Guiding Principles for Landing Site Selection:

- Landing site selection is critical to all aspects of 2020 mission and program success (no landing, no science)
- Final site recommendation and selection/approval is the job of the 2020 Science Team, Project, and NASA HQ, respectively.
- The broad expertise of the science community is crucial to the identification and evaluation of optimal sites.
- Process is open to all and has no predetermined outcome

Basis for 2020 Site Selection:

- Site Must Meet All Engineering Requirements
- Selected Sites Are Best Suited to Achieving 2020 Mission Science Objectives:
 - ✓ Astrobiologically Relevant Environment
 - ✓ Preserve Information to Understand Geological Record Including Habitability and Preservation Potential
 - ✓ Preserve Materials Preserve Potential Biosignatures
 - ✓ Assemble Sample Cache Include Igneous Rocks
 - ✓ Consistent with "Technology" Elements

Participants in 2020 Landing Site Selection:

Science Community Input

Broad e-mail distribution, Workshop Attendance, Websites

Additional Members

Blend Experience and Mission Involvement Provides for Feed-back on Process

NASA-Appointed Landing Site Steering Committee

Co-chairs Grant and Golombek
Other Members Appointed by NASA HQ

Mars Characterization Investigators (MDAP, MFRP, CDP)

Insight into Landing Site Science and Safety

2020 Science Team and Project:

Science Team helps identify and evaluate merits of sites

Engineering teams define the engineering constraints and help analyze aspects of the surface and atmospheric environments.

Project management and the PSG review scientific analyses of sites.

Headquarters and Other Ex-Officios

Ensures broad, relevant MEP participation Access to Ongoing Mission Data Planetary Protection Compliance

All Landing Site Selection Activities Documented at:

http://marsnext.jpl.nasa.gov/announcements/index.cfm

Draft 2020 Landing Site Selection Timeline 4-5 Workshops, 4-5 Years, Possible Selection L-2 or L-1 yr

Dat e	Title	Comments/Description	# of Sites
7/13	SDT report	Preliminary engineering constraints	
5/14	LSW I	 Sites prioritized into thirds by science merit Top 3rd to be characterized for safety and TRN need by LSW 2 	~28
6/15	LSW 2	 Identify 8 selectable sites Are there enough non-TRN sites of sufficient science merit? If not, is TRN required? 	~8
1/17	LSW 3	~Middle of Phase C	~4
6/18	LSW 4	Final planned workshop	~
7/18	Site selection	Decision dependent on number of high priority sites, clustering of sites, programmatic factors	
7/19	LSW 5, if necessary	Opportunity for LSW 5 if final site wasn't selected in 2018	
7/20	Launch		

Status of 2020 Sites Requesting HiRISE Images (Aug 20, 2015)

	LOCATION	# TARGETS	REQUESTED STEREO PAIRS	COMPLETE IMAGES	REQUESTED IMAGES	REMAINING IMAGES
1	Nilosytris crater	2	2	4	4	COMPLETE
2	Intercrater W. Arabia	3	3	6	6	COMPLETE
3	Vistula Valles/Chryse	3	3	5	6	1 (S2)
4	Farthest W. Meridiani	3	3	6	6	COMPLETE
5	Nili Patera	3	2 (+1 stereo 2)	5	5	COMPLETE
6	Hadriacus Palus	3	3	5	6	1 (S2)
7	Oyama crater	6	2 (+1 stereo 2)	7	8	1 (S2)
8	Firsoff crater	5	3	7	8	1 (S2)
9	Jezero crater	4	4	8	8	COMPLETE
10	Magong/Sabrina Vallis	3	2 (+1 stereo 2)	4	5	1 (S2)
11	Nili Carbonate	1	0	1	1	COMPLETE
12	Kashira crater	7	5	11	12	1 (S2)
13	NE Syrtis	9	4 (+ 1 stereo 2)	10	13	3 (S2)
14	Hypanis	2	2	3	4	1 (S2)
15	Melas Chasma/East Melas	4	3 (+ 1 stereo 2)	5	5	COMPLETE
16	Capri	1	0	1	1	COMPLETE
17	Coprates Chasma	2	0	2	2	COMPLETE
18	Oxia Planum	6	1	6	7	1 (S2)
19	Gusev	6	5	10	11	1 (S2)
20	Nili Fossae Trough	4	2	6	6	COMPLETE
21	McLaughlin crater	3	3	5	6	1 (S2)
22	Ladon Vallis	1	1	2	2	COMPLETE
23	Eridania	5	3	8	8	COMPLETE
	TOTAL	86	56 (+ 5 stereo 2s)	127	140	13 (S2)

Second 2020 Landing Site Workshop Summary:

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Rubric Employed at 2020 Workshop

to	Environmental Setting for						П	O Mission and Decadal Priority Science Type 1A & 1B Samples: Aqueous Geochemical Environments indicated by Mineral Assemblages								Typ Samp Igne	e 2 oles:	Context: Martian History Sampled, Timing Constraints							
Landing Site Factor	(perennial)	Lacustrine (evaporitic)	Hydrothermal (<100°C) surface	Hydrothermal (<100°C) subsurface	Pedogenic	Fluvial/Alluvial	No diagenetic overprinting	Recent exposure	Crustal phyllosilicates	Sedimentary clays	Al clavs in stratigraphy	Carbonate inits		Cilionoe segiments	Sulfate sediments	Acid sulfate units	Silica deposits	Ferric Ox./Ferrous clays	Igneous unit (e.g, lava flow, pyroclastic, intrusive)	2nd Igneous unit	Pre- or Early-Noachian Megabreccia	Oldest stratigraphic constraint	Youngest stratigraphic constraint	Stratigrapy of units well- defined	Dateable surface, volcanic (unmodified crater SFD)
Colum. Hills (14.4S, 175.6E)		0	~	•		~	0	•	~	~	0	?	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		LN	EH	~	•
Holden (26.4S, 325.1E)		•			•		•	•	•	•	•		~				~				•	EH	EA	•	
Eberswalde (23S, 327E)		•			~		•	~	•	~	•						•		~		~	LN	EA	•	
Magong/Sabrina (11.7N, 313.1	E)	0					0		0		0								~	~		MN	LA	0	~
Jezero (18.5N, 77.4E)		•	~	~	~		•		2		•		•						•			LN	EA	•	•
Eridania(28.5S, 181.3E)		•	٧			•	0		•	>	•	•			•			•	•			EH	LH	•	•
Ladon(20.5S, 329.9E)		•	•	~	?	~	•		•	?	•								0	?	?	MN	EA	•	0
Hadriacus Pal (26.95, 78E)		~	•	~	~		•		>	0									~		•	LN	LH	•	
Coprates (12.6S, 296.1E)		~	~		•		•	•	•	•			~		•	?			•	?	•	EN?	н	•	?
Melas Basin(12.2S, 290E)		•	•		~	~	•	•	•			?			0		•	?				?	EH	•	?
Nili Trough N(21N, 74.5E)				~	•		~			•	•	0	0						•	~	~	MN	EH	•	•
Nili Trough S (19.7N, 286.2E)					~	~	~		•	•	~	0	0						•	•	0	EN	EH	0	•
Nili Carb.(21.9N, 78.9E)			~	~	~	~			•	0		0	•					0	•	•		EN	EH	•	~
NE Syrtis(17.8N, 77.1E)				~	~	•	0	2	•	•		•	•		0	0			•	0	•	LN	н	•	•
Nili Patera(9.0N, 67.43E)				0					0								0	\top	•	•		LH	EA	•	•
Mawrth(24.0N, 341.1E)			0		~	•	•	•	•	~	•	•			0	•	•	•	•	0		EN	EH	•	•
Oyama Cr (23.4N, 340.2E)		~	?		?	•	•	~	•		•	•			?	?	?	?	•	•		LN	EH	•	•
McLaughlin Cr (21.9N, 337.8E)		•	~	~	~		0		~	~	•		•				~	~	•	~		LN	?	•	•
Oxia Planum(17.8N, 336E)				?		~	•	?	•		•	~	~				•	•	•	~		MN	EA	•	•
E. Marg. Chlor. (5.64S, 353.9E)	~	•				0	•			•			•					•	~		MN	?	•	•
Hypanis(11.8N, 314.6E)		•	~	~			•		~		0								~			LN	EA?	•	~

Yes (out of ellipse)
 Yes (in-ellipse)
 Partial Support or Debated
 Indeterminate
 questions raised, to be resolved
 No or Unknown

Scientific Selection Criteria:

Objective A

• 1. The geologic setting and history of the landing site can be characterized and understood through a combination of orbital and in-situ observations.

Objective B

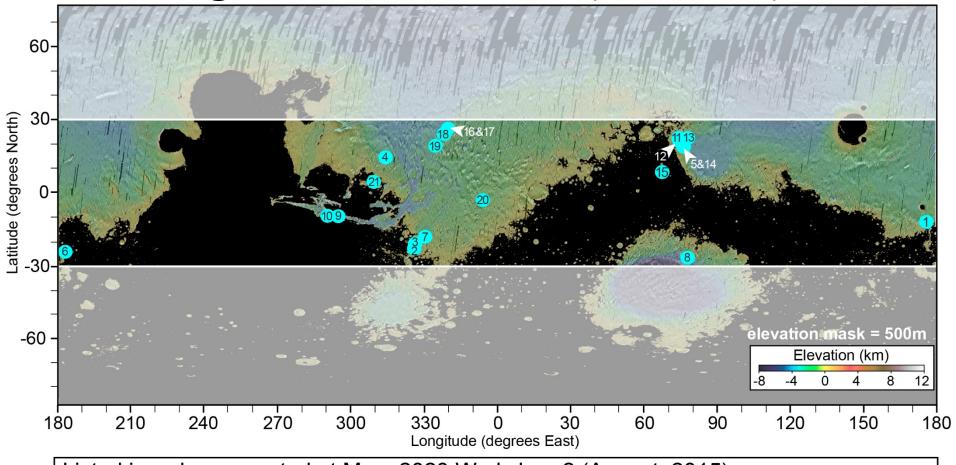
- 2a. The landing site offers an ancient habitable environment.
- 2b. Rocks with high biosignature preservation potential are available and are accessible to investigation for astrobiological purposes with instruments on board the rover.

Objective C

- 3a. The landing site offers an adequate abundance, diversity, and quality of samples suitable for addressing key astrobiological questions if and when they are returned to Earth.
- 3b. The landing site offers an adequate abundance, diversity, and quality of samples suitable for addressing key planetary evolution questions if and when they are returned to Earth.

Votes will be made on each candidate site using each of the criteria listed above. Each person will vote once per site per criteria, with Green=5 points, Yellow=3 points, Red=1 point

Landing Sites Presented (in order)



Listed in order presented at Mars 2020 Workshop 2 (August, 2015):

- 1. Columbia Hills/Gusev crater
- 2. Holden crater
- 3. Eberswalde crater
- 4. Sabrina Vallis/Magong crater
- 5. Jezero crater
- 6. Eridania basin
- 7. Ladon Valles

- 8. Hadriacus Palus
- 9. Coprates Chasma
- 10. Melas Chasma
- 11. Nili Fossae trough (N)
- 12. Nili Fossae trough (S)
- 13. Nili Fossae carbonates
- 14. NE Syrtis Major

- 15. Nili Patera
- 16. Mawrth Vallis
- 17. Oyama crater
- 18. McLaughlin crater
- 19. Oxia Planum
- 20. Eastern Margaritifer
- 21. Hypanis delta, Xanthe Terra

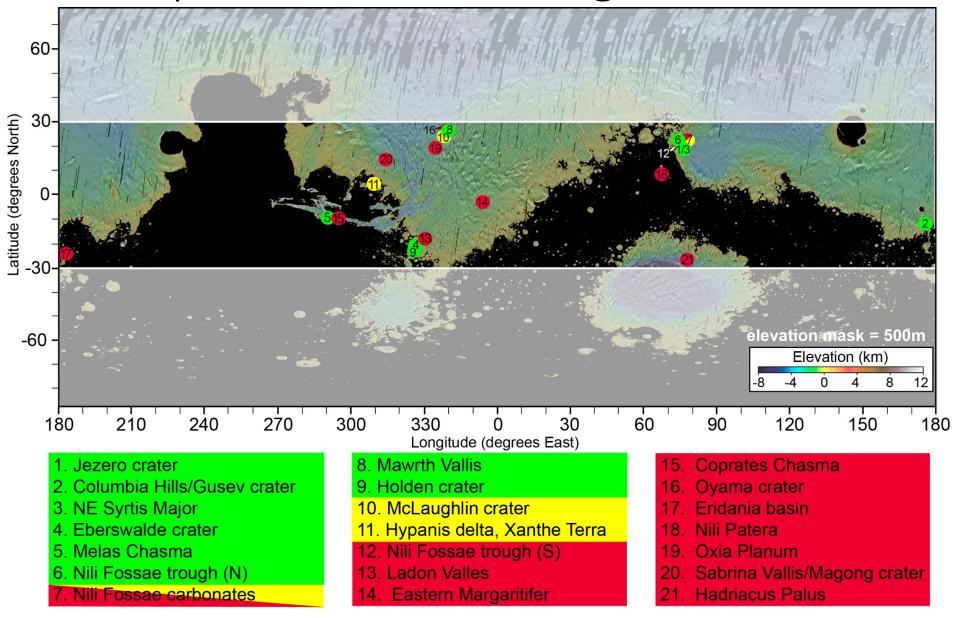
And the community votes are in!

				Landing Site Scientific Selection Criteria									
rankings		CHARACTERIZABLE GEOLOGIC SETTING & HISTORY		HAB	CIENT SITABLE ONMENT	BIOSIO PRESE	IIGH GNATURE RVATION ENTIAL	QUA RET	IOLOGICAL LITY OF URNED MPLES	QUA RET	DLOGICAL LITY OF URNED MPLES	AVE	RAGE
	Site	mode	average	mode	average	mode	average	mode	average	mode	average	mode	average
1	Jezero	5	4.9	5	4.7	5	4.4	5	4.4	5	4.3	5	4.5
2	Columbia Hills	5	4.7	5	4.3	5	4.3	3	3.8	5	4.1	4.6	4.2
3	NE Syrtis	5	4.7	5	3.8	3	3.3	5	3.8	5	4.8	4.6	4.1
4	Eberswalde	5	5.0	5	4.5	5	4.3	3	3.4	3	3.0	4.2	4.0
5	SW Melas	5	4.5	5		5	3.9	3	3.6	3	3.1	4.2	3.9
6	Nili Fossae Trough (N)	5	4.4	3	3.4	3	3.2	3	3.4	5	4.7	3.8	3.8
7	Nili Fossae Carbonate	5	4.2	3	3.4	3	3.2	3	3.2	5	4.3	3.8	3.7
8	Mawrth	5	4.3	3	3.7	3	2.9	3	3.4	5	3.9	3.8	3.6
9	Holden Crater	5	4.4	3	3.4	3	3.2	3	3.2	3	3.4	3.4	3.5
10	McLaughlin	3	3.6	3	3.9	3	3.0	3	3.5	3	3.5	3	3.5
11	Hypanis	3	3.8	3	3.6	3	3.1	3	3.0	3	2.8	3	3.2
12	Nili Fossae Trough (S)	3	3.8	3	2.9	3	2.6	3	2.9	3	3.9	3	3.2
13	Ladon Valles	3	3.8	3	3.3	3	3.1	3	2.7	3	2.7	3	3.1
14	E. Margaritifer	3	3.7	3	3.1	3	3.5	3	2.7	3	2.7	3	3.1
15	Coprates Chasma	5	4.1	3	2.7	3	2.3	3	2.5	3	3.7	3.4	3.1
16	Oyama Crater	3	3.3	3	3.2	3	2.8	3	2.7	3	3.1	3	3.0
17	Eridania	3	3.2	3	2.8	3	2.5	3	2.3	3	2.4	3	2.6
18	Nili Patera	5	4.6	3	2.4	3	2.5	1	1.4	3	2.2	3	2.6
19	Oxia Planum	3	3.0	3	2.4	1	2.1	1	2.1	3	2.7	2.2	2.5
20	Sabrina/Magong Crater	3	3.1	3	3.0	3	2.2	1	1.8	1	2.0	2.2	2.4
21	Hadriacus Palus	3	3.2	3	2.5	1	1.5	1	1.6	3	2.8	2.2	2.3

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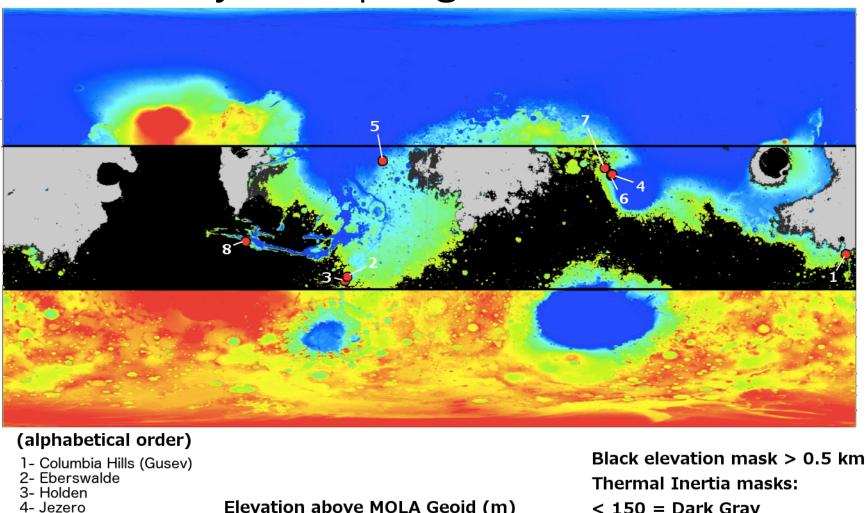
Map of location/ranking of all sites:



Tabular View of Sites and Status:

Rank	Landing Site	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Approx. Elev. (km)
1	Jezero crater	18.5	77.4	-2.0
2	Columbia Hills/Gusev crater	-14.4	175.6	-1.94
3	NE Syrtis Major	17.8	77.1	-2.0
4	Eberswalde crater	-23.0	327.0	-1.4
5	Melas Chasma	-12.2	290	-5.0
6	Nili Fossae trough (N)	21.0	74.5	0.6
7	Nili Fossae carbonates	21.9	78.9	1.5
8	Mawrth Vallis	24	341.1	
9	Holden crater	-26.4	325.1	-2.2
10	McLaughlin crater	21.9	337.8	-5.0
11	Hypanis delta in Xanthe Terra	11.8	314.6	-2.7
12	Nili Fossae Trough (S)	19.7	74.5	
13	Ladon Valles	-20.5	329.9	-2.05
14	E. Margaritifer	-5.6	353.8	-1.25
15	Coprates Chasma	-12.6	296.1	-5.0
16	Oyama crater	23.4	340.2	-3.89
17	Eridania basin	-28.5	181.3	
18	Nili Patera	9.0	67.43	0.2
19	Oxia Planum	17.8	336	-3.0
20	Sabrina Vallis/ Magong crater	11.7	313.1	-2.5
21	Hadriacus Palus	-26.9	78.0	-2.66

2020 Project Top Eight Sites:



- 5- Mawrth
- 6- NE Syrtis 7- Nili Fossae
- 8- SW Melas

Elevation above MOLA Geoid (m)

High: 4000

Low: -5000

< 150 = Dark Gray

< 100 = Light Gray

Candidate Sites for Science and Engineering Evaluation (in alphabetical order)

Site	Approximate Locations	Elevation	Geologic Process
Columbia Hills (Gusev)	14.4S, 175.6E	-1.9 km	Hydrothermal Crustal
Eberswalde	23S, 327E	-1.4 km	Fluvial/Deltaic
Holden (original MSL target)	26.4S, 325.1E	-2.1 km	Fluvial/Deltaic
Jezero	18.5N, 77.4E	-2.5 km	Fluvial/Deltaic
Mawrth	24N, 341.1E	-2.3 km	Pedogenic
NE Syrtis	17.8N, 77.1E	-2.2 km	Hydrothermal Crustal
Nili Fossae	21N, 74.5E	-0.6 km	Hydrothermal Crustal
SW Melas	12.2S, 290E	-1.9 km	Fluvial/Deltaic

Two sites for additional science investigation (not engineering evaluation):

- Hypanis (11.8N, 314.6E; -2.6 km)
- McLaughlin (21.9N, 337.8E; -5.0 km)

Mars 2020 Returned Sample Science Board

RSS Board - represents interests of future scientists who would analyze samples collected by Mars 2020

- provides guidance to the project on full range of RSS-related issues
- contributes to landing site selection.
- NASA HQ sponsored member selection process.

Membership:

Hap McSween and Dave Beaty (co-chairs); Andrew Czaja; Elisabeth Hausrath; Christopher Herd; Munir Humayun; Scott McLennan; Lisa Pratt; Mark Sephton; Andrew Steele; Ben Weiss

Ex-officio:

Francis McCubbin (JSC Mars curation)
Yulia Goreva (RSS investigation scientist)

Ex-officio observers:
NASA HQ planetary protection;

NASA HQ Mars program;

Mars Program Formulation Office science liaison