriation provides for contractual services for repair, rehabilitation, and modification of existing facilities; the construction of new facilities; the acquisition of related facility equipment; the design of facilities projects; and advance planning related to future facilities needs.

The funds requested for 1987 provides for the continuation of prior years' endeavors in meeting the facilities requirements for space flight, modification of aeronautical research and development facilities; repair, rehabilitation, and modification of other facilities to maintain, upgrade, and improve the usefulness of the NASA physical plant; minor construction of new facilities; and facility planning and design. The projects and amounts in the budget estimate reflect Space Flight timing requirements.

The fiscal year 1987 program continues to preserve and enhance the capabilities and usefulness of existing facilities and to ensure safe and efficient use of the NASA physical plant. This request continues the necessary rehabilitation and modification program as in prior years and continues a repair program. The purpose of the repair program is to restore facilities to a condition substantially equivalent to their originally designed capability. The minor construction program provides a means to build smaller facilities to accommodate changes in technical and institutional requirements.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The Committee's reduction in funding of \$20 million below the administration's budget is made without prejudice. However, the Committee recognizes the need for the Spacecraft System Development and Integration Facility (SSDIF) for Goddard Space Flight Center and the space program, especially for ground support for on-orbit servicing of the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). The Committee recommends that NASA keep the SSDIF facility on schedule and that every effort be made to have the HST infrastructure in place.

RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—\$1,425,000,000

The Committee authorizes \$1,425 million for Research and Program Management, \$16 million below the administration's request of \$1,441 million.

The Research and Program Management appropriation funds the performance and management of research, technology and test activities at NASA installations, and the planning, management and support of contractor research and development tasks necessary to meet the Nation's objectives in aeronautical and space research. Objectives of the efforts funded by the Research and Program Management appropriation are to (1) provide the civil service staff with the technical and management capability needed to conduct the full range of programs for which NASA is responsible, (2) maintain facilities and manage their use in support of research and development programs, and (3) provide technical and administrative support for the research and development programs.

The 21,800 permanent and temporary civil service personnel at eight major installations and Headquarters are funded by the Research and Program Management appropriation. This civil service workforce is NASA's most important resource and is vital to future space and aeronautics research. About 70 percent of the Research and Program Management appropriation provides for salaries and related costs of this civil service workforce. Two percent is for travel, which is vital to managing NASA's in-house and contracted

programs. The remaining amount of the Research and Program Management appropriation provides for the research, test, and operational facility support, and for related goods and services necessary to operate the NASA installations and to accomplish NASA's approved missions.

COMMITTEE COMMENT

The Committee's \$16 million reduction in Research and Program Management is based on the anticipated reduction in overtime pay at Kennedy Space Center during fiscal year 1987. With a significantly reduced flight schedule at KSC during fiscal year 1987, the Committee believes that this reduction can be accommodated without otherwise affecting civil service pay.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE COMMENTS

LAUNCH POLICY

The January 28, 1986 accident of the space shuttle *Challenger* revealed the fragile nature of the U.S. space launch capability, notwithstanding the previous 24 successful Shuttle launches. In the aftermath of the *Challenger* accident, the vulnerabilities associated with the policy of complete reliance on a single launch system have become eminently clear. With a shuttle downtime of at least 2 years, and a requirement of at least 2 years to resurrect any previously existing expendable launch system (ELV) production lines, the U.S. space program is faced with a period of relative inactivity unlike any other since the inception of our space program 28 years ago.

The most immediate priority in reestablishing U.S. preeminence in space is to regain access to space via a robust and dependable launch capability. The United States cannot again afford to find itself incapable of gaining access to space for the length of time we are now experiencing. Accordingly, the Committee strongly supports the concept of a mixed fleet of space shuttles and ELV's and believes that the United States has no other options to consider. Alternate launch systems are critical to our national security and provide the launch flexibility which is essential for the conduct of an aggressive and balanced program of space exploration and development. The Committee recognizes, however, the definitional problems associated with the term, "mixed fleet", especially in terms of the nature of the ELV capability—whether it is commercial, national, or some combination of the two. Nevertheless, the Committee believes the U.S. space program must address this issue with the utmost urgency.

In addressing this issue, the Committee believes that we must consider the needs and requirements of all potential users—space science and applications, military, and commercial. The Committee notes, in particular, the unique advantages that ELVs provide for certain space science and applications missions, compared to manned launch systems. In certain cases, ELVs offer a more efficient and effective launch capability, and our national space science and applications programs, as well as the commercial and national security sectors, should be able to take advantage of and

benefit from the launch capability that best suits their individual needs. To that end, the Committee requests NASA to provide to the Committee no later than January 31, 1987, a plan which describes how NASA intends to utilize ELV launches for future civil launch requirements. This plan should discuss, but not be limited to, the availability of a commercial ELV capability, a NASA ELV capability, and a DOD ELV capability.

As for the administration's August 15 announcement that the shuttle would be precluded from launching private communications satellites after it honors its previously existing launch services agreements, the Committee recognizes that the intent of this policy is to establish a viable U.S. commercial ELV capability and believes that this goal is worthy of pursuit. The Committee notes, however, that this is only one of many goals that our space program should support. The Committee believes that another equally important goal is the commercial development of products and industries that require the unique capabilities of the space shuttle. The Committee is concerned that the administration's policy announcement holds the potential to affect adversely, albeit unintentionally, this and other goals of our space program.

The Committee notes that, in general, the prohibition of the shuttle from launching private communications satellites does remove from the world launch market a significant competitor—an action which could create a more favorable climate for the future of a U.S. commercial ELV industry. The Committee does not believe, however, that this action, in and of itself, will result in a U.S. commercial ELV industry that will be able to compete effectively against existing and anticipated foreign ELV systems.

The Committee has observed the growing interest of many nations in the world space launch industry. Even though the French Arianespace ELV is experiencing problems of its own, in its relatively brief existence Arianespace has been able to garner a significant share of the world launch market. Other nations—Japan, China, and the Soviet Union—are either in the process of developing their own commercial launch systems or have made marketing overtures to potential commercial customers. Foreign competition is a market force that we cannot ignore. Furthermore, the subsidized nature of these foreign launch systems will likely give these commercial entrants a distinct economic advantage over any U.S. commercial launch system which, by its very nature, will not be subsidized.

Since the inception of the "ELV commercialization" initiative in 1983, the Committee has supported the development of a viable U.S. commercial ELV industry and notes some early movement in this industry as a result of the current dislocation in our launch capability. The Committee also recognizes, however, that the future of this industry is uncertain and that the economic viability of U.S. commercial ELV systems is threatened by a number of risks, some of which are beyond the control of the U.S. ELV companies. With this in mind, the Committee believes that the U.S. space program should not unknowingly position itself so that it, in effect, hands over the world launch market to foreign competition. Furthermore, the Committee believes that the United States should not "burn its bridge" to the use of the Shuttle for foreign and commercial pay-

loads. If U.S. commercial ELV's turn out to be prohibitively expensive, or if foreign competition is such that U.S. ELV companies are unable to compete effectively, the shuttle should not be precluded from retaining for the United States its rightful share of this market.

The Committee does not oppose the August 15 launch policy announcement, but the Committee notes the incomplete nature of this policy and its lack of specificity. The Committee believes that this policy, as presented, raises too many unanswered questions. Furthermore, the Committee believes that as the administration clarifies and refines its August 15 announcement it should give serious consideration to the potential threat posed by foreign competition. We should seek a final policy that strikes a more reasonable balance between the goal of developing a viable U.S. commercial ELV industry and the goal of maintaining an effective and competitive U.S. presence in the world launch market.

Likewise, the Committee believes that the administration should seek to establish a pricing policy that allows the shuttle to remain an economically viable and competitive launch option for foreign and commercial payloads. The Committee again notes the subsidized nature of existing and anticipated commercial launch systems and believes that any shuttle pricing policy for commercial payloads should take this into consideration. On the other hand, the Committee believes that any shuttle pricing policy should not be fashioned in a manner that eliminates U.S. commercial ELV's as a viable and competitive launch option. Just as it is important for the United States to maintain its rightful share of the world launch market, it is equally important that we establish a robust and flexible launch capability that always ensures that U.S. civil, commercial, and national security payloads have access to space.

The Committee recognizes the difficulty and conflict in attempting to achieve the goals of establishing a viable domestic commercial ELV industry and that of ensuring a rightful U.S. share of the world launch market. Nevertheless, the Committee encourages the administration to develop a pricing policy that balances these goals and interests in a manner that satisfies not only our Nation's space objectives, but also those of our Nation as a whole.

The Committee believes that the administration, in defining this new launch policy, should give careful consideration to shuttle-unique technologies and the investment they represent. In doing so, the administration should minimize the adverse effect that this policy could have on companies that have made significant investments in shuttle-unique technologies.

Also, the Committee believes that the current pricing policy with DOD should be reconsidered in light of several post-*Challenger* events. DOD's relative and absolute use of the shuttle, compared to its previously anticipated use, will increase. Also, the "mothballing" of the shuttle launch complex at Vandenberg Air Force Base calls into question the "quid pro quo" element of the current NASA/DOD shuttle pricing policy. Finally, the uncertainties associated with the DOD reimbursables to NASA in the fiscal year 1987 DOD budget raise additional questions about the relevance of the current NASA/DOD shuttle pricing policy. Therefore, the Committee encourages the administration to reexamine this policy to

ensure that the operant policy truly reflects the new environment in which our space program exists.

REPLACEMENT ORBITER

Section 10 of S. 2714, as reported by the Committee, authorizes the construction of a replacement orbiter in fiscal year 1987 if the President makes such a recommendation and if funds are made available in addition to those provided in the bill.

The administration's August 15 formal recommendation for a replacement orbiter was a long-overdue announcement. The delay in this announcement of 6½ months from the *Challenger* accident has created unnecessary confusion, disarray, and uncertainty in our civilian space program. A more timely announcement would have enabled all sectors of our space program to plan and prepare more efficiently and effectively. Nevertheless, the Committee fully endorses the administration's recommendation to replace the *Challenger*. Even with the prospect of a growing expendable launch vehicle capability, a three-orbiter fleet would have left the United States with, at best, a marginal space transportation system.

According to testimony before the Committee from all sectors of our national space program, a four-orbiter fleet is crucial for the timely deployment of civil payloads, the construction and servicing of the space station, and the accomplishment of national security missions. Because national launch priorities permit national security payloads to preempt all other payloads, the beneficiaries of a four-orbiter fleet are the civilian scientific and commercial R&D payloads whose launch might otherwise be even further delayed or eliminated from the shuttle manifest.

The Committee believes that even with an enhanced ELV capability, a three-orbiter fleet will be stressed in its attempts to work off the backlog of payloads resulting from the *Challenger* accident and, simultaneously, to launch with minimal delay the payloads that were previously scheduled for launch between 1988 to 1992. Also, the shuttle fleet of the future will operate under different constraints than in the past. There will be more consideration given to safety, launch readiness of the orbiter, and the capabilities of the personnel associated with each launch. Consequently, the launch rate of each orbiter will be less ambitious than previously anticipated.

Finally, a four-orbiter fleet is important as a form of insurance, should any single orbiter be taken out of service. With a three-orbiter fleet, a reduction of the fleet size to two orbiters, even if temporary, would adversely affect the whole breadth of our space program and reduce our space launch capability to an unacceptable and precarious level.

For the reasons mentioned above, the Committee enthusiastically supports the replacement of the *Challenger* as a necessary measure to restore our space program to a competitive position and to maintain an aggressive and balanced space program.

As for the administration's plan to fund the replacement orbiter and the inertial upper stage cradle, the Committee is concerned over its lack of specificity. Although the budget authority for the replacement of the orbiter and IUS cradle is largely "new" budget

authority, there has been no clear identification of the source of the appropriated funds, or outlays.

Furthermore, there appears to be no understanding within the administration as to the source of funds that will be required in fiscal year 1988 through fiscal year 1991. The Committee believes that this is not a funding obligation that NASA should bear at the expense of its current or anticipated programs. The Committee believes that the only appropriate manner in which to fund these replacements is for the administration to accommodate in each budget year the required funding over and above NASA's baseline funding. The effects of the *Challenger* accident on NASA's budget and programs have already been far too disruptive; for NASA to accept these additional budget requirements within the context of budgets that do not grow accordingly is destructive and indefensible.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

Section 11 of S. 2714, as reported by the Committee, authorizes the reestablishment, within the Executive Office of the President, of the National Aeronautics and Space Council (NASC). The NASC would be composed of the Vice President, who would serve as Chairman, the NASA Administrator, and the Secretaries of Transportation, Defense, Commerce, and State. Among the major functions of the NASC would be to assist in the formulation of aeronautical and space policy and to resolve interagency disputes concerning aeronautical and space issues.

The Committee has been deeply concerned about the efficacy of the Senior Interagency Group (SIG) on Space in making the crucial decisions related to our national space recovery plan. The Committee believes that the 6½ month delay in the administration's formal announcement to replace the *Challenger* and to formulate a new launch policy was inexcusable. Rather than moving crisply into a meaningful space recovery plan, our space program was held captive by the protracted debate and interagency disputes of the SIG on Space. The Committee recognizes that the problems that resulted from the *Challenger* accident were by far the most complex that our space program has ever faced; yet, for that very reason, these issues begged for a more timely resolution than they received.

Furthermore, the Committee believes that the SIG on Space has been deficient in keeping the Committee informed as to the options under considerations during its deliberations. The Committee recognizes that the issues under consideration have national security implications. Nevertheless, a more willing and open form of communication over the past 6½ months from the SIG on Space and the Committee was a reasonable expectation and could have facilitated and expedited the resolution of some of the issues at hand.

For these reasons, the Committee believes that there should be another executive branch forum in which aeronautical and space issues can be discussed and resolved. The Committee believes that the NASC is a highly appropriate forum. The Committee expects that the NASC will resolve aeronautical and space issues in a more

timely and appropriate manner and will communicate more freely and regularly with Congress in the resolution of these issues.

In addition, the Committee believes that a NASC could elevate aeronautical and space issues to a higher national profile and, thereby, establish a higher national priority for these issues.

The Committee recognizes that the reestablishment of the NASC will not, in and of itself, reform the manner in which aeronautical and space issues are addressed and resolved. The individuals associated with the NASC, and not the institutional structure of the NASC itself, will largely determine the efficacy of the NASC. Nevertheless, the Committee believes that reestablishing the NASC is a step in the right direction for ensuring that the U.S. program recovers from the *Challenger* accident and proceeds to a capability that is sufficient to meet the demands and expectations of the 21st century.

INTERNATIONAL SPACE YEAR

The 1986 NASA authorization bill included a request that NASA initiate interagency and international discussions to explore the opportunities for an International Space Year (ISY) in 1992 and that, no later than May 1986, the President submit a report to Congress on progress toward an ISY.

The report from the President has been submitted. It notes that NASA found "overwhelmingly positive" support from foreign governments for an ISY, as well as from other U.S. agencies and national and international nongovernmental organizations. It supports NASA recommendations that the United States "pursue the establishment of an International Space Year . . . through appropriate fora such as the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), its parent body the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), and the International Astronautical Federation (IAF)." The report also supports NASA recommendations that the United States National Academy of Sciences (NAS) "play a key role in focusing discussion within the United States scientific community regarding the scientific content of an ISY and in carrying the United States proposal to the appropriate international scientific bodies."

In response to the President's directive, the National Academy of Sciences delegation to the annual meeting of COSPAR in July 1986 supported a successful resolution calling for COSPAR to establish a committee to "develop plans for the scientific components of an International Space Year in 1992 . . . (and) receive suggestions from all national agencies, scientific academies and scientific societies concerned with the ISY." In addition, the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) delegation to the IAF annual meeting in October is planning to raise the ISY issue.

The Committee applauds the leadership shown by the President and by NASA in advancing the ISY, as well as the course pursued by NAS and AIAA so far. The Committee urges NASA to intensify its efforts on behalf of an ISY and to support viable ISY initiatives undertaken by NAS, AIAA, and other agencies NASA deems appropriate vehicles for organizing U.S. participation in the ISY and for advancing the ISY in international fora. Such support may include modest appropriations for administrative purposes.

If the ISY is to be successful, administrative structures must be established within the next 12 months. Therefore, the Committee requests that NASA report to the Congress, no later than May 1987, on the progress made in its intensified efforts to establish administrative structures for an ISY, involving appropriate governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

ESTIMATED COSTS

In accordance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee provides the following cost estimate, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 9, 1986.

Hon. JOHN C. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 2714, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act, 1986.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RUDOLPH G. PENNER, *Director*.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 2714.
 2. Bill title: National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act, 1986.
 3. Bill status: As amended and ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, August 14, 1986.
 4. Bill purpose: This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$7,795 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and about \$2.3 million for the Office of Commercial Space Transportation within the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 1987. The bill also reestablishes the National Aeronautics and Space Council.
- The authorization includes \$3,096 million for space flight, control, and data communications and \$3,112.7 million for research and development, including \$400 million for the space station. The bill also includes \$161.3 million for construction of facilities and \$1,425 million for research and program management. The total amount authorized is \$101 million above the President's fiscal year 1987 budget request and about \$31 million above the fiscal year 1986 NASA appropriation after adjustment for the Balanced Budget Act reductions and supplemental appropriations.

In addition to the specific funding authorizations, the bill also authorizes NASA to construct a fourth space shuttle orbiter if the President determines that a fourth orbiter is in the national inter-

est and funds are made available for construction in addition to funds authorized by this bill. CBO's current estimate of the cost of a new orbiter is about \$2.2 billion, assuming construction begins in 1987 and occurs over a six-year period. (Costs could differ depending on the length of the construction period.)

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The following table shows funding amounts specially authorized by S. 2714 and estimated outlays based upon those amounts.

(By fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Specified authorization levels:					
Function 250: Civilian space	7,099.6				
Function 400:					
Aeronautics	695.4				
Commercial space	2.3				
Total specified authorizations	7,797.3				
Estimated outlays	5,115	2,158	497	23	4

In addition, the estimated authorization levels and outlays associated with the construction of a new space shuttle orbiter would be as follows:

(By fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Estimated authorization—4th shuttle orbiter:					
Estimated authorization level	250	700	725	450	75
Estimated outlays	150	594	711	520	184

Note: The costs of this bill fall within budget functions 250 and 400.

Basis of estimate: The authorization levels in the first table are those specified in the bill. The outlay estimates assume that all funds authorized will be appropriated prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1987 and that spending will reflect historical patterns.

The authorization level and outlays for the fourth shuttle orbiter are CBO estimates based upon data provided by NASA. CBO assumes that all funds estimated to be necessary will be appropriated prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which they are required. Outlay estimates assume that spending will reflect historical patterns for orbiter production. In addition to those amounts shown in the table, CBO estimates a fiscal year 1992 authorization level of \$40 million and outlays of \$80 million over fiscal years 1992 through 1994.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.
7. Estimate comparison: None.
8. Previous CBO estimate: None.
9. Estimate prepared by: Paul M. DiNardo.
10. Estimate approved by: James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following evaluation of the regulatory impact of the legislation.

This bill authorizes the appropriation of funds for the conduct of space and aeronautical research and development activities to carry out the policy and purpose of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. These activities are conducted in NASA laboratories by NASA personnel and through contracts with industry, universities, and research institutions for research and development and for supporting scientific and technical services. The Committee has concluded the nature of these activities is such that there is no regulatory effect on individuals and businesses and no effect on individual privacy.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1.

The first section states the short title of the bill, the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1987."

SECTION 2.

An authorization of appropriations of \$7,795 million is provided as follows:

- a. \$3,112.7 million for "Research and Development";
- b. \$3,096 million for "Space Flight, Control, and Data Communications";
- c. \$161.3 million for "Construction of Facilities";
- d. \$1,425 million for "Research and Program Management".

SECTION 3

Authorization is provided for an increase in the "Construction of facilities" funds of up to 10 percent, at the discretion of the NASA Administrator, or 25 percent, following a report, to the Senate and House authorization committees justifying the increase.

SECTION 4

Up to one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control, and data communications" may be transferred to "Construction of facilities." This amount then may be added together with \$10 million of the "Construction of facilities" appropriations for additional construction of facilities and land acquisition, if the NASA Administrator justifies the expenditure.

SECTION 5

No appropriations may be used for any program deleted by Congress and no appropriations may exceed the amount authorized for that particular program. For NASA to obtain funding for programs not presented to the Senate and House in the routine manner, NASA must first prepare a report justifying the proposal. Then, 30

days must elapse after receipt by the Senate and the House of this report.

SECTION 6

The civil space station may not be used to carry or to deploy in space nuclear weapons or any other weapon of mass destruction.

SECTION 7

Consideration shall be given to geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible.

SECTION 8

This section amends section 24 of the Commercial Space Launch Act (Public Law 98-575) to authorize \$2.275 million to the Office of Commercial Space Transportation of DOT.

SECTION 9

This section directs the NASA Administrator to review the report of the National Commission on Space and, by March 1, 1987, recommend to the relevant committees an implementation plan and a specific agenda for the next 5 years.

SECTION 10

This section authorizes the construction of a replacement orbiter if the President makes the recommendation to do so and if the funds are appropriated in addition to those provided by this act.

SECTION 11

This section establishes in the Executive Office of the President a NASC, to be chaired by the Vice President. The other members would be the NASA Administrator, and the Secretaries of Defense, State, Commerce, and Transportation. The purpose of this Council is to assist in the formulation of aeronautical and space policy and to resolve in a timely manner interagency disputes on aeronautical and space issues.

SECTION 12

This section directs the NASA to include as separate line item in its annual budget submitted by the President the estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations necessary to carry out its functions relating to quality assurance, reliability, and safety.

SECTION 13

This section provides that it is the sense of the Senate that no bill, resolution, or amendment to deplete Conrail cash be considered by the Senate until the Senate Commerce Committee has reviewed the effect of such a proposal on the sale of Conrail.

ROLLCALL VOTES IN COMMITTEE

In accordance with paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following record votes during its consideration of S. 2714:

On amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Senator Pressler:

YEAS—9	NAYS—8
Mr. Pressler	Mr. Danforth
Mr. Hollings	Mr. Packwood ¹
Mr. Long ¹	Mr. Goldwater ¹
Mr. Inouye ¹	Mrs. Kassebaum ¹
Mr. Ford ¹	Mr. Gorton
Mr. Riegle	Mr. Stevens
Mr. Exon ¹	Mr. Kasten ¹
Mr. Gore	Mr. Trible ¹
Mr. Rockefeller	

¹ By proxy.

On amendment offered by Senator Pressler expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the cash balance retained by the Consolidated Rail Corporation:

YEAS—9	NAYS—8
Mr. Pressler	Mr. Danforth
Mr. Hollings	Mr. Packwood ¹
Mr. Long ¹	Mr. Goldwater ¹
Mr. Inouye ¹	Mrs. Kassebaum ¹
Mr. Ford ¹	Mr. Gorton
Mr. Riegle	Mr. Stevens
Mr. Exon ¹	Mr. Kasten ¹
Mr. Gore	Mr. Trible ¹
Mr. Rockefeller	

¹ By proxy.

On amendment offered by Senator Riegle to increase funding for space shuttle production and operational capability:

YEAS—8	NAYS—9
Mr. Hollings	Mr. Danforth
Mr. Long ¹	Mr. Packwood
Mr. Inouye ¹	Mr. Goldwater ¹
Mr. Ford ¹	Mrs. Kassebaum
Mr. Riegle	Mr. Pressler
Mr. Exon ¹	Mr. Gorton
Mr. Gore	Mr. Stevens ¹
Mr. Rockefeller	Mr. Kasten ¹
	Mr. Trible ¹

¹ By proxy.

On amendment offered by Senator Riegle regarding construction of a replacement orbiter:

YEAS—8	NAYS—9
Mr. Hollings	Mr. Danforth
Mr. Long	Mr. Packwood ¹

Mr. Inouye ¹
Mr. Ford ¹
Mr. Riegle
Mr. Exon ¹
Mr. Gore
Mr. Rockefeller

Mr. Goldwater ¹
Mrs. Kassebaum ¹
Mr. Pressler
Mr. Gorton
Mr. Stevens ¹
Mr. Kasten ¹
Mr. Trible

¹ By proxy

On amendment offered by Senator Gore regarding reprisals against employees for disclosure of violations of law, mismanagement, or similar circumstances:

YEAS—8	NAYS—9
Mr. Hollings	Mr. Danforth
Mr. Long	Mr. Packwood
Mr. Inouye ¹	Mr. Goldwater ¹
Mr. Ford ¹	Mrs. Kassebaum
Mr. Riegle	Mr. Pressler
Mr. Exon ¹	Mr. Gorton
Mr. Gore	Mr. Stevens ¹
Mr. Rockefeller	Mr. Kasten ¹
	Mr. Trible ¹

¹ By proxy.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new material is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT OF 1958

Section 201 of that Act

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, the National Aeronautics and Space Council (hereinafter called the "Council") which shall be composed of—

- (1) the Vice President, who shall be Chairman of the Council;
- (2) the Secretary of State;
- (3) the Secretary of Defense;
- (4) the Secretary of Transportation;
- (5) *the Secretary of Commerce; and*
- [(5)] (6) the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [; and].
- [(6) the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.]

(b) . . .
[(c) Each member of the Council may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council as his alternate in his unavoidable absence.]

[(d)] (c) Each alternate member designated under subsection [(c)] (b) of this section shall be designated to serve as such by and with the advice and consent of the Senate unless at the time of [his] *such member's* designation [he] *the member* holds an office

in the Federal Government to which [he] *the member* was appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

[(e) (d)] It shall be the function of the Council to advise and assist the President, as [he] *the President* may request, with respect to the performance of functions in the aeronautics and space field, including the following functions:

(1) survey all significant aeronautical and space activities, including the policies, plans, programs, and accomplishments of *United States, Including* all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in such activities, *and other nations*;

(2) develop a comprehensive program of aeronautical and space activities to be conducted by departments and agencies of the United States;

(3) designate and fix responsibility for the direction of major aeronautical and space activities;

(4) provide for effective cooperation among all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in aeronautical and space activities, and specify, in any case in which primary responsibility for any category of aeronautical and space activities has been assigned to any department or agency, which of those activities may be carried on concurrently by other departments or agencies: and

(5) resolve differences arising among departments and agencies of the United States with respect to aeronautical and space activities under this Act, including differences as to whether a particular project is an aeronautical and space activity.

[(f)] (e) The Council may employ a staff to be headed by a civilian executive secretary who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The executive secretary, subject to the direction of the Council, is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, including not more than seven persons [who may be appointed without regard to the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949 and compensated at not to exceed the highest rate of grade 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended], as may be necessary to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Council in connection with the performance of its functions. Each appointment under this subsection shall be subject to the same security requirements as those established for personnel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration appointed under section [203(b)(2)] 203(c)(2) of this Act. Other provisions of law or regulations relating to Government employment [(except those relating to pay and retirement)] shall apply to [council employees] *Employees of the Council* reporting directly to the [chairman] *Chairman* to the extent that such provisions are applicable to employees in the Office of the Vice President.

THE COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACT

Section 24 of that Act

AUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 24. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1985. There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act \$586,000 for fiscal year 1986. *There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act \$2,275,000 for fiscal year 1987.*

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. PRESSLER

EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCE STUDY

I am very pleased that the Committee has adopted my suggestion to study the feasibility and advisability of establishing a formal Earth System Science Program, and specifically to address the advisability of establishing a National Institute for Earth Systems Science Studies. The majority views accurately reflect the desired goals and parameters of this inquiry. I write separately to provide a fuller understanding of and insight into my thoughts on this issue.

BACKGROUND

Scientific research has revealed a tremendous amount of information about the Earth. We now possess a panoply of detailed and exhaustive data about the continents, oceans, atmosphere and biosphere. But this research, while revealing many of the details of the various components of the Earth, has also shown us that they are merely parts of an extremely dynamic and complex Earth system—which we still understand very poorly. Many physical, chemical and biological processes which operate on a regional, continental or global scale are profoundly affected (often unwittingly) by the acts of man. If we are to control our destiny on this planet, we must better understand the Earth as a whole—as a system with many complex, wide-ranging and interacting components.

We know that in some parts of the world deserts are expanding, tropical forests are decreasing, and ice caps are changing in size. We suspect that these changes may affect or be affected by global atmospheric and oceanic phenomena in ways that we do not fully understand. We see atmospheric carbon dioxide increasing and ozone decreasing, lakes and forests adversely affected by acid rain, and both droughts and floods concurrently resulting from, we think, the "El Niño" phenomenon. Genetic diversity is decreasing, wildlife species are becoming extinct or endangered, topsoil is eroding, and estuaries are deteriorating. In many cases we neither understand nor can control these changes.

Thus, while scientific research has substantially improved our understanding of our world, and has provided insights for improving the quality of our environment, it has also opened our eyes to how little we really understand the fundamental global-scale Earth systems that shape our lives.

Fortunately, recent technological advancements in our space program—particularly the new and planned land resources, oceanic and atmospheric remote sensing satellites—are beginning to pro-

vide us tools to observe, measure, analyze and evaluate these Earth systems

THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

In recent years, a number of programs, such as Man in the Biosphere, Global Habitability, and Land Surface Climatology, have been initiated that would begin to look at the Earth as a system, and to gather and analyze various types of data on a global scale. In general, however, these programs have dealt with particular components of the Earth system (e.g., the climate, the biosphere, or geologic processes) and are generally not well coordinated or integrated with one another. The Earth System Science Study recently submitted to NASA by its Advisory Council,¹ on the other hand, has proposed a program that would begin to meet the challenge of understanding the entire Earth system on a global scale. Its goal is to help describe how the component parts of the Earth system and their interactions have evolved, how they function, and how they may be expected to evolve in the future. Eventually, it is hoped that this program will assist us in predicting changes that will occur over the next decades and centuries—both naturally and in response to human activity. We would then possess knowledge and information that would permit much more informed and rational planning of man's activities as they affect global habitability.

The Earth System Science Program proposes for the next decade a number of activities that will begin to provide a data base for Earth System Science studies. These elements are: (1) continued operational space observations; (2) specialized space research missions; (3) basic research and in situ observations; (4) an advanced information system; and (5) instrument development. An advanced information system will provide worldwide access to data, process the extensive global data sets to be collected in the future, and facilitate data analysis and interpretation by the scientific community. Among the specific requirements are: data directories and catalogs, browse capabilities, and full data set documentation; the provision of computer facilities for high-level data processing; and the linking of local workstations with data access and control centers to facilitate investigator requests for specialized observations. This program, while under the general administration, direction, and leadership of NASA, must by necessity involve a number of other Federal agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], the U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], the National Science Foundation [NSF], and others. In addition, international cooperation will be essential, and so the program must collaborate with many major international programs such as the World Climate Research Program, the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program, the Global Ocean Flux Study, and the Global Environmental Monitoring System of the United Nations.

¹ Earth System Science Committee, NASA Advisory Council, 1986. *Earth System Science Overview: A Program for Global Change*. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Washington, DC, May 1983).

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCE STUDIES

Given the scope and complexity of our information needs and the scale of the program described above, it is obvious that among the principal challenges in conducting a global-scale research activity are coordination, organization, and timely dissemination of results. Modern technology has, in general, provided us with means for collecting a variety of data in quantities sufficient to answer many critical global-scale questions. However, unless these data are well organized and readily available to all who might contribute their expertise to the program, in a format that many can readily use, and unless the collection of data is coordinated to prevent duplication of effort while ensuring adequate data acquisition, much of the potential effectiveness of the program will not be realized. Likewise, research findings, as well as the scientific methods used in the investigations, must be disseminated in a timely fashion to facilitate efficient science and avoid duplication of effort.

Thus, it is proposed that NASA establish a National Institute for Earth System Science Studies (NIESS) that would jointly involve NASA, NOAA, USGS, and the NSF. NASA is responsible for general research and development in civilian satellite technology; NOAA is responsible for operational weather, ocean and land satellites, and for collection of data pertaining to the atmosphere and oceans; and the USGS is responsible for collecting, organizing, and interpreting information about energy, minerals, water, and land resources. The role of the NSF must be to continue to promote and support studies in basic science and engineering, including those using satellite and complementary ground measurements, as well as large-scale field studies critical to successful global investigations. This Institute would provide a facility (including a core staff of scientists), advanced computer processing equipment, linkages to other major computational facilities, and laboratory space that would facilitate cooperative Federal research studies of global system processes. Its primary role would be not to control or direct all studies, but rather to facilitate and support certain of the most critical research efforts. It would be fully coordinated with other R&D programs, both national and international.

The Institute would provide researchers ready access to a wide variety of global data, including but not limited to land satellite remote sensing data, meteorological satellite data, oceanographic data, climatic data, Earth science data and digital cartographic data. It would provide a tie between academic, Federal Government agencies, and the international scientific community. Through the Institute, opportunities for conducting research would be made available to experts from around the world. It would also provide an advanced computerized information system. It would provide mechanisms to expedite the acquisition and processing of Earth observation data, and would create interfaces with existing archives for rapid and timely access to data. The Institute would serve as a focal point for conferences and symposia regarding Earth system studies and would facilitate the reporting process, both to NASA and to Congress.

The Institute's program would include at least the following critical ingredients: it would (1) lay a foundation for a long-term coop-

erative Federal research program; (2) develop advanced information systems for storing, processing and analyzing the massive amounts of data currently available in existing Earth science and remote sensing data archives; (3) be a joint effort between the leading civilian U.S. Earth science organizations; and (4) ensure international cooperation.

This Institute obviously would not be the only research facility involved in these studies, but it would provide a focal point for the coordination and dissemination of results of the program. The technical and scientific staff of the the Institute would provide a necessary core of interdisciplinary expertise. Scientific staffing would initially involve scientists and engineers from NASA, NOAA, and USGS, as well as other Federal, academic, and private organizations. Advanced data processing, data analysis, and mathematical modeling capabilities, laboratory equipment, and library facilities would be available at the Institute for use by cooperating scientists.

The Institute would be administered and technically directed by an advisory council consisting of representatives of the various participating Federal and international agencies and financially supported by NASA, NOAA, USGS and the NSF.

SUMMARY

It has become obvious that if we are to understand fully the global processes affecting and being affected by mankind, and to influence man's activities so as to enhance global habitability for ourselves and future generations, a well-coordinated program of Earth System Science Studies must be undertaken.

The NASA Earth System Sciences Committee has proposed an ambitious program of worldwide data collection and research that would begin to provide information on some of the complex global processes affecting our lives. This program, supervised by NASA, would involve a number of U.S. Federal agencies as well as international organizations and programs.

In order to provide appropriate and necessary coordination, support, and facilities for such a program, ANIESS should be established. This Institute would provide a core scientific staff, advanced information system management and planning, computerized data base archives and access, and a focal point for global process studies. As such, the Institute would contribute immeasurably to improving our knowledge and understanding of the Earth as a dynamic and intergrated system.

These are the reasons I have proposed that the Committee direct NASA, working with NOAA, USGS and the NSF, to prepare and present to the Committee by June 1, 1987, the study outlined above. The ultimate goal toward which we are striving represents an ambitious undertaking. But I believe that its potential benefits justify the effort. I look forward to the results of this initial study with great interest.

LARRY PRESSLER.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MESSRS. HOLLINGS, RIEGLE, GORE,
AND ROCKEFELLER

On January 28, 1986, the Nation's space program was dealt a severe blow when the shuttle *Challenger* exploded. Lost in the accident were seven space pioneers, the image of NASA as a "Can Do—Safety First" agency, and the foundations of our national space program—civil, defense and commercial.

It has been over 7 months since the tragedy. During that period the Nation's space program, space policies, and space policymaking apparatus have been openly and severely criticized. It has become clear that all was not well within NASA nor with our national space policy in the days and months preceding the *Challenger* accident. Sole reliance upon the shuttle was not in the national interest, and the proposed shuttle flight rate and schedule were overly optimistic. Due to budgetary pressures and White House policy proclamations, the shuttle was being treated as a commercial airliner and the space program was being forced prematurely into a commercial mode of operations, a mode that was inimical to NASA. In its efforts to achieve these unreasonable goals with unreasonable levels of resources, NASA began to compromise the standards that had been the hallmark of the agency—safety, reliability, and quality assurance. The end result was a national tragedy!

In the aftermath of this disaster, many persons have tried to determine why the accident occurred and how such a set of circumstances managed to exist within NASA. To this day, many of the answers to these questions have not been provided. Part of the reason for this is that not all of the appropriate questions have been asked. Another part of the problem is that the answers that were given were not thorough and there was inadequate follow-up questioning. The work of the Rogers Commission is laudable at determining the cause of the accident. But even the Rogers Commission didn't answer all the questions.

Even within the ranks of the Senate Commerce Committee, there was considerable disagreement as to the appropriate procedure for the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space to pursue in an attempt to answer these pressing questions in order to understand better the events leading up to the accident and its cause. Some members wanted the Committee to investigate the accident in a manner similar to the Apollo accident investigation, a separate Senate investigation that was complementary to the executive branch investigation, whereas other members wanted to leave the investigation totally to the Rogers Commission. Unfortunately, the end result of the Committee stalemate over the appropriate course of action to pursue is a Committee less well informed than it should be about critical space policy issues and the shuttle program.

In light of the events of the past year, it is now clear that the space program is at its most critical juncture in its history. The crisis for the civilian space program could not have occurred at a worse time. The pressure to balance the budget, the threat of foreign competition, the merger and dominance of the defense space program, the proliferation of Federal agencies involved with and in space programs, the desire to commercialize space activities—all make it most difficult to formulate a clear, precise, pragmatic national space policy and to put NASA back on its feet and back on course.

The proclamations that have been made by the White House since the accident have been piecemeal and have lacked any detailed justification or rationale. Take the most recent, long awaited announcements concerning the administration's support of a new orbiter and its decision to preclude the launch of foreign and commercial satellites on the shuttle. Rather than resolve the outstanding issues, the announcements resulted in more questions than answers and even more confusion. Quite clearly, this course of events and this decisionmaking process cannot be allowed to continue. It is not in the best interest of the space program, NASA or the Nation.

It is for that Senators Riegle and Hollings introduced S. 2473 on May 20th, and act that would reestablish the National Aeronautics and Space Council in the White House to formulate aeronautics and space policy. At the most critical juncture, there was no room for interagency squabbles and turf fights as currently exist in the Senior Interagency Group for Space [SIG Space]. What is required is a new institution, the Space Council, that could address the difficult issues concerning the future scope and direction of the Nation's space program.

We are pleased that legislative language recreating the Space Council has been included in S. 2714, as reported by the Committee. The reestablishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Council is an important step in the reconstitution of the Nation's space program.

There is no way to underestimate the impact of chapter VII of the Rogers Commission Report entitled "The Silent Safety Program." To discover that the interdependent safety program that resulted in the Apollo successes had little or no role in the space shuttle program is cause for serious concern and inquiry. As a first step in correcting these flaws, NASA is implementing the recommendations of the Rogers Commission and has already appointed a new Associate Administrator for Safety, Reliability, and Quality Assurance. We support these actions. However, despite the support for such a new office, the office in and of itself is not a panacea. Safety must be the priority of each and every NASA and contractor employee if the shuttle success rate is to be comparable with the Apollo success rate. We must increase the number of inspectors and the amount of resources available for the new Associate Administrator of Safety, Reliability, and Quality Assurance, but these actions in and themselves are not enough to improve the overall level of safety. To be frank, we differ among ourselves as to the best way to reestablish a viable safety program in NASA. But we are in total agreement with the fact that safety, reliability, and

quality assurance must become the hallmarks of NASA. Along those lines, we are pleased that NASA will be required to include safety operations as a separate line item in the budget submitted by the President. This initiative, promoted by Senator Gore, is a step in the right direction. But more steps will be required if a safe, reliable shuttle system is to be put back into operation.

Along these lines we would like to indicate that we were displeased with the fact that the Committee failed to approve an amendment to S. 2714 that would have provided an additional \$100 million to implement the recommendations of the Rogers Commission. These funds would have accommodated additional testing on the solid rocket booster and would have provided NASA with the necessary resources to implement some new safety systems if supported by current analysis. If there is one lesson to be learned from the shuttle tragedy and the Rogers Commission Report, it is that some activities cannot be overemphasized in the budget, most notably safety and testing. The money you save today could result in an accident or system failure whose cost would greatly overshadow the savings. At this point in time, the Committee must tell NASA and the Nation that the necessary moneys will be provided to fix the shuttle and to thoroughly evaluate all of the systems, hardware, and safety procedures used on the shuttle. It might be more appealing to fund new starts and new programs like the space station. But without the shuttle—a safer, more reliable shuttle—it is quite clear that the civilian space program would be crippled for many years to come.

We are also disappointed that, in the Committee's consideration of the fiscal year 1987 NASA Authorization bill, the Committee was unwilling to authorize funds for the construction of a new orbiter. The Committee's hearing records clearly indicate that need for a new orbiter and the fact that the current space station configuration cannot be built with a three-orbiter fleet. It also would be impossible to have an operational east and west coast launch capability with a three-orbiter fleet. To argue that a new orbiter should not be funded because the President has yet to request it or identify the source of funding is an abrogation of the Committee's responsibilities.

We acknowledge that the White House has finally endorsed the acquisition of a new orbiter and has submitted a fiscal year 1987 budget amendment to initiate acquisition. However, we are concerned with the lack of information that has accompanied the request and with the current confusion as to whether NASA will or will not be required to absorb the cost of the new orbiter from existing program activities. The civilian space program is more than the shuttle and the space station, despite the critical role that they play in the Nation's space program. The civilian space program also consists of space science, space applications, and space research and development activities that are critical to U.S. leadership in space and in technology development. NASA should not be forced to absorb the cost of the new orbiter. The new shuttle is critical to the national and economic security of the United States and should be in addition to the NASA budget baseline. To do otherwise would threaten the future of the civilian space program and NASA.

The history of NASA and our civilian space program has been one of distinction and accomplishment, and we should not let the events of January 1986 totally distort that reality. Yes, there was a tragedy, and worse yet, it was avoidable. Let us not add to the dimension of that tragedy by neglecting the civilian space program at the most critical juncture of its short life. We have all basked in the glory of NASA's accomplishments, and now it is time for the Committee to support actively the civilian space program and to be engaged actively in the current policy debates and discussions.

For example, the recent report of the Presidential Commission on Space, the Paine Commission, outlines an exciting vision of the future of the civilian space program, a vision of what America could do if it made the necessary commitments. More importantly, the Commission in its report, "Pioneering the Space Frontier," gives us a blueprint for the future that would inspire our youth and further their interest in science, mathematics and engineering. The Paine Commission report was inspired by legislation introduced by Senator Hollings, who was concerned about the direction of the civilian space program, a concern we all share. Included in the recommendations of the Paine Commission was one recommendation so critical to the future technological leadership of the United States that it was quickly endorsed by the members of the Senate Commerce Committee. That recommendation was to increase the advanced technology research base for future space activities. We are pleased that this amendment, first included in the civilian space restoration bill, has been incorporated into S. 2714, as reported by the committee.

But combined with our optimism about the future is a note of caution—this Committee must fulfill its oversight responsibility if NASA and the space program are to stay on track. Now more than ever, the Committee and the subcommittee must work to formulate and shape a realistic space policy that will ensure U.S. leadership in space and will prepare us for the challenges of the 1980's and 1990's. While the United States has been trying to recover from the wavering as to where to go, what to do, and how aggressively to proceed with its space program, the Soviet Union, the European Space Agency, Japan, China, India, and many other nations are entering the space race with ardor and resolve. During the same period the United States has been reviewing the causes of the shuttle disaster and considering possible fixes, the Soviet Union had a successful encounter with Halley's Comet deployed a third generation space station, and joyously celebrated the 25th anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's historic flight. The 25th anniversary of U.S. astronaut Alan Shepard's flight on May 5 went virtually unnoticed in this country.

Perhaps now we should all take time to read the hearing records from the late 1950's when legislation to create NASA was being considered. There are many parallels between the late 1950's and today. Perhaps this quote from then Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson best summarizes the challenge then and the challenge today:

I believe that it is entirely fair to say that seldom, if ever, has a Congress and an administration faced a more challenging task. We are dealing with a dimension—not a

force. We are dealing with the unknown—not the known. While the present is urgent, the real imperative is the future. What we do now may very well decide, in a large sense, what our Nation is to be 20 years and 50 years and 100 years from now—and, of no lesser importance, our decisions today can have the greatest influence upon whether the world moves toward a millennium of peace or plunges recklessly towards Armageddon.

We are ready to respond to that challenge and hope that in the future the Committee and subcommittee will actively work to get the space program back on its feet and headed in the right direction.

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS.
DONALD W. RIEGLE, Jr.
ALBERT GORE, Jr.
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV.

An Act

To authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1987".

TITLE I—NASA AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 101. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to become available October 1, 1986:

(a) For "Research and development", for the following programs:

- (1) Permanently manned space station, \$410,000,000.
- (2) Space transportation capability development, \$515,500,000.
- (3) Physics and astronomy, \$529,400,000.
- (4) Life sciences, \$74,300,000.
- (5) Planetary exploration, \$374,300,000.
- (6) Solid earth observations, \$74,100,000.
- (7) Environmental observations, \$313,900,000.
- (8) Materials processing in space, \$43,900,000.
- (9) Communications, \$99,500,000.
- (10) Information systems, \$21,200,000.
- (11) Technology utilization, \$13,300,000.
- (12) Commercial use of space, \$27,000,000.
- (13) Aeronautical research and technology, \$376,000,000.
- (14) Transatmospheric research and technology, \$40,000,000.
- (15) Space research and technology, \$183,200,000.
- (16) Tracking and data advanced systems, \$17,100,000.

(b) For "Space flight, control and data communication", for the following programs:

- (1) Space shuttle production and operational capability, \$783,800,000.
- (2) Space transportation operations, \$1,350,700,000.
- (3) Space and ground networks, communication, and data systems, \$860,900,000.

(c) For "Construction of facilities", including land acquisition, as follows:

- (1) Construction of Central Computing Facility, Johnson Space Center, \$9,000,000.
- (2) Facilities for a permanently manned space station as follows:
 - (A) Construction of addition to the Systems Integration and Mockup Laboratory, Johnson Space Center, \$5,000,000.
 - (B) Construction of Power Systems Facility, Lewis Research Center, \$5,800,000.

(C) Modifications to Test Stand 300 for Space Station Hydrogen/Oxygen Propulsion Systems Development, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, \$2,100,000.

(3) Construction of addition to Orbiter Processing Facility Annex, John F. Kennedy Space Center, \$3,400,000.

(4) Construction of Spacecraft Systems Development and Integration Facility, Goddard Space Flight Center, \$8,000,000.

(5) Construction of Engineering Support Building, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, \$9,800,000.

(6) Modification of Uninterruptible Power System in Space Flight Operations Facility, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, \$2,600,000.

(7) Construction of Human Performance Research Laboratory, Ames Research Center, \$9,400,000.

(8) Construction of Integrated Test Facility, Dryden Flight Research Facility, \$17,500,000.

(9) Modifications to 8-Foot High Temperature Tunnel, Langley Research Center, \$9,700,000.

(10) Construction of addition for Non-Destructive Evaluation Research Laboratory, Langley Research Center, \$2,000,000.

(11) Construction of the Second Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System Ground Terminal Facility, New Mexico, \$22,000,000.

(12) Repair of facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$750,000 per project, \$24,000,000.

(13) Rehabilitation and modification of facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$750,000 per project, \$30,000,000.

(14) Minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities at various locations, not in excess of \$500,000 per project, \$7,000,000.

(15) Facility planning and design not otherwise provided for, \$14,000,000.

In no case shall the total amount appropriated under paragraphs (1) through (15) exceed \$161,300,000.

(d) For "Research and program management", \$1,425,000,000.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (h), appropriations hereby authorized for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" may be used (1) for any items of a capital nature (other than acquisition of land) which may be required at locations other than installations of the Administration for the performance of research and development contracts, and (2) for grants to nonprofit institutions of higher education, or to nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, for purchase or construction of additional research facilities; and title to such facilities shall be vested in the United States unless the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Administrator") determines that the national program of aeronautical and space activities will best be served by vesting title in any such grantee institution or organization. Each such grant shall be made under such conditions as the Administrator shall determine to be required to ensure that the United States will receive therefrom benefit adequate to justify the making of that grant. None of the funds appropriated for "Research and development" and "Space flight, control and data communications" pursuant to this Act may be used in accordance with this subsection for the construction of any major facility; the estimated cost of

which, including collateral equipment, exceeds \$500,000, unless the Administrator or the Administrator's designee has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives of the nature, location, and estimated cost of such facility.

(f) When so specified and to the extent provided in an appropriation Act, (1) any amount appropriated for "Research and development", for "Space flight, control and data communications", or for "Construction of facilities" may remain available without fiscal year limitation, and (2) maintenance and operation of facilities and support services contracts may be entered into under the "Research and program management" appropriation for periods not in excess of twelve months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

(g) Appropriations made pursuant to subsection (d) may be used, but not to exceed \$35,000, for scientific consultations or extraordinary expenses upon the approval or authority of the Administrator, and the Administrator's determination shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government.

(h) Of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (d), not in excess of \$100,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and for repair, rehabilitation, or modification of facilities. Of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), not in excess of \$500,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for any of the foregoing for unforeseen programmatic needs.

(i)(1) The Administrator shall submit by November 15, 1986, to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the reassignment of technical work responsibilities for a permanently manned Space Station.

(2) The report referred to in paragraph (1) shall include a full justification in terms of—

- (A) anticipated costs and benefits;
- (B) management factors; and
- (C) impacts on facility and personnel resources;

of any such proposed reassignment.

SEC. 102. Authorization is hereby granted whereby any of the amounts prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (14), inclusive, of section 101(c)—

(1) in the discretion of the Administrator or his designee, may be varied upward 10 percent, or

(2) following a report by the Administrator or his designee to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, on the circumstances of such action, may be varied upward 25 percent,

to meet unusual cost variations, but the total cost of all work authorized under such paragraphs shall not exceed the total of the amounts specified in such paragraphs.

SEC. 103. Not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to section 101(a) or 101(b) may be transferred to and merged with the "Construction of facilities" appropriation, and, when so transferred, together with \$10,000,000 of funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (c) of section 101 (other than funds

appropriated pursuant to paragraph (15) of such subsection) shall be available for expenditure to construct, expand, and modify laboratories and other installations at any location (including locations specified in section 101(c)), if (1) the Administrator determines such action to be necessary because of changes in the national program of aeronautical and space activities or new scientific or engineering developments, and (2) he determines that deferral of such action until the enactment of the next authorization Act would be inconsistent with the interest of the Nation in aeronautical and space activities. The funds so made available may be expended to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment. No portion of such sums may be obligated for expenditure or expended to construct, expand, or modify laboratories and other installations unless a period of 30 days has passed after the Administrator or the Administrator's designee has transmitted to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives a written report containing a full and complete statement concerning (A) the nature of such construction, expansion, or modification, (B) the cost thereof including the cost of any real estate action pertaining thereto, and (C) the reason why such construction, expansion, or modification is necessary in the national interest.

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program—

(1) deleted by the Congress from requests as originally made to either the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate or the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives;

(2) in excess of the amount actually authorized for that particular program by sections 101(a), 101(b), and 101(d); and

(3) which has not been presented to either such committee, unless a period of 30 days has passed after the receipt by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and each such committee of notice given by the Administrator or the Administrator's designee containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of such proposed action.

SEC. 105. The President shall, on the date of the submittal to the Congress of a budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1988, submit to the Congress budget estimates for the recommended level of program activity and sub-activity funding for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 of a permanently manned space station.

SEC. 106. It is the sense of the Congress that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible, and that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds whenever feasible.

SEC. 107. No civil space station authorized under section 101(a)(1) of this Act may be used to carry or place in orbit any nuclear weapon or any other weapon of mass destruction, to install any such weapon on any celestial body, or to station any such weapon in space

in any other manner. Any civil space station may be used only for peaceful purposes.

SEC. 108. (a) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall prepare and submit to the Congress, not later than March 31, 1987, a comprehensive acquisition strategy and plan for the continued procurement of space shuttle solid rocket motors. Such strategy and plan shall specifically address (1) the decisions made by the Administrator regarding the motor design or designs, (2) alternatives for establishing and maintaining competition in future procurements, and (3) costs and benefits of each such alternative.

(b) Upon completion of the solid rocket motor redesign and the upgraded motor evaluation efforts, and the determination of a safe and reasonable flight rate, but before signing or extending any production contract for follow-on solid rocket motors beyond those currently under contract, the Administrator shall either (1) issue a request for proposal for a second source for a redesigned motor, or (2) issue a request for proposal for an upgraded motor.

(c) The Administrator shall determine whether a request to the Congress for second source qualification funding is necessary or desirable in order to permit the second source to compete with the incumbent on a fair and effective basis, consistent with the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 and the amendments made by that Act (Public Law 98-369; 98 Stat. 1175).

(d) The Administrator shall consider the competitive advantages of the nozzle and solid rocket motor separately. No determination of the advantages of the second source of either the solid rocket motor or the nozzle shall preclude a judgment on the advantages of the other. In evaluating proposals received in response to the request for proposal issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the Administrator shall consider costs and cost savings in accordance with applicable law.

(e) The comprehensive acquisition strategy and plan prepared under subsection (a) of this section and proposals for a second source for a redesigned motor under subsection (b) of this section shall apply to all modifications of the solid rocket motor that are intended for production.

(f) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b) of this section, the Administrator, before signing or extending any production contract for follow-on solid rocket motors beyond those currently under contract, shall notify the Congress of the number of additional solid rocket motors required in order to allow the space shuttle transportation system to continue to operate if a new contractor, selected pursuant to subsection (b) (1) or (2) of this section, is not able to provide any of such additional solid rocket motors. The Administrator shall not sign or extend any such contract until a period of 30 calendar days during which either House of Congress is in session has passed after the date of such notification.

(g) Nothing in this section shall be construed to direct the Administrator to select and qualify a second source of production for solid rocket motors if the proposals received pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of this section are inconsistent with the requirements of section 2304(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, or if the request for proposals issued pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this section is consistent with the requirements of section 2304(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 109. (a) Congress finds that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should take every action available to it to restore, to its previous standards of excellence, its commitment to safety, reliability, and quality assurance.

(b) The Administrator shall identify as a separate item in the budget submitted by the President under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for any fiscal year, the number of individuals per NASA facility whose functions relate to safety, reliability, and quality assurance.

SEC. 110. The Administrator shall—

(1) review the findings and recommendations of the National Commission on Space (established pursuant to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-361)); and

(2) submit to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate by February 15, 1987, a long-range plan for implementing the findings and recommendations referred to in paragraph (1), including a specific agenda for the five-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 111. (a) If the Administrator, with the concurrence of the United States Trade Representative and the Secretaries of State and Commerce, determines that the public interest so requires, the Administrator is authorized to award to a domestic firm a contract that, under the use of competitive procedures, would be awarded to a foreign firm, if—

(1) the final product of the domestic firm will be completely assembled in the United States;

(2) when completely assembled, not less than 50 percent of the final product of the domestic firm will be domestically produced; and

(3) the difference between the bids submitted by the foreign and domestic firms is not more than 5 percent. In determining under this subsection whether the public interest so requires, the Administrator shall take into account United States international obligations and trade relations.

(b) For purposes of this section—

(1) the term "domestic firm" means a business entity that is incorporated in the United States and that conducts business operations in the United States; and

(2) the term "foreign firm" means a business entity not described in paragraph (1).

(c) This section shall apply only to contracts for which—

(1) amounts are made available by this Act; and

(2) solicitations for bids are issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 112. (a) There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, the National Space Council (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Council"), which shall be composed of—

(1) the Vice President, who shall be Chairman of the Council;

(2) the Secretary of State;

(3) the Secretary of Defense;

(4) the Secretary of Commerce;

(5) the Secretary of Transportation;

(6) the Administrator, who shall be the Vice Chairman of the Council; and

(7) such other members as the President may appoint.
 (b) In the absence of the Vice President, the Administrator shall preside over meetings of the Council.
 (c) Each member of the Council may designate an officer of their department or agency to serve on the Council as their alternative in their unavoidable absence.

(d) It shall be the function of the Council to advise the President, as the President may request, with respect to the following functions:

- (1) survey of ongoing civilian space activities;
- (2) review of long-range goals for civilian space activities;
- (3) coordination of civilian space activities among civilian agencies and with agencies involved in national security space activities; and
- (4) interagency cooperation in civilian space activities.

(e) The Council may employ a staff to be headed by a civilian executive secretary who shall be appointed by the President. The executive secretary, subject to the direction of the Council, is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, including not more than seven persons, as may be necessary to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Council in connection with the performance of its functions. Each appointment under this subsection shall be subject to the same security requirements as those established for personnel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration appointed under section 203(c)(2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. Other provisions of law or regulations relating to Government employment shall apply to employees of the Council reporting directly to the Chairman to the extent that such provisions are applicable to employees in the Office of the Vice President.

(f)(1) The Council shall establish a Users' Advisory Group composed of nine non-Federal representatives of industries and other persons involved in space activities.

(2) The Vice President shall name a Chairman of the Users' Advisory Group.

(3) The Council shall from time to time, but not less often than once a year, meet with the Users' Advisory Group.

(4) The function of the Users' Advisory Group is to ensure that the interests of non-Federal entities involved in space activities, including in particular commercial entities, are adequately represented in the Council.

TITLE II—OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION

SEC. 201. Section 24 of the Commercial Space Launch Act (49 U.S.C. App. 2623) is amended by adding at the end the following: "There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act \$1,120,000 for fiscal year 1987."

TITLE III—SPACE TRANSPORTATION RECOVERY

SEC. 301. RETURNING THE SPACE SHUTTLE FLEET TO FLIGHT STATUS.

(a) It is the sense of the Congress that the United States must promptly restore its space transportation capabilities and such restoration must be accomplished without deemphasizing other space programs.

(b) The Administrator is directed to take the necessary steps to safety return the space shuttle fleet to flight status.

(c) There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1987 \$100,600,000 to carry out this section.

SEC. 302. CONSTRUCTION OF A REPLACEMENT ORBITER.

(a)(1) The Administrator shall promptly take such steps as may be necessary to construct a fourth space shuttle orbiter as a replacement for the space shuttle orbiter Challenger.

(2) There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1987 such additional sums as may be necessary to begin the construction required by paragraph (1).

(b) The Administrator shall explore the availability of private funding for construction of the replacement orbiter authorized by subsection (a). The Administrator shall accept private funding for such construction—

(1) if the Administrator finds such private funding is available; and

(2) if the Administrator finds that such funding—

(A) is in the best interest of the United States; and

(B) results in no additional net costs to the Federal Government.

Private funding accepted under this subsection shall replace appropriated funding obligated or expended for such a replacement orbiter.

(c) Title II of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"DONATIONS FOR SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITER

"Sec. 208. (a) The Administrator may accept gifts and donations of services, money, and real, personal, tangible, and intangible property, and use such gifts and donations for the construction of a space shuttle orbiter.

"(b)(1) The authority of the Administrator to accept gifts or donations pursuant to subsection (a) shall terminate five years after the date of the enactment of this section.

"(2) All gifts and donations accepted by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (a) which are not needed for construction of a space shuttle orbiter shall be used by the Administrator for an appropriate purpose—

"(A) in tribute to the dedicated crew of the space shuttle Challenger, and

"(B) in furtherance of the exploration of space.

"(c) The name of a space shuttle orbiter constructed in whole or in part with gifts or donations whose acceptance and use are authorized by subsection (a) shall be selected by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from among suggestions submitted by students in elementary and secondary schools."

SEC. 303. SPACE SHUTTLE LAUNCH PRIORITIES.

(a) The space shuttle shall be the primary United States launch system for manned missions and missions needing its unique capabilities. The space shuttle shall also be available for other missions, including the launch of non-shuttle-unique foreign and

commercial payloads, pursuant to the priorities specified in subsection (b)(2).

(b) The Administrator shall make best efforts to develop a space shuttle launch manifest that—

(1) ensures that commitments of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to its customers in effect in January 1986, including launch service agreements, are met within the priority constraints contained in subsection (b)(2); and

(2) reflects the following priorities (in descending order):

(A) Payloads deemed critical to the national security.

(B) Significant civil government missions, including those having limited launch opportunities.

(C) Government payloads other than those referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(D) Payloads other than those referred to in subparagraphs (A) through (C), including foreign and commercial payloads.

(c) The Administrator shall submit the Administrator's current flight manifest to the Congress reflecting the priorities contained in this section no later than December 1, 1986. The Administrator shall keep the Congress fully and currently informed of the status of the flight manifest.

SEC. 304. SHUTTLE PRICING POLICY.

(a) It is the sense of the Congress that the Shuttle pricing policy established in title II of Public Law 99-170 remains valid and should be implemented so as to assure reliable access to space for all United States space users.

(b) In the report required by title II of Public Law 99-170 submitted with his budget request for fiscal year 1988 the Administrator shall include a description of how his implementation of the pricing policy will accomplish the objectives of this title.

SEC. 305. USE OF EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLES.

(a) It is the sense of the Congress that in order to ensure reliable access to space, in order to meet national security, scientific, and commercial objectives of the United States space program, and in order to ensure that the United States does not concede the commercial launch vehicle business to foreign competition, the United States should utilize the capability of expendable launch vehicles as well as the space shuttle for placing government payloads into orbit.

(b) In order to meet the requirements of subsection (a), the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall develop a plan for the purchase, through competitive procurement, of expendable launch vehicle services for the purpose of launching government payloads, as aggregated by the Administrator. The services purchased under this subsection shall be provided on a reimbursable basis.

(c) The Administrator shall report to Congress on how he will carry out this section no later than February 15, 1987. Such report shall include—

(1) an estimate of expendable launch vehicle requirements for the five years following the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) an explanation of how the National Aeronautics and Space Administration intends to utilize expendable launch vehicle (ELV) launches for future civil launch requirements, including but not limited to the availability of a commercial ELV capability,

ity, a NASA ELV capability, and a Department of Defense ELV capability;

(3) an explanation of how such utilization of ELV's can be carried out in a manner which fosters the development of a competitive expendable launch vehicle industry;

(4) a proposed procurement plan for commercial expendable launch vehicle services for the five years following the date of enactment of this Act; and

(5) an estimate of the authorizations of appropriations that are necessary to procure launch services for United States Government satellites by expendable launch vehicles for fiscal year 1988 and the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 306. REIMBURSEMENT POLICY.

(a) The Administrator, in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, and before July 1, 1987, shall submit to the Congress a five year plan, to be updated annually and presented to Congress along with the President's annual budget request, setting forth—

(1) a schedule for planned reimbursements from the Department of Defense for space shuttle services; and

(2) a schedule for the provision of such services.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1987 such sums as may be necessary as payment for reimbursable services provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the Department of Defense.

SEC. 307. RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACT.

Section 5(a)(1) of the Commercial Space Launch Act is amended to read as follows:

"(1) pursuant to authorization and subject to the availability of appropriations, encourage and facilitate commercial space launches by the private sector, in consonance with the space policies of the United States as established in public law; and"

TITLE IV—DRUG TESTING

SEC. 401. DRUG TESTING.

The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall submit a report to the Congress by January 30, 1987, detailing the Administrator's actions to comply with Executive Order 12564.

TITLE V—LAND REMOTE-SENSING COMMERCIALIZATION

SECTION 501. SHORT TITLE

This title may be cited as the "Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act Amendments of 1986".

SEC. 502. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds and declares that—

- (1) the implementation of the Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984 has begun and some of the major milestones contained in that Act have been met;
- (2) Congress remains strongly committed to the guiding principles set forth in that Act;
- (3) notwithstanding the accomplishments thus far, the relationships among the involved Federal agencies and the private sector have not yet been adequately defined; and
- (4) inasmuch as the technical development and commercial applications of future land remote-sensing systems cannot now be predicted with certainty, it is in the national interest of the United States that the involved Federal agencies and the private sector remain flexible in carrying out their respective responsibilities under this title.

SEC. 503. PURPOSES.

It is therefore the purpose of this title to set forth amendments to the Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984 to ensure that—

- (1) the original intent of that Act is carried out in the most effective manner consistent with the guiding principles expressed therein;
- (2) specific mechanisms for carrying out the original intent of that Act are provided in those cases where none have materialized thus far; and
- (3) the working relationships among involved Federal agencies and private sector parties for the purpose of carrying out this title are fully developed and mutually understood.

SEC. 504. CONTRACTOR EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL FULL REIMBURSEMENT PROVISION IN THE CASE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS.

Section 202(a)(4) of the Act is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: “, except in the case of research and development activities conducted in accordance with section 504”.

SEC. 505. DISPOSITION OF ASSETS FOLLOWING THE TERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY'S AUTHORITY.

Title III of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS

“SEC. 308. Following the completion of a contract made pursuant to this title, the Secretary may, upon 30 days advance notice to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, dispose of assets (other than real property) under the control of the Secretary in a manner which best ensures the continuation of the contractor's commercial activity.”.

SEC. 506. CLARIFICATION OF THE USE OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FROM FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

Section 502 of the Act is amended to read as follows:

“RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

“SEC. 502. Each Federal agency is authorized and encouraged to provide data gathered in experimental remote-sensing space programs to related research and development programs funded by the Federal Government (including application programs) and to cooperative research programs if the Federal agency involved determines that the data will not be used—

“(1) for any commercial purpose, or

“(2) in substantial competition with data available from a licensee under this Act, except pursuant to section 503.”.

SEC. 507. CLARIFICATION OF THE USE OF NON-FEDERAL DATA FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

Title V of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF SYSTEM OPERATORS

“SEC. 504. Notwithstanding section 601, any system operator under title II, III, or IV of this Act, or any marketing entity under section 503 of this Act, may provide data for any research and development programs if—

“(1) a complete and timely disclosure of the results of such research and development is made in the open technical literature or is otherwise made publicly available.

“(2) the system operator or marketing entity provides to the Secretary an annual report of all research and development data transactions including the nature of any cooperative agreements and the prices charged for data; and

“(3) the data are not used for commercial purposes or in substantial competition with data available from a licensee under this Act.”.

SEC. 508. CLARIFICATION OF OPERATOR RIGHTS TO IMPOSE LIMITATION ON REPRODUCTION, DISSEMINATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES ON A NONDISCRIMINATORY BASIS.

Section 603 of the Act is amended to read as follows:

“NONREPRODUCTION

“SEC. 603. In addition to such other terms and conditions as the system operator may set forth in compliance with section 601 of this Act, the system operator may require that unenhanced data not be reproduced or disseminated by any foreign or domestic purchaser.”.

TITLE VI—NOAA AUTHORITY**SEC. 601. ORGANIZATION OF NOAA.**

(a) Section 2(d) of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App. 1) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) There shall be in the Administration a Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5316). The Chief Scientist shall be the principal scientific adviser to the

Administrator, and shall perform such other duties as the Administrator may direct. The Chief Scientist shall be an individual who is, by reason of scientific education and experience, knowledgeable in the principles of oceanic, atmospheric, or other scientific disciplines important to the work of the Administration."

(b) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "Associate Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration."

(c) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"Chief Scientist, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration."

SEC. 602. PUBLIC WARNING AND FORECAST SERVICES.

(a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce to enable the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out its public warning and forecast service duties under law, \$330,598,000 for fiscal year 1987. Moneys appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be used to fund those duties relating to public warning and forecast specified by the Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Signal Corps of the Army, and to transfer the Weather Service to the Department of Agriculture", approved October 1, 1890 (15 U.S.C. 311 et seq.), the Act entitled "An Act to define the functions and duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes", approved August 6, 1947 (33 U.S.C. 883a et seq.), and by any other law involving such duties. Such duties include meteorological, hydrological, and oceanographic public warnings and forecasts.

(b) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) of this section, \$45,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated only for activities related to the Next Generation Weather Radar Program. Such activities may include site surveys, preparation for production radars, limited radar production, initial operational test and evaluation of radars, training of personnel, release of long lead items for full production, award of the production contract, and land acquisition for radar sites.

(c) It is the sense of the Congress that procurement and deployment of essential weather technologies, and the resultant modernization of the National Weather Service, should continue on schedule in order to improve the protection of the public and to increase the productivity of the Nation's economy. Such technologies shall include, but not be limited to, the Next Generation Weather Radar Program (NEXRAD), the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS), the Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS), and the Profiler System.

(d) At the time of submission of the fiscal year 1988 budget, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives a comprehensive long-range plan on how the National Weather Service shall utilize planned weather technologies to provide effective weather services to meet national needs. This plan shall address, among other things, National Weather Service office structure and organization, its staffing and budgetary profiles, its role in providing weather services to the

public, and a phased plan for deployment of weather-related technology and equipment.

SEC. 603. ATMOSPHERIC AND HYDROLOGICAL RESEARCH.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce to enable the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out its atmospheric and hydrological research duties under law, \$68,044,000 for fiscal year 1987. Moneys appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be used to fund those duties relating to atmospheric and hydrological research specified by the Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Signal Corps of the Army, and to transfer the Weather Service to the Department of Agriculture", approved October 1, 1890 (15 U.S.C. 311 et seq.), and by any other law involving such duties. Such duties include research for developing improved prediction capabilities for atmospheric and hydrological processes.

SEC. 604. SATELLITE SERVICES.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce to enable the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out its satellite services duties under law, \$72,606,000 for fiscal year 1987. Moneys appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be used to fund those duties relating to satellite services specified by the Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Signal Corps of the Army, and to transfer the Weather Service to the Department of Agriculture", approved October 1, 1890 (15 U.S.C. 311 et seq.), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1985, approved July 16, 1984 (Public Law 98-361; 98 Stat. 422), and by any other law involving such duties. Such duties include satellite maintenance and operations and satellite data analysis.

SEC. 605. SATELLITE SYSTEMS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce to enable the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out its satellite systems duties under law, \$168,139,000 for fiscal year 1987. Moneys appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be used by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to continue operating two polar-orbiting meteorological satellites in fiscal year 1987 and to continue procurement of polar-orbiting meteorological satellites (NOAA I-M) in fiscal year 1987. In addition, such moneys shall be used to fund those duties relating to satellite systems specified by the Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Signal Corps of the Army, and to transfer the Weather Service to the Department of Agriculture", approved October 1, 1890 (15 U.S.C. 311 et seq.), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1985, approved July 16, 1984 (Public Law 98-361; 98 Stat. 422), and by any other law involving such duties. Such duties include spacecraft procurement, launch, and associated ground station system changes involving polar-orbiting and geostationary environmental satellites.

SEC. 606. DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICES.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce to enable the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

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Administration to carry out its data and information services duties under law, \$22,734,000 for fiscal year 1987. Moneys appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be used to fund those duties relating to data and information services specified by the Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Signal Corps of the Army, and to transfer the Weather Service to the Department of Agriculture", approved October 1, 1890 (15 U.S.C. 311 et seq.), and by any other law involving such duties. Such duties include environmental data and information products and services in the atmospheric, marine, solid earth, and solar-terrestrial sciences.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT-
 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1987

JULY 31, 1986.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
 the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BOLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations,
 submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5313]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, and for other purposes.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

1986 appropriation.....	\$7,333,240,000
Estimate, 1987	7,694,400,000
Recommended in bill.....	7,650,000,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-44,400,000

For fiscal year 1987 the Committee is recommending a "current services" level of \$7,650,000,000. This is \$44,400,000 below the budget request, and is \$316,760,000 above the adjusted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. These amounts do not reflect the adoption of a \$531,000,000 1986 supplemental appropriation, of which \$431,000,000 is provided in 1986 and \$100,000,000 in 1987.

The programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are provided for in four appropriation accounts. An explanation pertaining to each account is detailed below. In that connection, the Committee notes that because of the loss of *Challenger*, NASA's budget request for fiscal year 1987 has required a major reallocation of funding priorities. No formal budget amendment nor budget reprogramming for fiscal year 1987 has been received

by the Committee. However, the agency did make available information displaying the estimated changes in 1987 as a result of the accident. The changes specified below are changes made from the original budget request. It is noted where those changes have been tentatively identified by NASA and where they are specifically recommended by the Committee.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1986 appropriation.....	\$2,638,257,000
Estimate, 1987	3,003,100,000
Recommended in bill.....	3,020,700,000
Increase above estimate.....	+17,600,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,020,700,000 for this account in fiscal year 1987. The recommendation includes the following increases, decreases and changes to the program areas described below:

—\$75,000,000 from space transportation capability development. Of this amount \$65,000,000 is the direct result of the accident and represents the current estimate of the agency. The remaining \$10,000,000 may be applied at the agency's discretion. The Committee directs that any additional reductions in this activity shall be placed in a reserve and may not be released without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

+ \$91,000,000 for upper stages. This increase was originally recommended by NASA for additional requirements for Shuttle/Centaur. Because of the cancellation of the Centaur program, these funds are now available for contract termination costs and development of an alternative upper stage for planetary missions.

—\$69,400,000 to be applied at the agency's discretion from the following space science programs:

Activity:	1987 request
Scatterometer.....	\$35,900,000
Upper atmosphere research satellite	152,200,000
Mars observer.....	62,900,000
Gamma ray observatory	51,500,000
Ocean topography experiment (TOPEX)	29,000,000
Shuttle/Spacelab physics and astronomy payloads.....	115,100,000
Explorer development.....	56,700,000

—\$2,000,000 from Phase B studies for the shuttle infrared telescope facility (SIRTF). The Committee notes that in the past there have been requests for Phase B funding for a number of programs that ultimately require Phase C/D (development) funding. Unfortunately there is often no "wedge" available in the agency's budget for development funding of these programs. The Committee believes that it is not in the best interest of NASA or the scientific community to fund Phase B activities earlier than development funding can reasonably be expected to occur.

+ \$5,000,000 based on the following increases and decreases:
 —\$53,000,000 from space science mission operations and data analysis; —\$47,000,000 from space telescope operations; and
 —\$40,000,000 from Shuttle/spacelab payload development; offset by

+ \$5,000,000 for the Venus radar mapper (Magellan) mission; + \$68,000,000 for space telescope development; + \$48,000,000 for Galileo development; and + \$24,000,000 for Ulysses. These increases and decreases are the direct result of the delay caused by the *Challenger* accident and (except for Galileo) represent the current estimates of NASA.

+ \$77,000,000 for the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) program. In fiscal year 1987 the NASA budget includes no funding for this activity. This program was initiated by the Congress and—contrary to the view of the Administration—this Committee and the Congress continue to believe that the ACTS program is essential in order to maintain U.S. leadership in commercial satellite communications.

The Committee directs that any additional reductions made by NASA in the space science area over and above those outlined above shall be placed in reserve and shall not be released without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

— \$10,000,000 from transatmospheric research and technology. The Committee believes that in view of the *Challenger* accident, a reduction of \$10,000,000 from the \$45,000,000 requested for this activity will help offset other funding requirements including shuttle, space station, and the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite. A program level of \$35,000,000 should be sufficient to begin development work of a national aerospace vehicle.

+ \$5,000,000 for space research and technology. Within the \$185,000,000 provided for this activity, the Committee directs that \$10,000,000 be made available for the enhanced flight telerobotics program as outlined in the plan submitted to the Committee on July 22, 1986. These funds may be used by this office or the space station office at the agency's discretion.

— \$4,000,000 from the \$32,000,000 requested for commercial use of space activities.

Finally, in the research and development account, the Committee is "capping" the 1987 amounts for a number of programs. In accordance with the agreement as outlined in a letter from NASA to the Committee dated August 9, 1984, these "caps," if included in the conference report, may not be exceeded without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

1. Space station—\$260,000,000.
2. Upper stages—\$176,000,000.
3. Hubble space telescope—\$96,000,000.
4. Venus radar mapper (Magellan)—\$70,000,000.
5. Ocean topography experiment (TOPEX)—\$10,000,000.
6. Galileo—\$48,000,000.

SPACE STATION

For fiscal year 1987 a total of \$410,000,000 has been requested for the space station. Of that amount \$150,000,000 is targeted for initial hardware development. The Committee has repeatedly stressed

that because of budget limitations, NASA would encounter serious difficulties relating to space station development. Therefore, it is essential that the space station be developed in such a manner that makes it *useful* during the earliest phases of space station deployment.

It was that concern expressed during the past two years that prompted the Committee's recommendation to explore a variation of a permanently manned concept. In that context, having a station permanently manned should provide substantial additional capability over and above a station man-tended for intermittent periods. However, that is not the issue. The issue is: Will funding be available to support a permanently manned space station *and provide for payloads and other station activities* which will directly benefit this Nation?

The Committee continues to believe that given the current and ongoing budget climate, it is not appropriate to fund and develop a space station for which there are no resources available to actually achieve useful benefits. The Committee is encouraged that in the past 12 months NASA has begun to recognize these budget realities and their implications for station development.

That fact has prompted NASA to recommend in its baseline assembly sequence the potential for an initial man-tended capability prior to permanently manning the station. This concept, in part, meets the Committee's principal concerns. However, although the Committee is pleased with NASA's efforts in this area, it still does not believe that the baseline assembly sequence or current planning sufficiently recognize the importance of providing for an assembly sequence that will produce *useful* results at the *outset* of station activity.

The NASA baseline assembly sequence assumes a 45-day interval between each launch. The Committee believes that this is highly optimistic and that an average of 60 to 75 days between launches is more realistic. Assuming that average, under the NASA baseline assembly sequence, little or no capability to perform experiments on the space station would be in place until almost *two years* after the first launch. Again, the Committee believes that the space station should be assembled and funded in such a manner that both external and internal payloads are producing useful scientific results as soon as possible.

In addition, the Committee has been deeply concerned that international participation in the space station be negotiated in such a way that it is not contrary to the interests of new U.S. technology developments. It would be tragic if, in the interest of international participation, this Nation inadvertently gave up potential benefits that the space station is advertised as generating. The Committee believes that it is important that the Administration, NASA and the Congress keep in mind that the United States will provide approximately 80 percent of the funding required for the space station. Thus, the station should be built as a U.S. space station with

international participation. And quite obviously, with 80 percent of station funded by this Nation, the Congress expects that approximately 80 percent of the benefits of the station shall be derived by the United States.

In that connection, it is important that all interested in the space station understand that the United States must commit substantial resources to provide just the infrastructure of the station. The foreign partners, however, are not faced with that expense, so that almost every dollar invested by the Europeans and Japanese can be devoted exclusively to providing laboratory modules, equipment, and experiments that will derive benefits from the station. Therefore, unless the United States devotes resources in an orderly and phased manner to both infrastructure and equipment and experiments—this Nation will certainly fail to achieve the full benefits of a space station.

The Committee is recommending a total of \$410,000,000 for space station activities in 1987. Within these funds, \$150,000,000 has been provided for Phase C/D development. However, in accordance with the agreement as outlined in a letter from NASA to the Committee dated August 9, 1984, the Committee is "capping" the space station program at \$260,000,000, which is available for continued phase B work. Release of the balance of \$150,000,000 and the request for proposal (RFP) will not be approved by the Committees on Appropriations until selected requirements are satisfied—and a plan (including a revised assembly sequence) for the implementation of such requirements is approved by the Committees.

The requirements are as follows:

1. A minimum of 37.5 kw of power shall be available on station before a habitat is launched. The NASA baseline station provides for an initial power capability of only 25 kw through assembly flight ten. The Committee believes that 25 kw is not adequate to support both the station and users during the period through NASA's proposed initial man-tended capability—and is clearly inadequate after the habitat and permanent crew are launched. The Committee notes that this recommended increase in initial power capability should in no way detract from the effort to provide for solar dynamic power. In fact, the Committee urges that after a minimum of 37.5 kw is made available during the initial operating period, an additional 50 kw of solar dynamic power be made available as soon as possible.

2. A fully equipped materials processing laboratory (including all generic equipment) shall be provided before a habitat is launched. Although the NASA baseline assembly sequence includes a man-tended laboratory launched on flight six, it does not provide for actual use of the laboratory or attached payloads until approximately flight ten or eleven—after the habitat and permanent crew are launched.

3. Sufficient funding and launch capability shall be made available to provide for early attached and pressurized pay-

loads. Further, it is expected that both attached and pressurized payloads shall be operating for a reasonable period of time before a habitat is launched. Such representative payloads are to be identified for the Committee with approximate outyear funding requirements. The Committee believes that this approach is necessary to ensure that meaningful, useful scientific return from the space station is underway as early as possible. Also, this approach will help drive sufficient funding in the NASA budget to have experiments flown on station and working—even if dollar constraints require that completion of a permanently manned facility be delayed. In short, this approach makes available, if necessary, a true man-tended capability for immediate return on station investment.

4. Under NASA's concept of "functional allocation" it is expected that a life sciences module shall be furnished by the European Space Agency which meets the capability demanded by currently identified U.S. and international life sciences requirements. The Committee believes that if "functional allocation" is to work properly, the European contribution must include a life sciences module with appropriate capabilities. Such capabilities should include, at a minimum, animal facilities, which are absolutely essential for life science work. This does not preclude compatible material science work in such a module, but the primary function of the module must first be to fully meet the life science requirement. If no agreement can be reached on this point, then the Committee believes that a life sciences function should be provided by the United States or by a joint effort among all space station partners. In addition, the Committee expects that a fair allocation of station resources and operating costs be shared by all partners. Finally, no foreign module (exclusive of the Canadian furnished mobile service center) is to be launched *until* all of the infrastructure of the core U.S. station, including full power, is on orbit and functioning.

The Committee believes that with the adoption of the above requirements, the space station concept is markedly stronger as a useful space facility. These changes will assure an earlier capability—will make available an immediate return on station investment—will provide for early access to a fully equipped, pressurized laboratory—will satisfy schedule flexibility—and will, through the use of an incremental "buy it by the yard" concept, be responsive to all funding and technical constraints.

The Committee is also aware of astronaut concerns regarding the baseline design of the station. If these concerns or a restricted shuttle capability, or total program cost increases result in a major reworking of the baseline concept and/or if other design and "work package" allocation issues affect RFP timing, it is probable that the program will not be ready to proceed to development in 1987. In that case, the Committee will entertain a reprogramming and/or transfer of all or part of the \$150,000,000 assumed for space sta-

tion development to implement the recommendations of the Rogers Commission.

Reorganization of the space station program and, indeed, the future of our national space program are under investigation by the authorizing committees of Congress. The Committee recognizes that hasty or precipitous actions regarding the space station program may not only injure the progress of this program, but may have a negative impact upon the Nation's space ventures well into the next century.

In view of the Johnson Space Center's long history of success in manned space flight, the Committee believes that removing space station activities from JSC to a space flight center warrants further consultation with Congress. The Committee therefore directs NASA to halt reorganization of the space station program at JSC unless and until Congress gives its consent.

SPACE FLIGHT CONTROL AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS

1986 appropriation.....	\$3,258,239,000
Estimate, 1987.....	3,069,000,000
Recommended in bill.....	3,038,000,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-31,000,000

The Space flight control and data communications account includes the program elements that provide for the national fleet of space shuttle orbiters, including main engines, launch site mission operations, control requirements, initial spares, production tooling, and related supporting activities. This account also provides the standard operational support services for the space shuttle and expendable launch vehicles, and includes tracking, telemetry, command, and data acquisition support required to meet all NASA flight projects.

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,038,000,000 for this activity in fiscal year 1987. This is a decrease of \$31,000,000 below the budget request and is \$220,239,000 below the 1986 current level after sequestration.

Within the \$31,000,000 reduction noted above, there are a number of offsetting increases and decreases occurring as a direct result of the shuttle accident. Among those offsets is a net increase of \$74,000,000 for the space and ground networks, communications and data relay systems programs of the Office of Space Tracking and Data Systems. Included within that \$74,000,000 net increase is a set-aside of \$39,000,000 for the procurement of a replacement tracking and data relay satellite (TDRSS). The Committee is recommending a reduction of \$10,000,000 to \$29,000,000 in fiscal year 1987 for a replacement TDRSS satellite.

Also, NASA has set aside \$37,000,000 of unspecified funds that will be applied to shuttle system anomaly resolution requirements. In that connection, the Committee directs that any additional dollars generated from savings resulting from the accident shall be added to the \$37,000,000 and made available only for anomaly resolution requirements.

SPACE SHUTTLE

The Committee has long been an advocate and strong supporter of the space shuttle system. The shuttle was envisioned as being the primary national launch system—with a small number of expendable launch vehicles provided for assured access to space for critical military payloads. After the tragic loss of *Challenger*, that position must, of necessity, be reevaluated. As a part of that reevaluation, the Administration and the Congress should jointly determine whether to build a fourth orbiter—how many and what kind of additional expendable launch vehicles should be developed and put into production—what payloads the shuttle should be permitted to carry in the future—whether the western shuttle launch facility should be activated, and if so, when—and what kinds of new approaches to space flight should be pursued?

All these questions should be addressed as an integral national launch policy. The Committee urges NASA to provide leadership in addressing these issues. Clearly, one of the most important and pressing aspects of this overall policy is the question of whether a fourth orbiter should be built. On balance, the Committee believes that if the space station is to proceed to development leading to a 1992 or 1993 launch, it is probable that a four orbiter fleet is necessary to ensure that the station will be adequately supplied and manned. However, the Committee also recognizes that there is disagreement over this question. What is important is that some decision be reached in the near future. In that connection, the Committee directs that none of the funds appropriated in this bill may be used to initiate construction of a new orbiter without a formal budget amendment or supplemental request submitted to the Congress.

That direction, however, should not be interpreted as a lack of support for a new orbiter. Rather, the Committee believes that a policy decision covering all space launch issues should be fully addressed by the Administration and reviewed by Congress as soon as possible. In that connection the Committee requests that a report be submitted within 30 days following enactment of this legislation which includes an analysis of:

- The scope of U.S. space launch requirements.
- The Administration's proposed plan to provide the launch capabilities to meet those requirements.
- The role of the space shuttle system in contributing to such capabilities, including a fourth orbiter requirement.
- The cost associated with providing those requirements as they relate to the Department of Defense and NASA budgets.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

1986 appropriation.....	\$133,310,000
Estimate, 1987.....	181,300,000
Recommended in bill.....	166,300,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-15,000,000

The Committee recommends \$166,300,000 for the construction of facilities in 1987. The reduction includes, without prejudice, the \$8,000,000 requested for construction of a spacecraft systems development and integration facility at the Goddard Space Flight Center, and the \$3,400,000 requested for construction of an addition to the Orbiter Processing Facility.

The Committee believes that because of the stand-down of shuttle launches of approximately 24 months, these projects can be deferred. The balance of the reduction of \$3,600,000 may be taken at the agency's discretion.

RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1986 appropriation.....	\$1,303,434,000
Estimate, 1987	1,441,000,000
Recommended in bill.....	1,425,000,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-16,000,000

The Committee is recommending \$1,425,000,000 in fiscal year 1987, a decrease of \$16,000,000 below the budget request for research and program management. The reduction has been offset with a corresponding increase in the Space flight, control, and data communications account to be applied to shuttle anomaly resolution requirements. The \$16,000,000 decrease should be taken at the agency's discretion.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1987

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 24), 1986.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LAXALT (for Mr. GARN), from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5313]

The Committee on Appropriations to which was referred the bill (H.R. 5313) making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith an explanation of the contents of the bill.

AMOUNT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1986 appropriation	\$2,638,257,000
1987 budget estimate	3,032,100,000
House allowance	3,020,700,000
Committee recommendation	3,122,100,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The objectives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] program of research and development are to extend our knowledge of the Earth, its space environment, and the universe; to expand the practical applications of space technology; to develop, operate, and improve unmanned space vehicles; to provide technology for improving the performance of aeronautical vehicles while minimizing their environmental effects and energy consumption; and to assure continued development of the aeronautics and space technology necessary to accomplish national goals. The appropriations provides for the following research, development, and procurement activities of NASA:

Space station.—The United States will continue to progress toward achieving a permanent presence of man in space; initial orbital activities are planned for launch within the decade. A U.S. space station will provide space-based facilities to allow for enhancement of the Nation's science and applications programs and for development of capabilities for commercial exploitation of space, while exploring advanced technologies potentially useful to the economy. In fiscal year 1987, definition and preliminary design contracts, as well as a Flight Telerobotic System Program will be initiated, and a flight demonstration will be conducted during the early 1990's timeframe.

Space transportation systems.—The principal areas of activity in space transportation capability development are: efforts related to the space-lab, the upper stages that place satellites in high altitude orbits not attainable by the shuttle, the engineering and technical base, payload operations and support equipment, advanced programs study and evaluation efforts, the development of the United States/Italy tethered satellite system, and development of the orbital maneuvering vehicle. Development of a reusable orbital maneuvering vehicle will continue in fiscal year 1987 with initial operations planned for fiscal year 1992. The OMV will retrieve spacecraft, provide remote satellite servicing and other operations beyond shuttle capability. The European Space Agency developed spacelab successfully completed its first mission in December 1983 along with both its second developmental and first operational missions during 1985. In fiscal year 1987, mission planning and integra-

tion activities will be pursued in anticipation of the resumption of launching Spacelab flights in fiscal year 1989. Efforts on space transportation system upper stages will be pursued further. After an intensive review of the safety issues involving the STS Centaur upper stage, the decision was made to cancel the program. In fiscal year 1987, modifications to the two-stage IUS will be made to accommodate planetary spacecraft. Additional STS upper stages will be procured for the Magellan tracking and data relay satellite missions, Mars observer, and other NASA missions. The tethered satellite system will provide a new capability for conducting space experiments in regions remote from the space shuttle orbiter, especially in the upper atmosphere.

Space science and applications.—This program utilizes space systems supported by airborne and ground-based observations to conduct scientific investigations of the Earth and its space environment, the Sun, the planets, interplanetary and interstellar space, and the other stars of our galaxy and universe. Results from these investigations contribute to our understanding of the universe, including the key questions of life, matter, and energy. In addition, this program conducts the research and selected technology developments to encourage the practical application of space technologies to needs on Earth. The Space Science and Applications Program has been significantly restructured to reflect the stand-down in shuttle flights.

The major physics and astronomy activities in fiscal year 1987 include: Testing of the Hubble space telescope and active maintenance of the integrated spacecraft, integration of the Gamma Ray Observatory spacecraft, and continuation of shuttle/spacelab instrument development in anticipation of resumption of shuttle flights. In the planetary exploration area, the major fiscal year 1987 activities will be modifying the Galileo spacecraft for a shuttle/inertial upper stage launch, reconfiguration of the Ulysses spacecraft to use a shuttle/IUS upper stage and PAM-D, system integration and testing of the Magellan spacecraft by the contractor, and continued development of the Mars Observer spacecraft. The major activities in the space applications area include analysis of data from various instruments to understand the processes which control the Earth's systems, continuation of selected shuttle/spacelab development efforts along with definition activities on advanced instruments, and development of instruments to be flown on the tethered satellite system. Development efforts will also continue in 1987 on the upper atmospheric research satellite mission which will conduct research on the Earth's upper atmosphere to assess its susceptibility to chemical change. Development activities will be continued on the scatterometer that will be flown on the Navy's remote ocean sensing system to measure wind velocity on the surface of the ocean. The ocean topography experiment is being proposed as a new start in fiscal year 1987. Its objective is to acquire precise observations of the surface topography of the oceans.

Commercial programs.—These programs include the technology utilization and commercial use of space. The Technology Utilization Program is designed to facilitate the transfer of NASA developed technol-

ogy to the nonaerospace sectors of the U.S. economy. During fiscal year 1987, NASA will continue its efforts to help foster widespread dissemination of new technology developed by the Agency's programs.

The commercial use of space is designed to increase private sector awareness of the opportunities in space. Private industry will be encouraged to invest and participate in high technology research and development utilizing the unique characteristics of space.

Aeronautics and space technology.—The objective of the Aeronautical Research and Technology Program is to provide the broad technology base essential to the preservation of U.S. leadership in aviation. Specific technology efforts in fiscal year 1987 will continue to be directed toward major improvements in high-performance aircraft, supersonic aircraft, rotorcraft, advanced propulsion, and numerical aerodynamics simulation. Major thrusts of fiscal year 1987 activities include: continuing advancement in both basic aeronautical disciplines and systems research, maintaining and operating specialized facilities essential to aeronautical research, and pursuing technological advances in critical areas of high risk and potentially high payoff to the Nation. The objectives of the Space Research and Technology Program are to provide the technology base necessary to support current and future space activities and to formulate and advance technology options for the future. These activities emphasize the longer-range aspects of generic research and technology development which are crucial in maintaining future U.S. leadership. A joint NASA/DOD program will explore new approaches for cost-effective hypersonic flight in the atmosphere with the capacity to accelerate to orbit. The program will pursue research and advanced technology development in the area of hypersonic flight cooperatively with DOD and is expected to lead to a transatmospheric flight vehicle in the early 1990's.

Tracking and data advanced systems.—The overall objective of the Advanced Systems Program is to perform studies to ensure capability for tracking and data acquisitions, communications, and data processing support required by all NASA flight projects in accomplishing their mission objectives.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,122,100,000 for research and development activities. This amount is \$90,000,000 more than the budget estimate and \$101,400,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation reflects increases over the amended request level of \$7,000,000 for the orbital maneuvering vehicle; \$31,000,000 to fully fund the previously programmed level for the upper atmospheric research satellite; \$77,000,000 for the advanced communications technology satellite; and \$10,000,000 to maintain the trans-atmospheric aerospace plane program. These increases are offset by a reduction of \$36,000,000 for the replacement of equipment lost in the *Challenger* accident needed to support the inertial upper stage. Funds

for this purpose have been included in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1987, as reported by the Committee.

With respect to the continuation of the advanced communications technology satellite, the Committee is concerned with the effect that the less than optional funding available in fiscal year 1987 will have on the overall program cost. The Committee, therefore, urges the Agency to review the schedule and program impact that this constrained level will have, and to review alternative out-year development options to reduce system costs and expedite the completion date.

The Committee is very concerned over the impact of the *Challenger* accident on the NASA space science program, not only on the basis of launch delays and constrained launch opportunities, but in terms of the long-term implications of program stretchout, cancellations, and constrained funding levels. The Committee agrees that the process of developing a coherent and effective strategy to minimize the negative impacts of the *Challenger* accident will necessarily entail significant program disruption on policy direction disputes. While the Committee is supportive of NASA initiatives to delineate a clear approach to this significant problem confronting the space science community, it is vital that the formulation of such a strategy reflect an open and deliberative examination of space science priorities and policies.

While program management decisions must be made expeditiously, the Committee urges NASA to consult with the Congress and with the spectrum of interests on the space science community before entering into substantial commitments affecting fundamental policy. The Committee's recommended funding level reflects its intent to provide as much flexibility for the space science and applications program to reconstitute its future direction during this critical period.

The Committee is aware of the recommended \$350,000 appropriation included in the Energy and Water Development appropriation bill for a low-orbit satellite [PAC-SAT] which would be funded by the Department of Energy as a low-cost energy and resource technical assistance system. The Committee supports this initiative and directs NASA to work with the Department of Energy and the developers of this project (Volunteers in Technical Assistance [VITA] and the Radio Amateur Satellite Corp. [AMSAT]) to facilitate this effort.

SPACE FLIGHT, CONTROL, AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS

1986 appropriation.....	\$3,689,239,000
1987 budget estimate.....	3,343,000,000
House allowance.....	3,038,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,624,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The space flight, control, and data communications appropriation provides for the production and operational activities for the space transportation system and the tracking, telemetry, command, and data acquisition support of all NASA flight projects.

Space transportation system.—Shuttle production and operational capability and space transportation operations are the key elements of the space transportation system that are contained within this appropriation. The Shuttle Production and Operational Capability Program provides for the national fleet of space shuttle orbiters including main engines, launch site and mission operational control requirements, initial structural and operational spares, production tooling, and related supporting activities. In fiscal year 1987, the focus of activity will be completion of the redesign and recertification activities necessary to return the space shuttle to flight. Major activities planned for fiscal year 1987 include: Implementation of the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on the *Challenger* Accident, requalification of the major hardware components of the space shuttle system, and testing of the space shuttle's main engines to increase their durability and reliability at full power level, fabrication of engines and spare components to support the restoration of the space shuttle to flight status and the ongoing fabrication of the various major structural spares. A replacement orbiter will be initiated to support a first flight during 1991. Launch and mission support activities at the Kennedy Space Center will be enhanced to meet the baseline near-term flight rate of up to 17 east coast launches per year. The Space Transportation Operations Program provides the standard operational support services for the space shuttle and the expendable launch vehicles.

Within shuttle operations, external tank and solid rocket booster flight hardware is provisioned, overhauled, and repaired and the manpower, propellants, and other materials are furnished to conduct both flight and ground (launch and landing) operations.

The Space Shuttle Operations Program provides for the maintenance of a launch capability to NASA, Department of Defense, other U.S. Government, and selected domestic commercial and international missions on a reimbursable basis. The NASA Expendable Launch Vehicle Program (Scout, Delta, Atlas, Centaur, and Atlas F) will be completely funded on a reimbursable basis in 1987. The Delta Program will continue to support three launches currently scheduled for fiscal year 1987 and early fiscal year 1988. The Atlas Centaur Program includes three launches planned for fiscal year 1987.

Space tracking and data acquisition.—This program provides vital tracking, telemetry, command, and data acquisition support for Earth-orbital spacecraft, planetary missions, sounding rockets, balloons, and research aircraft. This support is currently provided by a worldwide network of NASA ground stations, and by the first of a system of three tracking and data relay satellites in geosynchronous orbit working with a single highly specialized ground station. Facilities are also provided to process into meaningful form the scientific, applications, and engineering data which are collected from flight projects. Support is also provided on a reimbursable basis for projects for the Department of Defense and other Government agencies, commercial firms, and other countries and international organizations engaged in space research endeavors.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,624,000,000 for space flight, control, and data communications activities. This is \$281,000,000 more than the budget request and \$586,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation reflects a reduction of \$250,000,000 from the amended budget request for initial costs associated with the replacement shuttle orbiter, offset by an additional \$531,000,000 for funds requested in the Department of Defense budget to reimburse NASA for orbiter operations, but which were deleted by the Committee in the Defense Appropriation Act.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

1986 appropriation	\$133,310,000
1987 budget estimate.....	166,300,000
House allowance.....	166,300,000
Committee recommendation.....	174,300,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides for the contractual services for the design, repair, major rehabilitation, and modification of facilities; the construction of new facilities; minor construction; the purchase of land and equipment related to construction and modification; and advanced design related to facilities planned for future authorization.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$174,300,000 for the construction of facilities. This is \$8,000,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance. This additional amount is for the Goddard Spacecraft Systems Development and Integration Facility, a high priority item to assure availability of Federal facilities to handle the growing size of space science payloads. Even with the expected delay of such missions, this facility is overdue and necessary for efficient space science activities. This project was included both in the fiscal year 1986 budget request as well as the original fiscal year 1987 budget.

RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1986 appropriation	\$1,303,434,000
1987 budget estimate.....	1,425,000,000
House allowance.....	1,425,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,425,000,000

The research and program management appropriation supports the performance and management of research, technology, and test activities at NASA installations, and the planning, management, and support of contractor research and development tasks necessary to meet the Nation's objectives in aeronautical and space research. Specifically, this appropriation provides the technical and management capability of the civil service staff needed to conduct the full range of programs for which NASA is responsible; maintains facilities and laboratories in a

state of operational capability and manages their use in support of research and development programs; and provides technical and administrative support for the research and development programs at NASA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,425,000,000 for research and program management. This is the same level as the budget request and the House allowance. This allowance, however, reflects a reduction of \$16,000,000 from the original budget request.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR SUNDRY INDEPENDENT AGENCIES, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, CORPORATIONS, AND OFFICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

OCTOBER 7, 1986.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BOLAND, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5313]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5313) "making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$3,091,700,000 for research and development instead of \$3,020,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,122,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. The following table displays the pertinent changes from the revised fiscal year 1987 budget request:

(Dollars in millions)

Project or activity	Revised request	Conference
Space transportation capability development.....	\$507.5	\$471.5
IUS airborne supt. equipment replacement.....	36.0	0
Space science and applications.....	1,465.0	1,550.0
Upper atmospheric research satellite.....	121.2	141.2
TOPEX.....	29.0	19.0
Advanced communications technology satellite.....	0	77.0
Shuttle infrared telescope facility.....	2.0	0
Space research and technology.....	180.2	185.2
Transatmospheric research and technology.....	35.0	40.0

The \$2,000,000 reduction in the space science and applications research and analysis function shall be taken from Phase B studies

for the shuttle infrared telescope facility. The \$5,000,000 added to space research and technology shall be combined with an additional \$5,000,000 and made available for the enhanced flight telerobotics program as outlined in the plan submitted to the Committees on July 22, 1986. These funds may be used by the space research and technology office or the space station office at the agency's discretion.

Amendment No. 45: Deletes language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate concerning the transfer of personnel from the Johnson Space Center and limiting space station Phase C/D development funds.

Finally, in the research and development account, the conferees are "capping" the 1987 amounts for a number of programs. In accordance with agreement as outlined in a letter from NASA to the Committees dated August 9, 1984, these "caps" may not be exceeded without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations:

- (1) Space Station—\$260,000,000
- (2) Upper stages—\$166,100,000
- (3) Hubble Space Telescope—\$96,000,000
- (4) Venus Radar Mapper (Magellan)—\$70,000,000
- (5) Ocean Topography Experiment (TOPEX)—\$19,000,000
- (6) Galileo—\$77,000,000.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$3,317,000,000 for space flight control and data communications, instead of \$3,038,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,624,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The changes from the revised fiscal year 1987 request are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Project or activity	Revised request	Conference
Shuttle production and capability development.....	\$1,134.4	\$884.4
Orbiter.....	461.0	211.0
Space shuttle operations.....	1,345.7	1,602.7
Space and ground networks.....	862.9	829.9
Space network (replacement TDRSS).....	407.3	374.3

The level provided for space shuttle operations assumes a split of the Air Force payment for shuttle services (\$531,000,000) with \$266,000,000 carried in the 1987 HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill and \$265,000,000 in the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill. In addition a general reduction of \$9,000,000 may be applied at the agency's discretion.

Amendment No. 47: Deletes language proposed by the Senate delaying the availability of funds. The funds provided in lieu of the Air Force payment in this bill are available for obligation upon enactment.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$166,300,000 for construction of facilities as proposed by the House, instead of \$174,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.