



**ON-ORBIT PERFORMANCE RISKS
SPACE STATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SAFETY AND PRODUCT ASSURANCE OFFICE**

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24 January 1989**

On-Orbit Performance Risks

- **Space station guiding principles**
 - Mission success is number one
 - Quality is planned in, designed in, and built-in -- not inspected in
 - Keep it simple
 - Minimize organizational and hardware interfaces, and maximize clear hardware and software accountability
 - Maximize margins
 - Maximize redundancy, but manage it
 - Automation, robotics, and AI capability not built in will be accommodated by hooks and scars
 - Space station is not an end-product but a key element of NASA and our nation's future
 - The international elements are vital to space station success

On-Orbit Performance Risks (Cont'd)

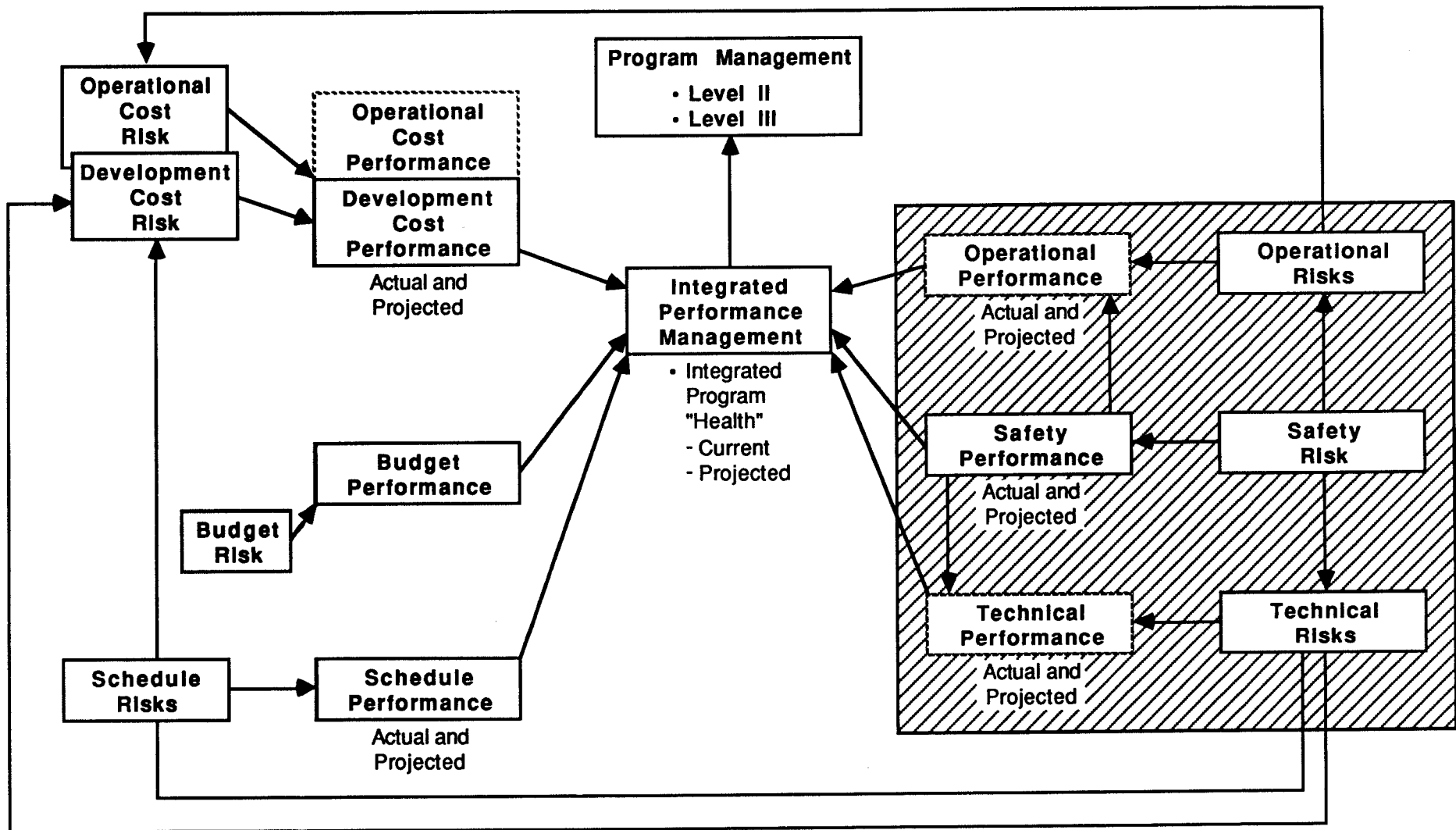
- **Space station guiding principles (cont'd)**
 - Space station Levels I and II manage the program; Level III and prime contractors design, develop, and fabricate the space station
 - Space station requirements are:
 - Developed and managed by Levels I and II
 - Satisfied and verified by Level III
 - Authority will be delegated to the lowest level practical and commensurate with the demonstrated real accountability
 - Life-cycle cost will always be a key decision driver starting with development cost
 - The TMIS will be the key management tool -- the sooner the better
 - Every person in the space station organization must think and perform as a systems engineer or manager

On-Orbit Performance Risks

What Is Program Risk?

- **Likelihood that a program performance goal/allocation will not be met and the resultant consequences**
- **Program performance categorized into five areas**
 - Safety
 - Technical
 - Operational
 - Cost
 - Schedule
- **Program performance areas are inter-related**
- **Safety and Product Assurance Office is primarily interested in safety, technical, and operational risks**

On-Orbit Performance Risks Integrated Program/Risk Architecture



On-Orbit Performance Risks

- **Safety, technical, operational risks defined**
 - Functional risks
 - Anything that compromises
 - Safety
 - Mission success
 - Housekeeping
 - User support

On-Orbit Performance Risks

- **Risk contributors**

- Man - less than perfect
- Hardware/software reliability - less than perfect
- Lack of functional redundancy

- **Risk drivers**

- Cost (inadequate funding)
- Unrealistic schedule requirements
- Human error (inadequate training/certification/retraining)

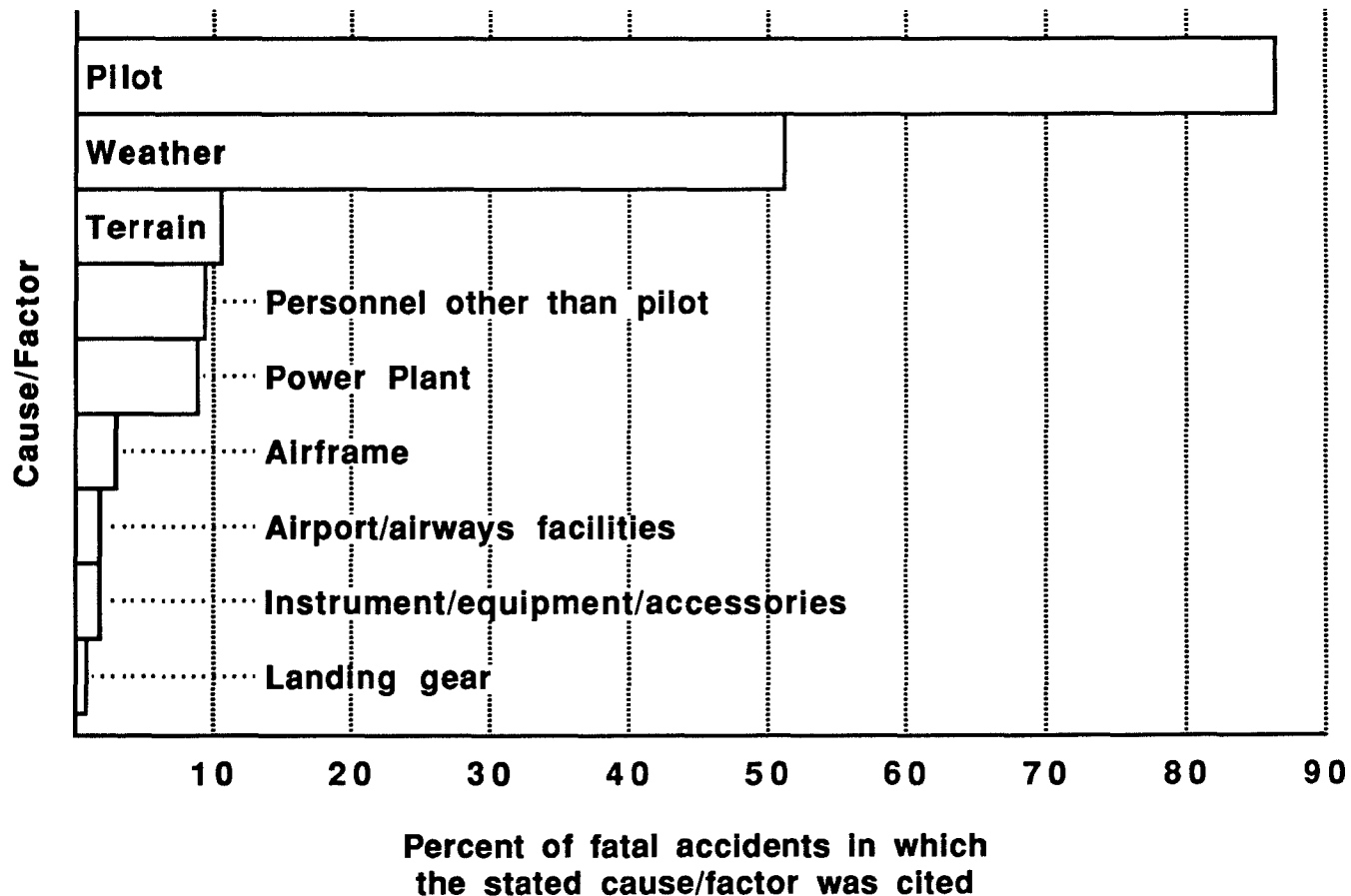
On-Orbit Performance Risks

- **Managing risk**
 - Design solutions
 - Procedural solutions
 - Combination of above

- **Order of precedence in managing/mitigating risks**
 - 1) Design
 - 2) Combination Design/Procedural
 - 3) Procedural

On-Orbit Performance Risks

FAA analysis of leading causes or related factors in fatal aircraft accidents – 1978 (totals here add up to more than 100% because more than one cause or factor may be cited per accident)



On-Orbit Performance Risks

- **Northwest Airline Flight 255 accident -- Detroit, 1988**
 - Cause -- flaps not extended for takeoff
 - Preflight checklist not performed in accordance with procedures
 - Automatic takeoff warning system was inoperative
 - Could not determine cause due to damage

On-Orbit Performance Risks

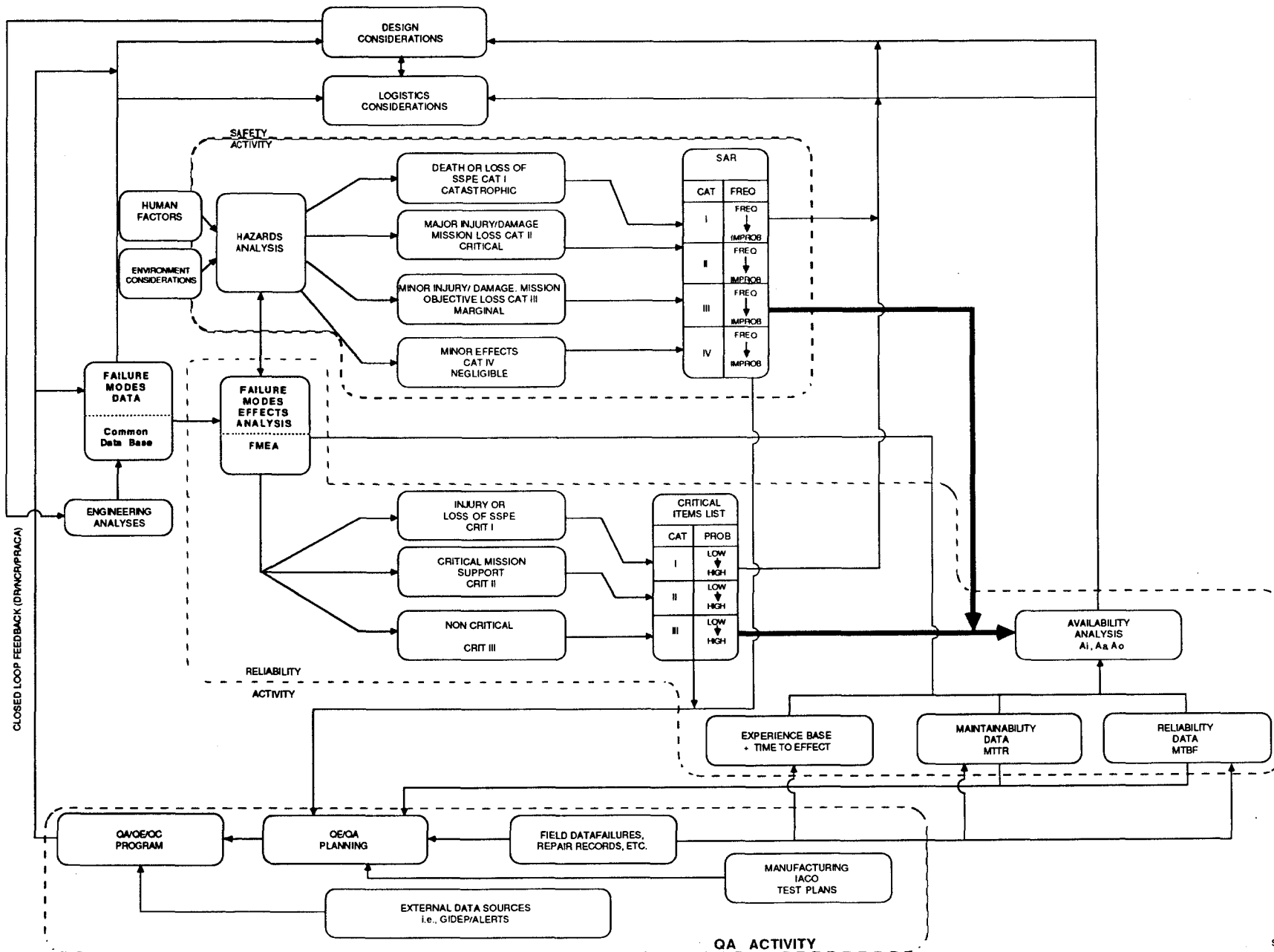
- **Risk mitigation examples in SSF Program**
 - Assembly - procedural/design
 - Crew rescue - procedural (NSTS L.O.N.)
 - Safe haven - procedural/design (provisioning)
 - Emergency egress - procedural/design

On-Orbit Performance Risks

- **Risk management philosophy**
 - Design done by man is imperfect
 - Roadmap is needed to guide design towards minimum risk

On-Orbit Performance Risks

SPACE STATION FREEDOM SRM&QA ORGANIZATIONAL & DATA INTERACTIONS AS CURRENTLY DEFINED



On-Orbit Performance Risks

- Goal

Preclude risks by design