Support of Decadal Survey Priorities

- **FINDING #3 FROM SBAG MEETING, JULY 10-11, 2013:**
  - The planetary Decadal Survey states the importance of a balanced portfolio of mission classes and makes clear recommendations for how programs should be prioritized if fiscal conditions are worse than anticipated. **SBAG strongly supports the priorities as outlined in the Decadal Survey and urges restoring the Discovery cadence and reducing the funding stress experienced by the Research and Analysis programs by following the Decadal Survey guidelines for the current, challenging fiscal environment.**

Dawn@Ceres Participating Scientist Program

- **FINDING #2 FROM STEERING GROUP MEETING (AT LPSC), March 20, 2013:**
  - Dawn is currently scheduled to reach Ceres in April 2015, and it is valuable to have Participating Scientists in place before the arrival. Time is of the essence to announce the opportunity for Dawn@Ceres proposals. **SBAG is encouraged to hear of the plans to support a Dawn@Ceres PSP and urges any reviews to be completed quickly to enable this new opportunity to proceed.**
NEO Survey Telescope

• FINDING #4 FROM SBAG MEETING, JULY 10-11, 2013:

• A NEO survey telescope is a foundational asset that will significantly enhance NASA’s ability to evaluate its human exploration goals and achieve its Grand Challenge with respect to defending Earth from hazardous asteroids. Any reliance solely upon outside entities to fund, build, and operate such an asset, whose success is beyond NASA control, places NASA’s goals and objectives at risk. SBAG reiterates its strong support for the importance of a space-based NEO survey telescope and finds that making such an asset a NASA priority would be consistent with the agency’s Grand Challenge for planetary defense.

Impactor for Surface and Interior Structure (ISIS) Mission

• FINDING #6 FROM SBAG MEETING, JULY 10-11, 2013:

• A study is being conducted for a mission to be co-manifested with the Mars InSight spacecraft and impact the OSIRIS-REx target asteroid Bennu as a planetary defense demonstration. SBAG finds that the benefit of ISIS has not been determined to exceed those gained from PSD funds being used to support Decadal Survey priorities, such as regular competed Discovery missions.
Asteroid Redirect & Return Mission (ARRM)

- **FINDING #8 FROM SBAG MEETING, JULY 10-11, 2013:**

- **(a) Planetary Science.** ARRM has been defined as not being a science mission, and support of ARRM with planetary science resources is not appropriate.

- **(b) Searching for Potentially Hazardous Objects.** There is great value in enhancing NASA's capabilities in small body discovery and characterization. The enhancement to NEO discovery would be greater still if it were to be continued for more than one year.

- **(c) Relevance of ARRM to Planetary Defense.** Given the size of the ARRM target (<10m), ARRM has limited relevance to planetary defense.

- **(d) Mission Objectives.** ARRM does not have clearly defined objectives. SBAG supports the formation of an independent Mission Definition Team (MDT).

- **(e) Target issues.** The population and physical characteristics of low delta-velocity targets having diameters less than 10m are poorly constrained by observations. A robust characterization campaign is imperative.

- **(f) Schedule risks.** A missed launch window will not be recoverable for the same target. Given the poor knowledge of the population, this is a significant risk. The stated schedule, which posits funding of a ~$100M study in FY14 and launch in 2017, is unrealistic.

- **(g) Cost risks.** Lack of clarity of resources available and required limits any determination of whether the mission is the most efficient use of resources to achieve NASA’s objectives.