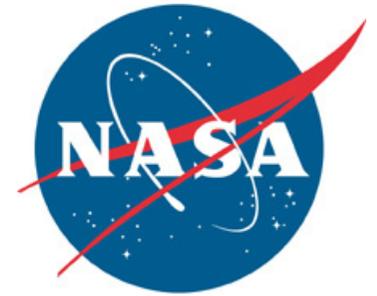


Spaceport News

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

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



Medical team welcomes STS-127 crew

By Linda Herridge
Spaceport News

As Endeavour glided down the runway to a stop, a large caravan of vehicles, along with Johnson Space Center Flight Crew Surgeon Dr. Cedrick Senter and other medical personnel, headed to the waiting space shuttle.

Endeavour touched down at Kennedy Space Center's Shuttle Landing Facility at 10:48 a.m. July 31, bringing to a close the 16-day STS-127 mission to the International Space Station.

After Endeavour was cleared of toxic fumes and chemicals, the Crew Transport Vehicle, or CTV, was raised up to the level of the shuttle hatch. It was then attached to the shuttle's side for workers to open the hatch.

Dr. Senter entered the shuttle through the CTV and did an assessment of the STS-127 crew members to make sure they were well.

Then, he and others helped them out of their seats and down the ladder



NASA/Sandy Joseph

Space shuttle Endeavour kicks up dust as it touches down at 10:48:08 a.m. on Runway 15 at Kennedy Space Center on July 31. The STS-127 mission completed a 16-day, 6.5-million mile journey to the International Space Station. Nose gear touchdown was at 10:48:21 a.m. and wheelstop was at 10:49:13 a.m. Endeavour delivered the Japanese Experiment Module's Exposed Facility and the Experiment Logistics Module-Exposed Section to the space station.

if they were up on the flight deck, or to crawl out of the middeck hatch.

"It's usually quite warm in the shuttle after landing," Senter said. "The crew members have been wearing bulky spacesuits for several hours, so they are often overheated."

The flight surgeon's primary responsibility is to assess and manage heat stress, dehydration and motion sickness. They help the crew change into more comfortable flight suits, give them something cool to drink and let them rest briefly in the air-conditioned CTV.

When the STS-127 crew members felt well enough, they did a post-landing walk around to inspect the shuttle.

Commander Mark Polansky and his crew greeted NASA Administrator Charlie Bolden, Kennedy Center Director Bob Cabana and

NASA Associate Administrator for Space Operations Bill Gerstenmaier.

"Thank you to everybody at the Kennedy Space Center for working so hard on Endeavour. It's a beautiful vehicle and we've enjoyed every minute of it," Polansky said. "What a fantastic mission. We are thrilled to be a part of a team that is able to accomplish missions like this."

The crew members boarded the Astrovan and were transported to the Baseline Data Collection Facility in the Operations and Checkout Building. There, they received their post-flight physical examination, and participated in medical and physiology experiments that they volunteered for as part of the mission.

According to Senter, crew members typically spend two to four hours undergoing post-flight evaluation and testing.

"We are there to examine the crew and manage any potential medical issues,

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Heritage: Ranger 7 snaps landing site



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Barber a cut above at Kennedy for past 40 years

By Linda Herridge
Spaceport News

As NASA celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Apollo 11 mission to the moon, Fred Puig reminisced about his 40 years as a barber at Kennedy Space Center. He mused that if you were to lay the hair he's cut from end to end it might reach the moon and back.

"The Apollo missions were a tremendous accomplishment," Puig said. "It's important that more people are aware of all of the advantages that have come from our country's space program."

Puig, a native of Havana, Cuba, came to the United States when he was six years old. His father, a U.S. citizen, brought the family to live in Key West, Fla. He and his siblings were tutored in English so they could go to school.

In the late 1950s, he served in the U.S. Air Force as a radio operator and was stationed on Iwo Jima, a refueling station at the time. He worked part time as a barber and also was a ham radio operator with the call sign K4QLM, which stood for "quirky little monster."

Puig worked in a salon in Cocoa Beach, Fla., from 1963 to 1964. He applied for a barber job with a contractor to the NASA Exchange at Kennedy and was hired in 1966. He worked at the Headquarters building for 20 years, and then took a short break from 1986 to 1989 to finish his U.S. Coast Guard Reserve obligation. He received his military retirement in 1995.

The cosmetologist and professional barber returned to Kennedy in 1989, and moved into a new shop in the Operations and Support Building I, or OSB I. He's remained



NASA/Kim Shifflett

Fred Puig, who came to the United States when he was six years old, has cut the hair of every Kennedy Space Center director, beginning with Kurt Debus.

there ever since and manages both barbershops.

Puig said he's cut every Kennedy center director's hair, beginning with Kurt Debus. Mercury, Gemini and Apollo astronauts also were his customers, including Alan Shepard, Gus Grissom, Ed White, Roger Chaffee, Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins. He's cut nearly every shuttle astronaut's hair at the shop, or prior to a mission in the astronaut crew quarters.

The best part of his job is meeting new people and hearing about their work at the center.

"The barbershop is a watering hole of information," Puig said. "I enjoy hearing what workers are doing to support the Space Shuttle

Program and future missions."

He and co-worker Sharon Metz, keep a wide range of books and magazines on the shelves for their customers. Puig said they spark conversations about current events and issues.

He has regular customers, including several NASA retirees. Ernie Reyes began coming to Puig in 1964 at the E&L shop at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. Reyes was a systems engineer for the Gemini Program and then worked in preflight operations for the Apollo Program. When he retired in 1995, he continued to come back to Puig for haircuts.

"I like the way he cuts my hair," Reyes said. "He's a good

listening post. He holds the pulse of Kennedy."

Puig has a passion for languages and is fluent in Spanish, and some French and Russian. He took a course in Mandarin, a Chinese dialect, at Brevard Community College.

Puig and his wife, Lois, celebrated their 44th wedding anniversary last October. They have two children, a son, Sandy, and a daughter, Jennifer, and two granddaughters.

Puig loves animals and has four dogs that he says "keeps us poor." Two Lhasa apsos are named Rowdy and Cookie; a Shih Szu is named Muffy; and Punkin is their poodle.

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and to interface with the scientists collecting data to make sure that the process goes smoothly," Senter said. "It's a busy time as everyone rushes to get everything completed so the crew members can be released to

their families."

Each mission's crew is assigned a flight crew surgeon who follows them from the time they are assigned to a mission through landing.

Flight Crew Surgeon Dr. James Locke was the lead crew surgeon for

several missions, including STS-123 and STS-124.

Locke said it takes astronauts some time to readjust to gravity, especially after a long-duration mission.

"We crew surgeons keep a close watch on crew members during the first

several days after returning from space," Locke said. "They sometimes experience motion sickness."

Koichi Wakata, who lived aboard the International Space Station for 138 days, adjusted quite fast to Earth's gravity, and even made it to the

post-landing crew news conference about four hours after landing.

"When the hatch opened, I smelled the grass from the ground and was glad to be back home," Wakata said. "Still feeling a little shaky when I walk, but I'm feeling very good."

Bolden shares insight of NASA's team goals

It's clear to see that NASA's new administrator, Charles Bolden, is passionate about space. But even more than that, he's passionate about the people who take us there.

During the Kennedy Space Center All-Hands Meeting with Bolden on July 30, Center Director Bob Cabana described his old friend and new boss.

"Charlie is a man of integrity who cares about people. And he has the leadership ability to lead us through a very difficult time and into the future," Cabana said. "But most of all, Charlie cares about people."

It didn't take long to see that Cabana was right about Bolden.

The new leader told a story about a young boy in South Africa named Nkosi Johnson, who was living with HIV/AIDS. Bolden said that the boy began traveling around the world, encouraging equal treatment of those affected by



NASA/Chris Chamberland

NASA Administrator Charles Bolden, right, delivers his first All-Hands to Kennedy Space Center workers July 30 in the Training Auditorium. Center Director Bob Cabana introduced NASA's new boss.

the disease and rallying for a cure. And when asked why he sought to inspire others, the boy said something like, "Well, I may be black, I may be poor, I may have AIDS ... but we are all the same."

"Bob (Cabana) tells me that you are all in here because you are all the same in his mind. Contractor, civil servant and the like -- you are a team -- and that's

really important," Bolden said.

Bolden also said that it's important for the Kennedy team to stay passionate about the work it does -- and the key to that passion is exploration.

"There are a lot of places we need to explore. We need to be under the oceans. We need to be understanding a lot more about our atmo-

"You ought to be the model, you ought to be the people that everyone else tries to emulate."

**Charles Bolden,
NASA Administrator**

sphere. We definitely need to understand a lot more about our universe away from Earth, and one of the things I believe is that we need to get out of low Earth orbit," Bolden said.

While most of those exploration goals are long-term, Bolden also touched on his first-year goals for the agency. Those include safely and efficiently flying out the remaining space shuttle missions, completing the International Space Station and the tall order of inspiring America's youth.

"If kids are not more excited about science, math (and) engineering a year from now, than they were when I became the administrator, than I will have

failed," Bolden said.

Other goals include turning NASA into America's preeminent agency for research and development in Earth sciences and aeronautics, and promoting NASA's accomplishments so that every American knows what the agency is doing for them. He then asked for Kennedy's help in making all of those goals attainable.

"I want you to take the amount of community outreach that you do and bump it up a notch. I want you to be mentors to people, both at work and out in your community," Bolden said. "You ought to be the model, you ought to be the people that everyone else tries to emulate."

Future of nation's human spaceflight under review

On May 7, President Barack Obama announced the launch of an independent review of planned U.S. human spaceflight activities.

Since then, a panel of 11 respected aerospace community members has been pouring over documents, talking with NASA program managers, Congress, international partners and industry leaders, and traveling across the country to receive input from the public.

Kennedy Space Center Director Bob Cabana kicked off the public hearing in Cocoa Beach on July 30.

"I can normally sleep anywhere, anytime," said Cabana. "But I woke up this morning, early, and I couldn't get back to sleep because I was weighing the importance of what this panel is trying to do for U.S. human

spaceflight capability."

The panel, tasked with reviewing why, where and how the U.S. explores space, is Chairman Norman Augustine, Dr. Wanda Austin, Bohdan Bejmuk, Dr. Leroy Chiao, Dr. Christopher Chyba, Dr. Edward Crawley, Jeff Greason, Dr. Charles Kennel, retired General Lester Lyles, Dr. Sally Ride. Phil McAlister is the executive director, designated federal official.

Cabana explained to the panel members Kennedy has a team that is ready and willing to support an inspirational and attainable space program.

"More than anything right now, we need consistency and a clear path forward for the future," Cabana said. "We cannot keep changing direction. We need to decide where we're going, properly fund it and

execute the plan."

To reiterate Cabana's message, Pepper Phillips, director of Kennedy's Constellation Project Office, talked about the work that's been going on around the center to support the Ares I-X flight test later this year and future processing of Ares and Orion spacecraft.

Florida Senators Mel Martinez, and Bill Nelson, testified via video and both stressed the importance of maintaining Kennedy's talented work force.

"Our country has a proud tradition in space exploration, and I applaud the work of all the men and women who have dedicated their lives to NASA's mission," Martinez said. "It is my hope that this commission will recommend a stronger commitment to human space exploration."

"You've got to address that fact of layoffs that take away the corporate memory, the extraordinary wealth of information and experience in the launch teams and the design teams, and so forth," Nelson said.

The panel will present its recommendations to the president by Aug. 31, where the direction of human spaceflight, and ultimately the future of Kennedy will be determined.

"It's a very difficult challenge that we've been given and we take the task very seriously," Augustine said. "We'll offer, I don't know how many, probably five or so, half-a-dozen, options that go all the way from fitting within the budget to very aggressive programs. And we'll provide assessments of each with regard to risk and the benefit. And we'll see what the president decides."

Scenes Around Kennedy Space Center



Photo courtesy of SeaWorld

SeaWorld's Animal Rescue and Rehabilitation Team releases O'Doul, a 9-foot, 970-pound male manatee, into the wild July 30 at KARS Park I near Kennedy Space Center. O'Doul was suffering from cold stress when he was rescued on St. Patrick's Day. He is the 11th manatee SeaWorld has released this year.



for NASA

Boeing honored the small businesses that support its Checkout, Assembly and Payload Processing Services, or CAPPS, contract with NASA on July 21. From left, Dr. Dale Wesson of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Li Yang of Yang Enterprises, Janet O'Hara of InDyne Inc., Jeff Flick of Engravers Metal Fabricators Inc., Trox Austell of Creative Management Technology Inc., CAPPS Program Manager Mark Jager, Steve Bailey of BRPH Companies Inc., Phil Monkress of All Points Logistics Inc., and Kennedy Space Center Deputy Director Janet Petro.



NASA/Jack Pfaller

At the Astrotech Payload Processing Facility in Titusville, Fla., technicians check out the Solar Dynamics Observatory, or SDO, as it's moved onto a Ransome table. SDO is targeted to launch in November and is the first space weather research network mission in NASA's Living With a Star Program. The spacecraft's long-term measurements will give solar scientists in-depth information about changes in the sun's magnetic field and insight into how they affect Earth.



NASA/Jack Pfaller

In Kennedy Space Center's Space Station Processing Facility, a crane lowers the Multi-Purpose Logistics Module Leonardo toward its payload canister July 22. The payload was transferred to Launch Pad 39A on July 30 for installation in space shuttle Discovery. The module will carry science and storage racks to the International Space Station on the STS-128 mission targeted to launch Aug. 25.



NASA/Ben Smegelsky

In High Bay 1 of Kennedy Space Center's Vehicle Assembly Building, space shuttle Discovery is lowered onto the mobile launcher platform, or MLP. Discovery will carry the Multi-Purpose Logistics Module Leonardo containing life support and science racks, and the Lightweight Multi-Purpose Experiment Support Structure Carrier to the International Space Station. Launch of Discovery's STS-128 mission is targeted for Aug. 25.



Photos by NASA/Kim Shifflett

Civil servants take part in KSC Olympics

Kennedy Space Center civil servants play miniature golf, bocce ball, and cornhole, right, during the KSC Olympics at Kars Park I on July 24.

More than 100 attendees also participated in bocce ball, trivia and a free-throw contest.

Team "Lonely Planet" won the competition with "Milky Way" taking home second place and the "Rocketeers" finishing third.

The winning teams received tickets to the Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex.



Engineer receives 'Take Pride in America' award

By Linda Herridge
Spaceport News

Just like the astronauts, Erik Denson has explored where few dare to go. The chief of the Electrical Design Branch in Kennedy Space Center's Engineering Directorate is a certified Professional Association of Dive Instructors, or PADI, divemaster.

Denson and other "Diving With a Purpose," or DWP, participants recently received a 2009 National "Take Pride in America" award in the Outstanding Public Private Partnership category from the U.S. Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C.

Denson is one of the original four participants and lead instructor of DWP, a volunteer underwater archaeology program. Formed in 2004, the program began as a partnership between the National Park Service and National Association of Black Scuba Divers, or NABS, Southern region to document shipwrecks in Biscayne National Park off the coast of Homestead, Fla.

"This award confirms that we are doing something positive to preserve and document our country's history so that it can be shared for generations to come," Denson said.

Before the award ceremony, all of the winners toured the White House.

"The most interesting part of the tour was the various rooms, Green Room, Blue Room and the Red Room, and how the various administrations left their marks," Denson said.

Denson has been diving for 17 years and is the current president of DIVERSe Orlando, the local chapter of the NABS. Several Kennedy workers are members, but only one other, Howard Kanner with United Space



for NASA

Erik Denson, chief of the Electrical Design Branch in Kennedy Space Center's Engineering Directorate, was honored July 17 at the "Take Pride in America" national award ceremony in Washington, D.C., for his contribution to "Diving with a Purpose." The program is a volunteer underwater archeology endeavor that runs in cooperation with the National Park Service. Howard Kanner of United Space Alliance, not pictured, also participated in the program.

"This award confirms that we are doing something positive to preserve and document our country's history so that it can be shared for generations to come."

**Erik Denson,
Electrical Design Branch Chief**

Alliance, participated in the DWP program.

Denson has trained more than 20 scuba divers to document underwater archaeological sites for historical preservation. He created the curriculum for the course and developed a manual for DWP.

Training includes underwater mapping and trilateration. Denson said trilateration is the method

archaeologists use to map and measure the various sections of a shipwreck.

Divers fan the sea floor to expose the wreck and document the site using a ruler, pencil and slate with Mylar paper.

"During the course, a diver can spend up to one-and-a-half hours surveying a 6-by-6 foot section of a site, not moving from that area," Denson said. "This type of

diving is not for everyone. It takes diligence and concentration."

The size of DWP has grown from four divers in 2004 to 54 in 2009. The group's first project was documenting underwater shipwreck sites in Biscayne National Park. It is the largest marine park in the National Parks system. Denson said divers assisted in performing congressionally mandated condition assessments of several archaeological sites.

Denson has logged more than 500 dives, including the Red Sea, Grand Cayman, Curacao in the Bahamas, and Cozumel and Cenotes, an underground spring, in Mexico.

His deepest dive was 135 feet in Pensacola, Fla., where an aircraft carrier, called the USS Oriskany,

sunk intentionally as part of the artificial reef program.

Most recently, he completed a local dive in Boynton Beach, Fla.

"I enjoy underwater photography and that's what I did on this dive," Denson said.

At Kennedy, Denson works in the Engineering Development Lab on the Constellation Program's electrical ground support equipment design for Ares I.

Originally from New York, he has a Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering from Howard University and a master's from Polytechnic University.

There's another brave endeavor Denson currently is working on: attaining his pilot's license.

Remembering Our Heritage

Ranger 7 snaps first photos of Apollo landing site

By Kay Grinter
Reference Librarian

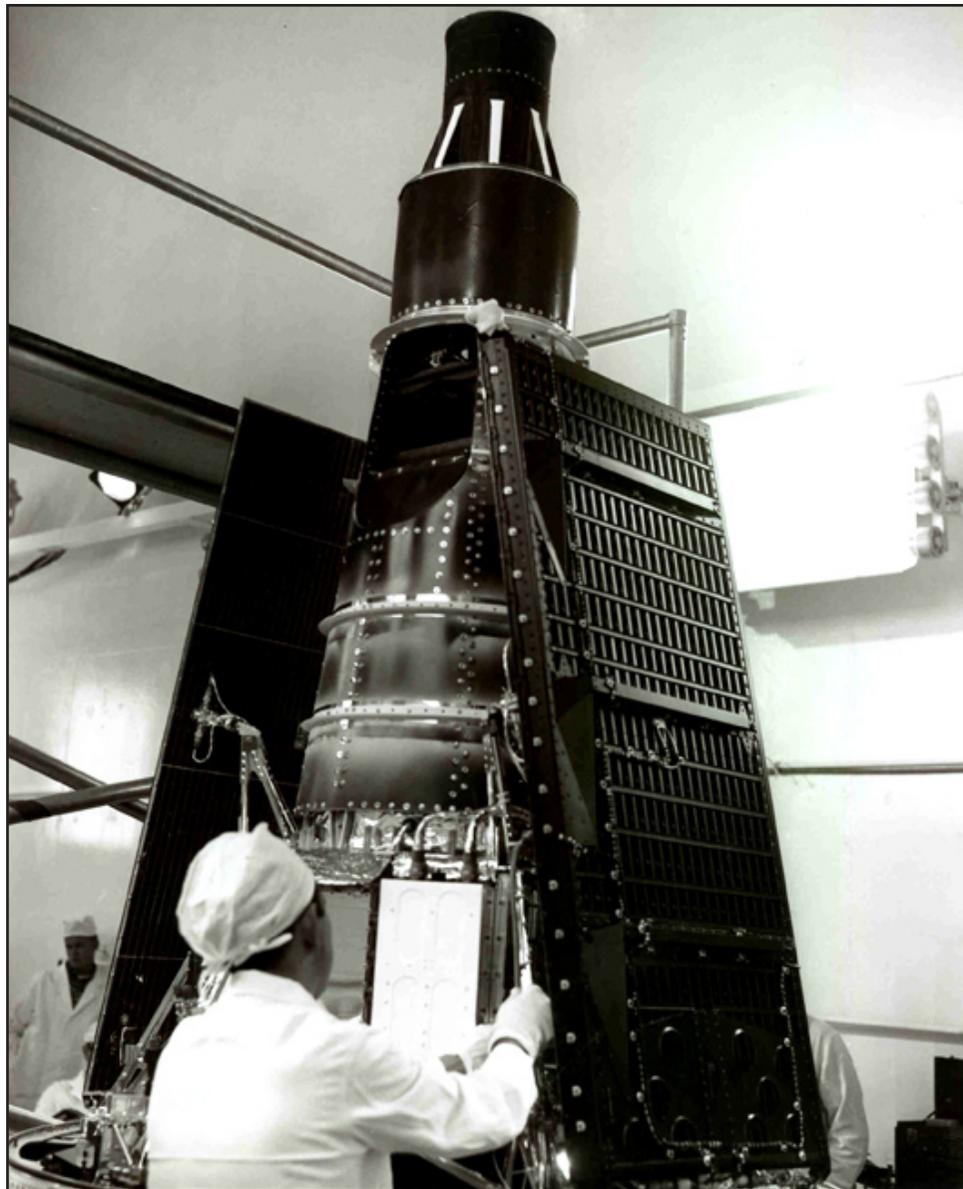
On July 31, 1964, Ranger 7 crashed into the moon's Sea of Clouds to the jubilation of NASA officials and engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, or JPL. The spacecraft's six television cameras produced 4,316 images of the lunar surface as it plunged to impact near the crater Tycho, the first mission success in the Ranger series of uncrewed lunar scouts.

In preparation for Project Apollo, fundamental information about the moon's properties was needed. How firm was its surface? Was it covered with a deep layer of dust into which a descending spacecraft might sink? Would its craters, boulder fields and other unsuspected features present as-yet-unimagined obstacles?

The 800-pound Ranger spacecraft were designed to obtain high-resolution photographs of targets on the lunar surface and transmit them back to Earth in an electronic stream during the final moments before their destruction in hopes of answering these questions.

The Ranger Program already had been set in motion in 1959, and the establishment of the lunar goal kicked it into high gear. JPL's John Casani was design team lead for the group tasked with the development of a three-axis attitude-stabilized spacecraft needed to deliver the cameras to their assigned coordinates.

Today, Casani is JPL's assistant to the director and manager of the Institutional Special Projects Office, with responsibilities that range from reviewing new and existing projects and processes to mentoring project manag-



NASA file/1964

Ranger 7 was the first United States space probe to successfully transmit close images of the lunar surface to Earth. It carried six television cameras, two wide angle and four narrow angle.

ers and young, up-and-coming aerospace engineers.

"The Ranger spacecraft were all basically the same design," Casani said, "although more advanced features were introduced serially in 'blocks,' each block adding capability incrementally to the one before."

Rangers 1 and 2 were basic "Block I" spacecraft. Rangers 3, 4 and 5 comprised Block II, with Rangers 6, 7, 8 and 9 completing Block III, the most sophisticated probes in the series.

Launches began in August 1961, and the out-

comes of the first five were disappointing, to say the least, due to problems with either the launch vehicle or the spacecraft. Only one of these, Ranger 4, impacted the moon at all.

Following the loss of Ranger 5, Harris "Bud" Schurmeier was appointed Ranger project manager as NASA's investigations into the causes ensued.

Schurmeier, who is now retired, said, "From the time NASA was formed, JPL was assigned the mission for all unmanned exploration of the moon and planets."

Then, Ranger 6 failed to transmit photos although striking the moon within 20 miles of its planned impact point in the Sea of Tranquility, the landing site destined for the Eagle on Apollo 11.

Arcing within the high-voltage power supply system during launch rendered the imaging system inoperable.

"There was a Congressional investigation following the failure of Ranger 6," Schurmeier recalled. "The reputations of NASA, JPL and Cal Tech were on the line. A lot was riding on the

Ranger 7 mission."

The successful launch on July 28, 1964, from Pad 12 on Cape Canaveral lifted not only the Atlas-Agena on its journey to the moon, but the spirit of the launch team, as well.

NASA alum Harold Zweigbaum was chief of NASA's newly formed Atlas-Agena Launch Operations Branch.

"We had sat in on some of the Air Force Atlas-Agena launches for the experience," Zweigbaum said. "Ranger 7 was our second solo launch, and we were extremely nervous. We were so intent on studying the launch data that I couldn't tell you if it was 70 degrees or 90 degrees outside."

All six cameras aboard Ranger 7 worked properly, sending back photographs of the moon that improved the resolution of lunar detail as seen from Earth by a factor of 1,000. The closest pictures were snapped 2.3 seconds before impact.

The hazards of the Sea of Tranquility were revealed by Ranger 8, which transmitted 7,137 images before crashing onto the moon's surface Feb. 20, 1965.

The successful 3-axis attitude-stabilized approach developed by Casani's team for the Ranger Program became the foundation for all of JPL's follow-on lunar and planetary spacecraft design, including the Mariner series of Mars probes and the successful series of Voyager planetary probes.

An evolved version of the design still is in use on NASA's current spacecraft, including the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, which returned its first imagery of five of six Apollo moon landing sites, captured between July 11 and 15.

NASA Employees of the Month: August



NASA/ Tom Farrar

Employees of the month for August are, from left: Christine Shepperd (Geever), Chief Financial Office; Douglas Folkes, Safety and Mission Assurance Directorate; Scott Stilwell, Center Operations; Helen Kane (Employee of the Quarter), External Relations; Joy Pickett, Information Technology and Communications Services; and Robert Page, Launch Integration Office. Not pictured are Amy Houts-Gilfriche, Constellation Project Office; Kathleen James, Engineering Directorate; Michael Stirling, Engineering Directorate; Anthony Bartolone, Launch Vehicle Processing Directorate; Michael Patton, Launch Services Program; and Juan Calero (Employee of the Quarter), Human Resource Office.

Looking up and ahead . . .

Aug. 17	Launch/CCAFS: Delta II, GPS IIR-21; 6:35 a.m. EDT
Targeted for Aug. 25 Planned for Sept. 6	Launch/KSC: Discovery, STS-128; 1:36 a.m. EDT Landing/KSC Shuttle Landing Facility: TBD
Late August	Launch/CCAFS: Atlas V, PAN; 4:55 p.m. EDT
September TBD	Launch/CCAFS: Atlas V, Commercial Payload; TBD
Sept. 15	Launch/CCAFS: Delta II, STSS Demo; TBD
Sept. 30	Launch/CCAFS: Delta IV, WGS SV-3; 7:38 p.m. EDT
Targeted for Oct. 31 (Pending HQ Final Approval)	Launch/KSC: Ares I-X flight test; 7 a.m. EDT
Targeted for Nov. 12 Planned for Nov. 23	Launch/KSC: Atlantis, STS-129; 4:22 p.m. EST Landing/KSC Shuttle Landing Facility: TBD
No earlier than Nov. 12	Launch/CCAFS: Delta IV, GOES-P; TBD
No earlier than Dec. 4	Launch/CCAFS: Atlas V, SDO; TBD
No earlier than Dec. 10	Launch/CCAFS: WISE; TBD
Early 2010	Launch/CCAFS: Atlas V, OTV; TBD
Target Feb. 4, 2010	Launch/KSC: Endeavour, STS-130; 6:20 a.m. EST
Target Feb. 10, 2010	Launch/CCAFS: Delta IV, GPS IIF-1; TBD
Target March 18, 2010	Launch/KSC: Discovery, STS-131; 1:08 p.m. EDT
No earlier than April 1, 2010	Launch/VAFB: Taurus, Glory; TBD
Target May 14, 2010	Launch/KSC: Atlantis, STS-132; 3:05 p.m. EDT
Target May 23, 2010	Launch/VAFB: Delta II, Aquarius / SAC-D Satellite; TBD
Target July 29, 2010	Launch/KSC: Endeavour, STS-133; 8:45 a.m. EDT
Target Sept. 16, 2010	Launch/KSC: Discovery, STS-134; 1 p.m. EDT
Targeted for Fall 2011	Launch/CCAFS: Atlas V, Mars Science Laboratory; TBD

WORD ON THE STREET

Inclement weather forced STS-127 managers to reschedule the launch of Endeavour several times. Have this summer's storms forced you to change your plans?



"Summer storms have kept my family and friends from going out on the lake."

Chelsea DiMeco,
with NASA Exchange

"I do plan for afternoon thunderstorms . . . my family doesn't plan for anything outside."



Rosaly Santos-Ebaugh,
with NASA



"I tend to listen to the radio and TV a little more to catch the latest weather updates."

Pat Johnson,
with EG&G

"The scrubs we have here (at Kennedy) have a major effect on my personal life as well."

Roxane Jennings,
with Lackman Culinary Services



"Several times we weren't able to do what we wanted . . . bad storms kept us from traveling."

Casey Booth,
with NASA Exchange



John F. Kennedy Space Center

Spaceport News

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