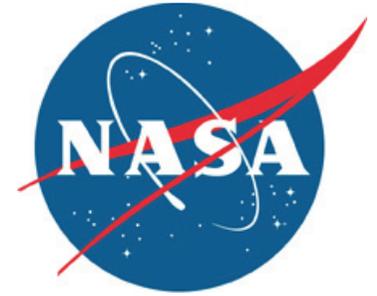


Spaceport News

John F. Kennedy Space Center - America's gateway to the universe

www.nasa.gov/centers/kennedy/news/snews/spnews_toc.html



Quartet enters Astronaut Hall of Fame

By Steven Sicheloff
Staff Writer

Four astronauts who helped stretch the boundaries of the space shuttle fleet's capabilities strode into the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame on May 3 to take their places among America's space heroes.

Loren Shriver, Bryan O'Connor, John Blaha and Robert Cabana were honored for their roles in some of NASA's greatest achievements. Their work included, respectively, deploying NASA's Hubble Space Telescope, studying life sciences in orbit, studying endurance in space and laying in orbit the cornerstone of the International Space Station.

Surrounded by their peers on a stage beneath a Saturn V moon rocket at NASA's Kennedy Space Center, the four also were honored for their contributions to the space program while outside a shuttle cockpit.

Cabana and O'Connor



Twenty-five Hall of Fame astronauts attended the ceremony for inductees, from left, Loren Shriver, Bryan O'Connor, John Blaha and Robert Cabana.

still serve as NASA executives. Shriver is a vice president of the United Space Alliance and Blaha's work while an astronaut played a large role in the improvement of space shuttle systems. Since retiring from NASA, Blaha has served in the Executive Management Group of the United Services Automobile Association.

Their professional accomplishments well known, each inductee listened as

their personal characters were highlighted by Hall of Fame members.

"You haven't lived until you've seen the Bryan O'Connor very Irish version of the very Italian Dr. Guido Sarducci," former astronaut Brewster Shaw told the crowd. Then he described O'Connor's part in secretly hiding the Marine Corps anthem in his crewmates' audio tapes.

Former astronaut Charles Bolden talked of Shriver's passions for de-

bate, alluding to the delight Shriver's children take in bringing up a political story they know will set the former astronaut's fists to pounding on any nearby furniture.

Cabana's resume includes so many titles that former astronaut Michael Coates said, "It's fun to tease Bob that he just can't hold a job."

John Blaha's accomplishments include studying human endurance in space by spending 128 days on the Russian space station Mir. But former astronaut Fred Gregory jabbed that anyone who talked to Blaha was unknowingly about to try their own endurance because the astronaut likes to talk in exquisite detail about any subject, all the while promising to take "only a minute" of someone's time.

Asking which high school Blaha graduated from, Gregory said he ended up finding out the name of the school, the name of Blaha's wrestling coach, the signature wrestling move of

the team and exactly how to perform it.

Together, the four men make up the seventh class of space shuttle astronauts inducted into the hall of fame. They were chosen by a committee of former astronauts and aerospace journalists.

The ceremony was part of the work by the Astronaut Scholarship Foundation to inspire and reward scientific and mathematic studies. The foundation sponsors 20 college scholarships of \$10,000 each for science and math students.

Al Worden, a former astronaut who orbited the moon on Apollo 15, said the foundation now offers the largest monetary merit awards in the United States for math and science undergraduates.

The inductions also came on the same weekend that the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame opened its space shuttle wing marking the accomplishments the program.

[Space shuttle wing opens at Astronaut HOF, Page 3](#)

STS-123 crew shares mission specifics

By Jennifer Wolfinger
Staff Writer

The STS-123 crew returned to Kennedy on May 8 to discuss their two-week plus visit to space. During the visit, which took place at the Operations Support Building II, they shared their personal stories, photos and video from their challenging journey.

Dominic Gorie, commanded the mission. Gregory H. Johnson served as pilot. Mission specialists included Rick Linnehan, Robert L. Behnken, Mike Foreman and Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency astronaut Takao Doi.

STS-123 was the first spaceflight for Johnson, Behnken and Foreman. The mission also delivered NASA astronaut Garrett Reisman to

the station and returned European Space Agency astronaut Léopold Eyharts to Earth.

They crew traveled to the International Space Station aboard space shuttle Endeavour. They began their journey March 11 and returned March 26. During the mission, they delivered the Japanese Kibo Logistics Module and the Canadian Dextre robotics system to the Station.



NASA/Dimitri Gerondidakis

STS-123 Pilot Gregory H. Johnson, center, and the rest of the crew signed autographs at a return ceremony May 8.

Kennedy renews economic partnership with EDC

By Linda Herridge
Staff Writer

The Economic Development Commission of Florida's Space Coast recently renewed its partnership with NASA and Kennedy Space Center at a signing ceremony at the headquarters building.

EDC President and CEO Lynda Weatherman and Kennedy Center Director Bill Parsons signed a Nonreimbursable Space Act Agreement for an economic development partnership.

Weatherman said the agreement shows the community that there is a strong relationship between the EDC and Kennedy. She said reinforcing the partnership was important, particularly in light

Did you know?

This is the second Space Act Agreement that the EDC has signed with Kennedy. The first agreement was signed in 2005 and emphasized economic cooperation.

of upcoming changes.

According to officials, the new agreement will enhance the EDC mission of strengthening, retaining and expanding Brevard County's existing customers and ensure the county maintains its critical advantage as the prime location for the aerospace industry to conduct business.

Present during the signing, EDC Chairman of the Board George Mikitarian said he was pleased with the cooperative agreement that will benefit everyone.

Dave Pierce is the cen-

ter's economic development manager in the Government and Community Relations division of the External Relations Directorate. He said the agreement supports existing and future missions at Kennedy and includes some areas of cooperation. These include promoting the commercial use of unused Kennedy facilities and increasing awareness of the Innovative Partnership Program.

"We have a very good partnership going with the EDC," Parsons said. "I am very pleased."



NASA/Kim Shifflett

George Mikitarian, EDC chairman of the board, watches as Linda Weatherman, EDC president and CEO and Kennedy Director Bill Parsons sign a Nonreimbursable Space Act Agreement to strengthen the economic development partnership between the EDC and Kennedy.

Center workers share faith during National Day of Prayer

By Jennifer Wolfinger
Staff Writer

Individual Kennedy workers find motivation and energy through various personal methods, but on May 1, they joined together to find inspiration at the 57th annual observance of the National Day of Prayer.

The year's theme was "Prayer! America's Strength and Shield." It's based on the verse from Psalm 28:7 which states: "The Lord is my strength and shield; my heart trusts in Him and I am helped."

Master of Ceremonies Rev. Arnold Postell welcomed the group at the Training Auditorium and delivered an opening prayer. Suzie Cunningham, of the Advanced Planning Office, followed and sang the National Anthem while the Quiet Quartet signed the song. Fostering a mood of praise, the Space Coast Praise Band performed



NASA/Kim Shifflett

Kennedy workers observed the National Day of Prayer on May 1 at the Training Auditorium.

popular worship music as well

Manager of the KSC Weather Office John Madura and retired employee Conrad Nagel recited the presidential and gubernatorial proclamations, respectively. Madura conveyed President Bush's message of how American people trust in the power of prayer during times of joy and sad-

ness, and how it has guided our leaders and shaped the country's history. Nagel shared Florida Gov. Charlie Crist's comments about how Floridians have prayed for guidance, comfort and protection, and asked for blessing for the state.

Ed Markowski, a Launch Vehicle Processing employee, offered encouraging guidance such

as praying for our leaders regardless of any negative opinions of them and to have faith that prayer changes situations. Markowski, who plans to retire soon, has a long history of contributing to the National Day of Prayer. Prior to his comments, he received a letter written by the event's national task force chair, Shirley Dobson, thanking

For more information on the National Day of Prayer, visit:
www.ndptf.org/home/home.html

him for his dedication.

Michael O'Neal, with the Applied Technology Directorate, focused on the significance of prayer and shared many instances where astronauts have relied on it before, during and after space flights. Center Operations' employee David Banks said he felt the nation was made up by the heart of its people, and he also prayed for leaders who have to face difficult situations and make tough decisions.

Deputy Director Janet Petro followed and said, "Prayer is an individual thing, but it can bring people together in community, and we are a community here at Kennedy Space Center."

Pastor Ivory "Pat" Webb concluded the event by encouraging everyone to pray and bless others.

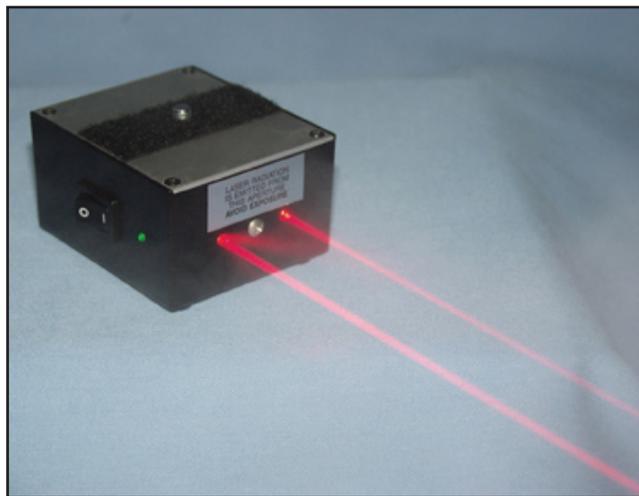
Kennedy technology shines light on criminal investigations

By Linda Herridge
Staff Writer

A technology developed at Kennedy Space Center for the space shuttle recently was used by the U.S. Navy during a criminal investigation in the Middle East. NASA's Laser Scaling Device originally was developed to help technicians assess the damage to the space shuttle external tank after a hailstorm.

According to Special Agent Thomas Brady, a regional forensic consultant with the southeast field office of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), the Laser Scaling Device was used in forensic scene reconstruction efforts during the 2006 investigation of civilian deaths in Haditha, Iraq.

Brady said the device is used to measure bloodstains, bullet defects and other



NASA

This Laser Scaling Device was used in forensic scene reconstruction efforts in the 2006 investigation of civilian deaths in Iraq.

items of forensic interest in environments where the use of a scale is not practical. It was incorporated into a tactical crime scene kit used for incident scenes in high risk areas such as Iraq and Afghanistan.

"We use the device in training and in the field," Brady said. NCIS introduces special agents to the use of

the device during high risk operations training programs conducted at the academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Ga. The course teaches potential users how to employ the scaling device in scene documentation and forensic reconstruction efforts.

The Laser Scaling

Device attaches to a camera and uses two lasers that project a set of evenly spaced spots in the field of view. Developed by Dr. Robert Youngquist, Charles Stevenson, Jorge Rivera, William Haskell and Robert Cox at Kennedy, the hardware originally provided a scaling guide to one-sixteenth of an inch at 80 feet, to comply with shuttle requirements.

The accompanying software, developed by Dr. John Lane, Kim Ballard and Dr. Youngquist, converts the pattern in the photo image and computes the distance scale for the whole image, saving valuable time in establishing and documenting measurements.

"This device is one of many that the Applied Physics Lab has developed for the Space Shuttle Program," Youngquist said. "The unique aspect here is really due to the efforts of the

Technology Transfer Office in recognizing its pertinence to crime scene analysis."

NASA granted a license to BAE Systems Products Group, formerly called Armor Forensics, in Jacksonville, to develop and commercialize the technology for law enforcement.

Brady said the device has proven invaluable in hostile areas where conditions demand expedited scene documentation and where it is not possible to use traditional measuring devices. The software by itself also was used to import photographs from a stateside shooting scene to determine specific measurements of several critical bloodstains.

"NCIS strives for the latest technology for our field agents," Brady said. "The very fact that a device with its origins in the space program is now being employed to assist in forensic investigations is indeed exciting."

New exhibit showcases accomplishments of shuttle astronauts

By Linda Herridge
Staff Writer

Astronaut Hall of Famers were on hand to help celebrate the grand opening of the new "Space Shuttle: The Astronaut Experiences" exhibit at the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame on May 2. Legendary shuttle flier Bob Crippen and Story Musgrave, along with 2008 U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame Inductees Loren Shriver and John Blaha, Kennedy Space Center Director Bill Parsons and KSC Visitor Complex Chief Operating Officer Dan LeBlanc, helped cut the ribbon to officially open the exhibit.

The new wing celebrates the extraordinary talents, courage and accomplishments of hall of fame astronauts of the space shuttle era. The

exhibit features astronaut testimonials, unique personal experiences and more than 60 authentic artifacts to chronicle major milestones and space travel accomplishments of more than two decades.

With the addition of the Space Shuttle program, "No where else can you find a more comprehensive collection of personal space memorabilia from the American space exploration program," LeBlanc said. Other exhibits cover the Mercury, Gemini and Apollo programs.

Parsons said all the men and women working at Kennedy are extremely proud to be a part of launching humans into space.

"We really appreciate the fact that the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame was able to put together this exhibit that shows the space shuttle as-

tronauts and tells their story," Parsons said. "I hope we open another wing in the future that tells about the astronauts who go back to the moon."

Crippen, Musgrave, Shriver and Blaha liked the new exhibit and said it was great to see the focus on astronaut accomplishments in space.

Crippen, who was pilot on the first space shuttle mission, STS-1, said last month marked the 27th anniversary of Columbia's launch. "It's wonderful that we have 26 shuttle astronauts as part of the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame," Crippen said.

The exhibit opening was part of a two-day celebration to induct four astronauts into the Astronaut Hall of Fame for 2008.



NASA/Dimitri Gerondidakis

The U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame's new "Space Shuttle: The Astronaut Experiences" exhibit features equipment, letters and astronaut suits.

Scene Around Kenn



Joe Dowdy, left, special operations manager in the Office of the Director at Kennedy, accepts recognition from International President of Toastmasters International Chris Ford for continuing support of the Toastmasters Communication and Leadership Program.

for NASA



From left: Mission Specialists Ron Garan, Karen Nyberg, Akihiko Hoshide and Mike Fossum stand on the 205-foot level of Launch Pad 39A. Behind the STS-124 crew is the orange dress rehearsal known as the terminal countdown demonstration test May 9. Discovery



NASA/Troy Cryder

A crawler transporter moves space shuttle Discovery along the crawlerway from the Vehicle Assembly Building to Launch Pad 39A (in the distance at right) to prepare for the STS-124 mission. The 3.4-mile journey from the Vehicle Assembly Building began at 11:47 p.m. EST on May 2. The shuttle arrived at the launch pad at 4:25 a.m. May 3 and was secured, or hard down, at 6:06 a.m.

Implosion demolishes Launch Complex 40 to make



Kennedy Space Center



NASA/Kim Shiflett

...um, Commander Mark Kelly, Pilot Ken Ham and Mission Specialist Greg Chamitoff external tank and top of a solid rocket booster. The crew completed the launch 's launch is targeted for May 31.



NASA/Kim Shiflett

Workers put together a cabinet to hold equipment that will support the future Ares rocket launches as part of the Constellation Program in Firing Room No. 1 in the Launch Control Center at Kennedy.



NASA/Candrea Thomas

Autumn shows her mom, Daphne Charvet, who works at the Thermal Protection System Facility, the international sign for keeping noise down to a low roar during the Mother's Day Tea on May 9 at the Kennedy Child Development Center.

Work room for SpaceX's new Falcon rocket launches



Saving the day all in a day's work for Kennedy's 'MacGyver'

By Steven Sicheloff
Staff Writer

Marion Sees asks more from his desk than simple office work such as holding paper or keeping his computer off the floor. Sees' desk also operates as a workbench and laboratory.

That's because Sees' nickname is "MacGyver," and just like the inventive guru from the adventure television series, Sees gets a lot out of all the hardware around him.

His ingenuity is in service of the Space Shuttle Program as a technical staff worker at United Space Alliance. Working in the company's facility near Port Canaveral, he is part of the sizeable work force that prepares and repairs shuttle components for flight.

An Allen wrench and small socket, for example, becomes the starting point for a wrench that can reach inside the control box for the space shuttle's cooling system.

Without it, a multitude of carefully placed circuit boards would have to be taken out of the box, the box rebuilt and the whole thing recertified. Such steps can keep a vital shuttle component out of service for months.

For Sees, part of the reward is in the opportunity to do exacting work on a crucial system.

"I enjoy working with my hands whenever, but the criticality of everything is motivating," he said.

An old speedometer cable and even dental floss have been incorporated into tools and procedures to ready shuttle parts for flight.

"We get involved in stuff every day that we can't do with existing equipment," he said. "I seldom know ahead of time that I've got a problem until I get into it," he said. "I really approach everything with, 'Well, I'll try and accomplish what you need.' Essentially, it really is thinking outside the box."

The result can be the mixed picture of a 52-pound bolt that will hold the orbiter to the external tank resting on a set of wheels usually seen on the bottom of a rolling toolbox.

The wheels, attached to a



NASA/Steven Sicheloff

Marion Sees said he has designed or built hundreds and hundreds of unique tools. An old speedometer cable and even dental floss have been incorporated into tools and procedures to prepare shuttle parts.

couple pieces of wood, do as they are supposed to. They let technician Rita Roberts work on the bolt under a microscope and turn it a touch to line everything up.

Sees' inventiveness is not unusual around the facility. Kent Towne shares part of the tool duties, and technicians in other sections apply unique skills to the parts themselves.

For Jim Bonck, that means patching items such as the Ku-band antenna's carbon fiber dish. NASA has only five of the critical antennas in its inventory - one for each shuttle and two spares. "We find a way to fix it," he said.

Bonck was able to find a piece of the material and cut it to an exact match to make a patch.

Sees did not begin his space

career as a tool master. Instead, he worked as a technical writer in 1966 for the Apollo Program. He took on his current post in 1987 and has been working on shuttle components ever since.

"It's very interesting work and never a dull moment," he said.

Sees said he has designed or built "hundreds and hundreds" of unique tools, enough to fill a catalog of his own.

Sees can't recall a situation that he couldn't devise a tool for. But there was a rotational hand controller for the orbiter simulator in Houston that tested him. The device is a joystick identical to the control stick astronauts use to fly the shuttles. Most of its systems are tucked tightly inside a small box beneath the joystick.

The challenge was to get around the insides and reach small screws so the stick could be reset without taking the whole thing apart.

"I failed at first," Sees said. "I worked at it for quite a while."

The answer was the old speedometer cable, one built decades ago when the link to the speedometer was a mechanical cable that would turn inside a twisting cable. Sees fitted the cable with a screwdriver tip at one end topped off with a turning device at the other. He wrapped the whole thing with Teflon tape to keep from scratching the inside of the controller.

"You've got to be inventive," he said.

Skylab became first orbiting outpost 35 years ago

By Kay Grinter
Reference Librarian

Almost 10 years before the space shuttle first launched, and 25 years before the first pieces of the International Space Station were connected, NASA launched Skylab. Liftoff of America's premier space station on May 14, 1973, was the first of four launches in the Skylab Program from Kennedy Space Center's Launch Complex 39.

A two-stage Saturn V placed the unmanned station into a 270-mile orbit. All three station crews were launched by the smaller Saturn IB vehicles.

NASA's Ike Rigell was deputy director of Launch Vehicle Operations which had oversight for all booster stages and the ground support equipment on the mobile launchers. "The Saturn IBs were designed to launch from Complex 37," Rigell explained. "A new support platform was installed on the mobile launchers to raise the vehicles to the level of the swingarms on the Complex 39 pads. They looked like milkstools, and the name stuck."

NASA's Ed Fannin was chief of the mechanical and propulsion systems division for Launch Vehicle Operations. "Processing of the Saturn V vehicle was unique because we didn't have the lunar module/command service module configuration used during Apollo," Fannin said. "Although the lab's solar shield came off during the boost, the Saturn V performed fine."

Loss of the shield was a showstopper. Sixty-three seconds after launch, atmospheric drag caused the meteoroid shield to rip away. It was designed to protect the workshop from space particles and the sun's heat. A trailing aluminum strap caught on an unopened solar wing, tethering the shield to the lab and prying the opposite wing partly open. As the Saturn V rocket staged, the partially deployed wing and shield flung into space. The temperature inside the crippled lab soared, making the station uninhabitable.

The station had four major components: the orbital workshop or OWS, the airlock module or AM, the multiple docking adapter

Remembering Our Heritage



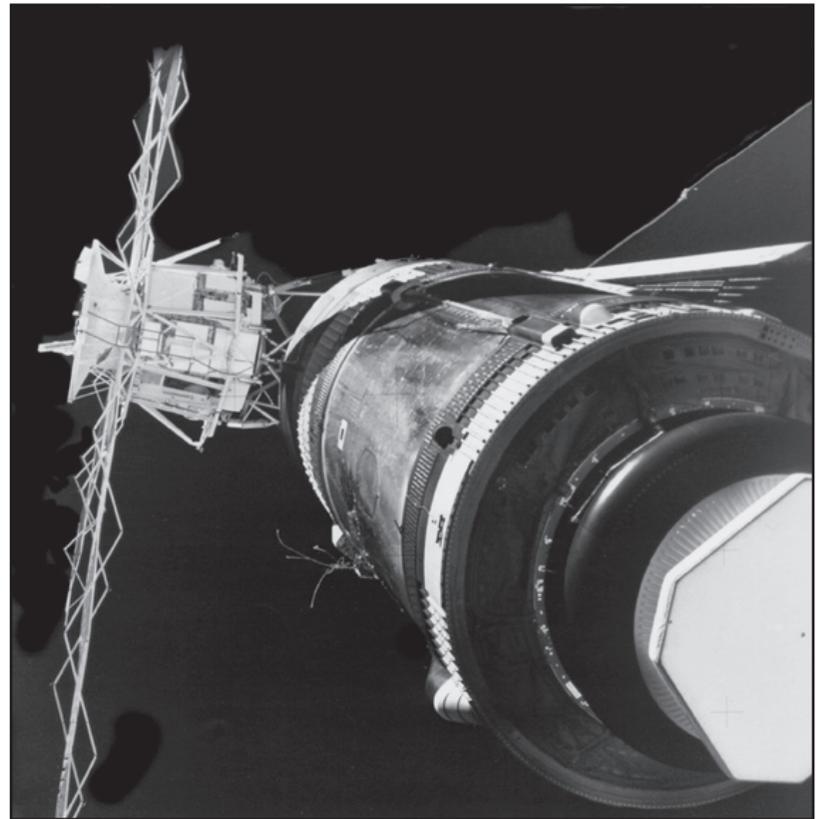
NASA file

A modified Saturn V rocket, topped by the Skylab space station, lifted off at 1:30 p.m. EDT, May 14, 1973, from Launch Pad 39A.

or MDA, and the Apollo telescope mount or ATM.

NASA's Charlie Mars was chief of the Skylab Project at Kennedy. "We sent teams of engineers to Huntington Beach, Calif., to St. Louis, Mo., and to Huntsville, Ala., to oversee the assembly of the station," outlined Mars. "Basically, the workshop was outfitted for crew quarters -- sleeping, eating, and exercising. The top tank was the living quarters; the bottom tank had a lid and was used for a garbage can."

NASA's Don Carlson was the OWS project engineer. "Skylab was the best job assignment I ever had," he recalled. "For the first six months, I spent two weeks in Huntington Beach at the McDonnell Douglas plant where the lab was built and then returned to Kennedy for two weeks. I moved to Hunting-



NASA file

A view of the Skylab 1 space station orbital workshop showing the micrometeoroid shield missing. A parasol solar shield was later deployed to shade this exposed area.

To view a Webcast marking Skylab's 35th anniversary, go to: www.nasa.gov/skylab

ton Beach for the last six months while the acceptance testing was in progress. My wife, Mona, came with me and worked in Johnson Space Center's resident office. Although we were very busy, it was a time I really missed when it was over."

NASA's Ed Weber was the project engineer for the combined AM and MDA. The mated AM/MDA hardware provided a port to which the crew module could dock, a passage for crew entry into the workshop and supported the ATM. "I lived in St. Louis for a year while the AM/MDA was undergoing its factory acceptance testing," Weber said. "In order to save time when it was delivered to Kennedy, the various systems engineers would come to St. Louis to monitor the tests. Duplication of the tests at Kennedy was not required."

NASA's Paul Kolasky was the ATM project engineer and spent time at Marshall Space Flight Cen-

ter, where the ATM was assembled and tested by civil service personnel and at Johnson where the ATM was tested in the Thermal Vacuum Chamber. "The ATM supported instruments designed to measure the sun's radiation effects in space and had four solar wings itself," Kolasky said. "ATM helped save the mission because its power could be shared with the OWS and AM/MDA, and supplemented the OWS power loss."

On May 25, the station's first crew -- Pete Conrad, Joe Kerwin, and Paul Weitz -- launched to Skylab with a new mission: to save the station. They immediately erected a mylar parasol to shade the area where the shield had ripped away and freed the jammed solar panel with a set of metal-cutting tools. Temperatures in the station cooled and partial power was generated.

Between May 1973 and February 1974, Skylab provided three station crews with an orbiting home above our home planet. Their research set the stage for today's successes onboard the International Space Station.

WORD ON THE STREET

How do you feel so far about the transition taking place at Kennedy Space Center?



"I feel good. I really think we're heading in the right direction."
Jeff Thon, NASA Solid Rocket Booster Engineer

"I hope the transition eventually takes place so we can all keep our jobs."
Paula Miller, Administrative Assistant for United Space Alliance



"It's a ways away, but we're starting to feel the ripples . . . it's a brand new world out there."
Neil Mizell, Manager, Pad Electrical, INCS, & HWS Engineering with United Space Alliance

"We're always well-informed. Management has done a very good job with that here."
Timothy Marge, Instrumentation Systems Engineer (co-op) with United Space Alliance



"I'm a little worried where we're going to be a few years from now."
Jessie Harris, Manager II with United Space Alliance

Workers get look at future of spaceflight at Kennedy

*By Jennifer Wolfinger
Staff Writer*

For more information, including course presentations, go to:
www.kea.ksc.nasa.gov

During a April 29 Kennedy Engineering Academy session, employees got a look at what the future of spaceflight will look like at Kennedy Space Center.

Jon Cowart, of the Constellation Project Office, provided a Constellation Program status which included an overview of the related law, budget and hardware that will take astronauts to the moon, Mars and beyond. Participants were also able to watch a video that portrayed the entire mission process from launch to taking steps on the lunar surface to the crew's safe return to earth.

On-going and future milestones also were addressed. Some of these changes are an Ares 1-X flight test in 2009, modifications to the Vehicle Assembly Building and launch pad and changes to the firing room.

In terms of hardware, the Ares I will launch the Orion Crew Vehicle into low Earth orbit and the Ares V

will transport cargo to low Earth orbit. Orion will carry crew and cargo to the space station, rendezvous with a lunar landing module and an Earth departure stage, and will return crew members to Earth.

The Altair lunar lander will provide life support and a base for weeklong exploration missions, and return the crew to Orion. Cowart also provided the origin of the hardware names.

"Ares is the Greek equivalent to the Roman God Mars. Orion is a familiar constellation and the name of the Apollo 16 lunar module. Altair is the 12th largest star in the northern hemisphere," he said.

The academy was established in May 2007 and coordinates learning resources within in the Engineering Directorate to focus on knowledge sharing and management to enhance Kennedy's engineering work force.

"Ares is the Greek equivalent to the Roman God Mars. Orion is a familiar constellation and the name of the Apollo 16 lunar module. Altair is the 12th largest star in the northern hemisphere"

Jon Cowart of the Constellation Project Office

Looking up and ahead

Target May 31	Launch/KSC: Discovery, STS-124; at 5:02 p.m. EDT
NET June 3	Launch/CCAFS: Delta II, GLAST; 11:45 a.m.
NET June 15	Launch/VAFB: Delta II, OSTM/Jason II; 4:47
NET June 30	Launch/CCAFS: Delta II, GPS 2R-20 (M7); 10:37 p.m.
NET Aug. 5	Launch/CCAFS: Atlas V, WGS SV 2; 8:36 p.m.
Target Aug. 28	Launch/KSC: Atlantis, STS-125; 9:38 p.m.
Target Oct. 16	Launch/KSC: Endeavour, STS-126; TBD
NET Nov. 5	Launch/CCAFS: Delta IV, GOES-0; TBD
Nov. 13	Launch/CCAFS: Delta II, STSS; TBD
NET Nov. 24	Launch/CCAFS: Atlas V, LRO; TBD
NET Dec. 1	Launch/CCAFS: Atlas V, SDO; TBD

Spaceport News wants your photos

Send photos of yourself and/or your co-workers in action for possible publication. Photos should include a short caption, with names and job titles, from left to right. Send them to KSC-Spaceport-News@mail.nasa.gov



John F. Kennedy Space Center

Spaceport News

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