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John F. Kennedy Space Center

CNN focuses on KSC workers during STS-92 flow

Hour-long documentary expected to air in January

CNN is taking an in-depth look at Shuttle processing at Kennedy Space Center for an hour-long documentary that covers preparation for the 100th Shuttle mission launch.

The report, which is expected to air in January, will be unique both because of the level of access given to CNN and because of its focus on KSC workers.

"Although there have been a number of reports on the space program, we feel they've overlooked the real story: the people who turn the wrenches," said CNN reporter Miles O'Brien, who is leading the special project with his producer Linda Saether.

KSC workers are being videotaped doing their jobs during the STS-92 flow by O'Brien, Saether and CNN videographers. Representing the 100th Shuttle mission, the launch of STS-92 on Discovery is targeted for Oct. 5.

"When you talk to KSC workers, you begin to realize the amazing amount of experience and expertise they have," O'Brien said. "This has been an incredible opportunity for me as a journalist to be given the chance to go behind the scenes of the Shuttle program and get some insight into what is done here."

O'Brien and his producer, who are based in Atlanta, have visited KSC numerous times since the project got underway here in December.



CNN reporter Miles O'Brien takes a break from interviewing KSC workers for an hour-long documentary. The report will cover preparations being made for the 100th Shuttle mission launch.

They and additional camera operators have videotaped about 37 flow events and plan to tape at least that many more through the STS-92 launch.

O'Brien is doing much of the videography for the special report both because it's a time-intensive project and because he did camera work during his early days as a television

journalist.

"It was a necessity that's turned into a benefit," O'Brien said. "I'm finding that the people I'm interviewing are much more relaxed because of this more informal shooting approach."

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TDRS liftoff

NASA's newest Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS-H) lifted off from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station at 8:56 a.m. EDT on June 30 aboard an Atlas IIA rocket. TDRS-H is the first of three satellites that will be used to upgrade the constellation of six satellites used by NASA's Space Network. The network serves as the primary means of continuous voice, television and high-data-rate communication with the Space Shuttle.



Part III: Covey's 7 Habits help everybody win

The first two parts in a refresher on Stephen Covey's book *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People* were printed in the past two issues of *Spaceport News*. This issue presents Habits 4 and 5.

Stephen Covey calls Habits 4, 5, and 6 "Public Victories" because before you can move into the optimum "interdependence" you must build a foundation of true independence.

Covey believes we cannot get to where we want to go unless we first achieve the following three habits of interpersonal effectiveness:

- **Habit 4 - Think Win-Win**
- **Habit 5 - Seek First To Understand, Then To Be Understood**
- **Habit 6 - Synergize**

Habit 4 - Think Win-Win

When we want other people to win as well as yourself, we are thinking Win-Win.

Because we have been conditioned to think otherwise, we must "script" (a popular psychology term) ourselves to work with the premise that one person's winning does not mean someone has to lose.

Win-Win is seeking solutions that involve cooperation and promote mutual success.

These agreements combine quality and commitment, as they are the products of at least two minds that believe in them.

An alternative, superior in some respects, is Win-Win or No Deal. It means that when both sides cannot come to an agreement or deal that is mutually agreeable, they simply agree not to deal.

In athletic contests, where both parties agree to play the game by certain rules or live with the consequences, the rules represent the Win-Win value system.

In order for a team to win there must be a Win-Win attitude on the part of the team members. There must be a willingness to behave in an interdependent manner for the good of the team.

No matter how polarized the parties may be in a situation, there are always some aspects that can be agreed upon.

The only way to discover an alternative is to keep the lines of communication open.

Active listening with the intent to understand, plus the honest expression of feelings, is a Win-Win approach to problem solving.

Win-Win is a total philosophy that builds on the character traits of integrity, maturity, and the abundance mentality. Covey defines these attributes as:

- *Integrity* - the value we place upon ourselves and the keeping of commitments.



As a doctor would not prescribe before he diagnoses, an active listener gathers all the facts and attempts to understand them before making a judgment. This allows for decision making based on knowledge rather than ignorance.

— STEVEN COVEY,
7 HABITS OF HIGHLY EFFECTIVE PEOPLE

- *Maturity* - the courage balanced with consideration in the expression of feelings and convictions.
- *Abundance mentality* - the seeing of life as having "plenty for everybody" and attempting to create many options to help others make the most of every situation.

Trust is the foundation of healthy human relationships and is indispensable to all Win-Win situations.

"Losing" systems can be changed with a proactive approach, working with a positive attitude within the spheres of influence.

Habit 5 - Seek First To Understand, Then To Be Understood

Covey calls this "The Habit of Communication," as it is an attitude of openness coupled with the skill of active and empathic listening.

This means being genuinely interested in seeking another's point of view, regardless of whether or not you agree.

As a doctor would not prescribe before he diagnoses, an active listener gathers all the facts and attempts to understand them before making a judgment.

This allows for decision making based on knowledge rather than ignorance.

Before we can understand another person, we must exercise the principle of "empathy," placing ourselves in the other person's place in order to understand his point of view.

We must be willing to be influenced, foregoing ideas of "right," "wrong," "winner" and "loser."

When we satisfy the other person's need to be understood, he will most likely make an effort to understand our point of view.

We create a climate of openness that is non-threatening and allows for opening up the lines of communication to third alternatives and eventually a Win-Win situation.

We must move beyond "autobiographical responses" that cause us to translate others'

words and feelings to fit our opinions and experiences.

Empathic listening requires us to reflect on what is being said and restating as clearly as possible what we understand. This makes it easier for all parties to examine and clarify their thoughts at their own pace.

It is necessary to recognize nonverbal communication and the subtle expressions of face and body.

Most issues have emotional overtones that demand recognition if a Win-Win situation is to exist.

Empathic listening can backfire if it is perceived to be manipulative.

Be direct and let the other party know that you are trying to be understanding to their point of view and need their help to be successful at it.

Be willing to make such a statement and mean it or this skill will become a weapon that will finish you.

Once we understand, we can begin to be understood.

This can be a process that takes one step forward and two steps back in an effort to discover that "third" alternative that is part of a Win-Win equation.

Ask the following four questions before moving on to "being understood."

- *Do I avoid autobiographical responses?*
- *Do I faithfully reflect my understanding of the person?*
- *Do I focus on feelings as well as words?*
- *Do I watch nonverbal cues to discern feelings?*

Covey refers to empathic listening as the highest level of listening. We listen with ears, eyes and heart to move below the surface meaning to the root feelings and issues that really matter.

Be sure and check out the next issue for the final installment of Stephen Covey's *7 Habits Revisited*. We'll finish the series with a closer look at Habits 6 and 7.

U.S. Laboratory aces vacuum chamber test

The U.S. Laboratory Destiny successfully completed a series of milestone tests that move it closer to its final destination — space.

The 32,000-pound research lab was the first International Space Station (ISS) pressurized element to spend seven days in a renovated vacuum chamber last used when Americans walked on the moon. The 28-foot-long, 14-foot wide lab was placed in the chamber July 1 to undergo the element leak test.

“Completing this test was a large step in meeting the lab’s ‘Destiny’: launch early next year. Its performance exceeded expectations, boosting our confidence in on-orbit performance. I’m very happy for the lab team,” said Tip Talone, director of International Space Station and Payload Processing at KSC.

NASA and Boeing employees coordinated the operation.

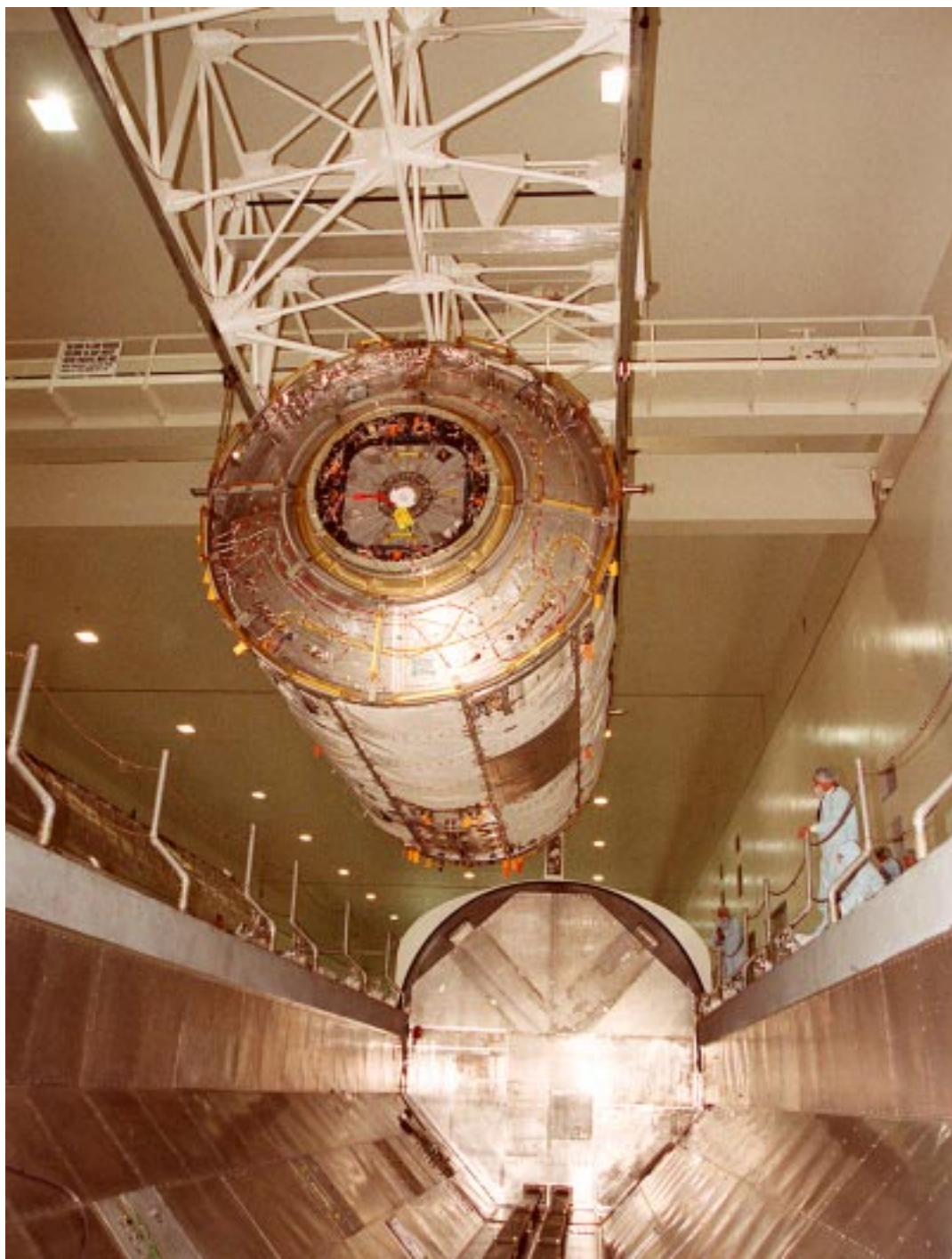
“Testing the laboratory in the vacuum chamber has provided us with the information we need to ensure Destiny is leak free and safe for the astronauts to inhabit while working at the International Space Station,” said John Elbon, Boeing director of ISS ground operations at Kennedy Space Center.

To perform the test, the laboratory was placed on the rotation and handling fixture inside the Operations & Checkout Building high bay, raised to vertical, lifted and moved to a point above the chamber, then lowered inside. Once the lid was secured, the chamber created a vacuum environment equivalent to 257,000 feet altitude or 48 miles to determine if the module had any leaks and confirm the rates at which gases were consumed.

The three-story, stainless steel chamber is one of two built by NASA in 1964 to test the Apollo program flight hardware. The 33-foot-wide by 50-foot-tall chambers were used to simulate a low-Earth orbit environment for the command and lunar modules. Both chambers were deactivated in 1975 when the Apollo-Soyuz project ended.

In 1998, NASA selected the Boeing payload ground operations contract team to renovate one of the two chambers to leak test pressurized elements of the Space Station. The team, which included NASA and Dynacs Engineering Co., provided designs for the new vacuum chamber pumping equipment and controls, a new control room and a new rotation and handling fixture.

The U.S. Laboratory as been designed to provide world-class, state-of-the art facilities to complete scientific research in zero gravity. Destiny is among more than 216,000 pounds of Space Station elements, including truss sections, that are being prepared for flight at Kennedy Space Center. The lab is scheduled to be launched on Shuttle mission STS-98, the 5A assembly mission, targeted for Jan. 18, 2001.



The U.S. Laboratory Destiny in the Space Station Processing Facility, at left, was rotated before being lifted and lowered, above, into a payload canister. Destiny was transferred to the Operations and Checkout Building for vacuum chamber testing and was determined to be leak free and safe. The module is among more than 216,000 pounds of Space Station elements, including truss sections, that are being prepared for flight at KSC. The lab is scheduled to be launched on Shuttle mission STS-98, the 5A assembly mission, targeted for Jan. 18, 2001.

Future Space Leaders

SHARP students spend the summer learning hands-on career lessons

Merritt Island High School student Christina Blyth had been thinking for several years about pursuing a career related to the environment. But the soon-to-be senior wondered what it really would be like to do such work.

Now she knows.

Blyth has been working for a month with environmental scientists at Kennedy Space Center through NASA's Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program (SHARP). The eight-week paid program pairs scientists, engineers and other research specialists with students to give students hands-on experience and mentoring in careers they are considering.

"I can't begin to tell you how much I've learned," Blyth said. "I've found out so much studying the animals and plants here, and I've even started learning about statistics. I've definitely decided to pursue environmental science."

Blyth is one of 21 apprentices at KSC working in areas including web page design, computer information systems, media productions, orbiter tile repair, laboratory testing and hydroponics. Enrichment activities for the students include public speaking, resume writing, problem solving and technical writing.

Students primarily spend their time working with their mentors on a variety of research and operational projects. Blyth, for example, is assisting with a sea turtle nest count made each day on a 13-mile section of Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. In addition, she's crunching numbers on three years' worth of data for a beach mouse research project.

The aim of SHARP is to encourage students to pursue career paths that increase the pool of underrepresented science, mathematics, engineering and technology professionals. The program is also useful in helping redirect students to science areas that better suit their personal preferences and talents.

"Just because you have an interest in something doesn't mean you're going to like doing the work involved. It's important to find out whether you will. Ultimately you're going to do a better job at something you enjoy," said Blyth's mentor Jane Provancha, who is the Conservation group leader and Dynamac Corp.'s program manager for the Environmental Support Contract at CCAFS.

Provancha has served as a mentor for student programs since 1983. The SHARP program began in 1980.

Each year about 200 SHARP apprentices are selected from a nationwide pool of 1,400 rising high school juniors and seniors. The selected students are placed at one of nine NASA field installations throughout the United States.

To be eligible for SHARP, students must have an overall 3.0 grade average; demonstrate a strong interest in and aptitude for a career in mathematics, engineering or the sciences; attend school within a 50-mile radius of the NASA field installation; be available on a full-time basis (40 hours a week) for the duration of the program; be recommended by teachers; and write a 300-word essay.

"SHARP provides an extensive mentoring opportunity at a time in a student's life when he or she is making serious long-term education goals," said Mark Mullins, SHARP program coordinator. "The world-class mentors who assist our apprentices are invaluable to their summer experiences. One goal of the program is that these students will continue to consider NASA as they understand the vision of Kennedy Space Center and how space exploration plays a part in everyone's future. By the end of the eight-week program, students really do stand at the 'gateway to the universe' with a clearer outlook of what it holds for him or her."

At the completion of the program, students publicly present reports of their experiences and results of their research. The presentations will be made the morning of July 28 in the Universe Theater at the KSC Visitor Complex. The public is invited.



Summer and spring student workers and mentors prove experience is the best teacher. Pictured counterclockwise from left: SHARP student Kimberly Banks, who's considering pursuing a career in engineering, works with Systems Engineer Chaz Wendling. Logistics Operations Engineer Dorothea Kuzma mentors SHARP student Matt Geron. Christina Blyth, a SHARP student, rides an all-terrain vehicle while tracking turtle nests at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. Her progress is followed by Environmental Scientist Alexis Alicea. Courtney Cannon and Rebekah Smith practice public relations at the Press Site during the spring. SHARP student Hang Van gets hands-on experience with Shuttle tiles. SHARP student Cameron Humes, interested in a career in the military field, conducts a laboratory analysis.



Spring student volunteers try on KSC jobs for size

For most college students, the choice of a major is a blind leap. They must make a decision that will largely determine their future careers without the benefit of job experience in the field.

For Courtney Cannon, however, the process won't be fraught with such uncertainty. When she enrolls next fall at Florida Southern College in Lakeland, Cannon will take with her some notable experience in her planned field of public relations.

Cannon, who recently graduated from Titusville High School, was one of many students participating this spring in KSC's volunteer service program. The program gives students a chance to work on an unpaid basis in an office corresponding with their career interest.

In Cannon's case, that meant spending about four hours a week after school at the KSC Press Site. She and a fellow Titusville High student Rebekah Smith contributed to the operation by answering phone calls from reporters and the public, keeping records of photo and video requests and credential applications, and maintaining a file of space-related clippings from local newspapers.

The experience at the Press Site strengthened Cannon's desire for a career in public relations.

"It's something I've really enjoyed and would like to do in the future," Cannon said. "You learn there are some slow, dull moments and then there's the fast pace. There's always both."

Titusville High was the only high school involved in the program this spring, though other high schools have participated in the past. Annetha Jones' executive internship class placed 28 students in various work environments, including doctors' and lawyers' offices.

Two students in addition to Cannon and Smith worked at KSC based on their professed career interests. T.J. McCormick, who told Jones he wants to be an engineer, was placed with United Space Alliance at KSC. Melissa Barnett's interest in law led to a volunteer position in KSC's Office of Chief Counsel.

To be eligible for Jones' class, students must be seniors with a grade-point average of at least 3.0, a good attendance record and their own transportation. She stresses to her students that they will be treated as regular employees, a point reflected in the punctuality of Cannon and Smith at the Press Site.

Jones matches each student with a mentor in the workplace and requires her students to bring signed timecards to class each week. The students also keep journals about their experiences on the job.

"The whole point of the executive internship program at Titusville High is to let them get firsthand experience in a profession," Jones said. "I'm getting a lot of compliments from people in the community. (The students) actually do work."

While Jones closely monitors her students from school, NASA KSC employee Cassandra Black oversees the program at the Center. She coordinates the matching of students with mentors and follows up by making office visits once the students begin working.

"I review the projects they're doing and make sure (the work) really matches their interests," Black said. "If there are any issues with them, I resolve it."

Smith, who will attend the University of Central Florida in the fall, had planned to study television production. While working at the Press Site, she had the chance to accompany a Japanese film crew as it set up cameras at the launch pad before STS-99. Her experience, though, has led her to consider a shift in her planned college major.

"It's made me think more about public relations," she said. "I think I've decided I want to go more into that. I really enjoyed (the program) because I got to interact with all kinds of people."

For more information on the Volunteer Service Program, visit the following Web site: www.nasa.jobs.nasa.gov/jobs/jobs.htm.

CNN ...

(Continued from Page 1)

Dennis Huefner, a Shuttle systems technician, is one of dozens of front-line workers O'Brien has interviewed already. Huefner, who has worked at KSC for about 15 years, was repairing Discovery's right inboard elevon (trailing edge of the wing) during his discussions with O'Brien.

"I was a little nervous about being interviewed on camera at first, but after awhile it felt comfortable," Huefner said. "I was glad to explain the critical nature of the repair and how it was being made. CNN is giving us the opportunity to share with the public what we do here. I'm hoping they will cast it in a positive light."

The CNN project is being coordinated by KSC's Public Affairs Office.

"We're getting CNN the best access we can, but doing it in such a way that safety is not compromised nor the flow schedule disturbed," said Joel Wells, NASA public affairs officer.

The time public affairs is devoting to assisting the CNN project is a worthwhile investment in educating the public about the value of the Shuttle program, Wells said.

"When you do something difficult successfully a hundred times, people sometimes forget the sheer complexity and effort of the



CNN reporter Miles O'Brien and videographer Dan Beckman, above, survey the scene as a main engine arrives at the Orbiter Processing Facility. At right, O'Brien instructs a KSC worker on using a microphone before an on-camera interview.



operation," Wells said. "People are impressed by Shuttle launches, which are very visible, but the people behind the scenes who make it happen are equally as impressive when you know their stories."

It was an earlier media event that spurred the idea for the documen-

tary, O'Brien said.

For the first time in the history of the Shuttle program, journalists were given access into an orbiter during the "glass cockpit" media event held at KSC in April 1999.

The newly refurbished Atlantis with its flat-panel cockpit displays was showcased.

"We're hoping that the report will help people understand more about the Shuttle program, the challenges it faces and where it's going," O'Brien said. "I know I have much more respect for the program now that I've gotten a chance to get behind the scenes."

USA names deputy program manager for Florida

United Space Alliance announced the establishment of the Office of Deputy Program Manager, Florida Operations.

The move is being made in anticipation of a steady increase in Shuttle flights to the International Space Station and in support of ongoing program-wide improvement initiatives.

U.S. Navy Rear Admiral (Ret.) William "Bill" Pickavance was named to the new post, effective July 1. He will be joined by former Shuttle astronaut Andrew Allen, who will serve as director of technical operations.

"This new office will serve as the management focal point for all USA program operations in Florida and

will strengthen our team for the next major phase in the program - ISS assembly," said USA Program Manager Howard DeCastro.

As vice president and deputy program manager, Pickavance will be responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of all USA Space Shuttle program elements in Florida, including ground operations, logistics and solid rocket boosters.

Pickavance will report to the USA program manager and will serve as the top program representative to the NASA customer at the Kennedy Space Center. Associate program managers (APMs) for each Florida element will report directly to him.

Pickavance joins USA following a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Navy beginning with his enlistment as an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1968 and culminating in his most recent assignment as director for operations, U.S. Pacific Command.

Pickavance served in a number of increasingly responsible capacities throughout his career as a Naval aviator and, among his many accomplishments, commanded the aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk from June 1993 to January 1995, winning numerous awards for operational excellence.

As director, technical operations, Allen will be responsible for



William Pickavance

the development and integration of technical operations across the Florida program elements.

Allen, who previously served as program manager, Space Shuttle development, will also advise Pickavance on program-wide technical issues.



Gormel toasted, roasted before heading to SFA



Said of Ed Gormel:
 "... he is fair, a friend to everyone he meets, and would make any personal sacrifice for his subordinates."

Ed Gormel, at top left, responds to KSC Director Roy Bridges' comments. Gormel, surrounded by his family, at left, opens one of his retirement gifts. Gormel is leaving his position as executive director of the Joint Performance Management Office, but will continue as a space program leader in his new role as director of spaceport development with Spaceport Florida Authority.

Space industry leader recognized for service to program

After serving our nation's space industry for more than 30 years, Edmond F. Gormel is moving from his current position as the executive director of the Joint Performance Management Office (JPMO) to become director of spaceport development for the state agency Spaceport Florida Authority.

Although Gormel is retiring from JPMO, he will still have a significant impact on KSC. His new position will allow him to help bring more launch business to the Space Coast, as well as facilitate current business partnerships between NASA and the private sector.

Gormel is on the committee that is planning the celebration of 50 years of launches in Florida, so he continues to be an important member of the spaceport family.

Gormel's service to the space program was honored at his retirement party held on June 30 at the JPMO office at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS).

Center Director Roy Bridges, who spoke at the event, had this to say of Gormel: "Ed was a great choice as the first director of the Joint Performance Management Office. He helped us make tremendous progress toward our vision of the Cape Canaveral Spaceport."

Gormel began his career with JPMO in 1998 as its executive director and was promoted to Senior Executive Service. The JPMO is a NASA and Air Force staffed organization responsible for management of the Joint Base Operations and Support Contract (J-BOSC), which provides support to the nation's spaceport at KSC and CCAFS. The partnership has contributed

significant cost savings and efficiencies to the space program and was recognized with Vice President Al Gore's Hammer Award for excellence in reinventing government.

Michael Sumner, the chief of operations for Spaceport Services, was the emcee for Gormel's retirement coffee party.

Sumner, who worked with him at JPMO, said of Gormel: "Some of his finest attributes are the facts that he is fair, a friend to everyone he meets, and would make any personal sacrifice for his subordinates."

But the program wasn't entirely serious. Gormel was "roasted" by some of the JPMO folks, who affectionately called Gormel names such as "maverick," "cowboy," "energetic," and "a Yankee who drives a redneck truck (complete with stinky shrimp traps)." One speaker even referred to Gormel as "Yoda," likening his wisdom to the out-of-this-world character from the movie *Star Wars*. Gormel's wisdom comes from much experience.

After graduating in 1962 from both the University of Rochester and the Air Force's Officer Training School and Communications Officer School, Gormel started his active military service with the Air Force. Beginning as instrumentation and range safety systems branch chief at Vandenberg Air Force Base, where he directed the launch operation of systems for Titan, Atlas, and Minuteman missiles, Gormel has been an integral part in the civil and military aerospace industry.

After leaving active military service in 1966, he began working with Pan American's aero-

space support division at Cape Canaveral. It was with Pan America that Gormel held the positions of program manager, superintendent of range operations, and special assistant to the manager of Cape Canaveral Support Services. In 1972 he obtained an M.B.A. from Stetson University.

Gormel joined the ranks of the federal service in 1975 with the Naval Ordnance Test Unit (NOTU). He served as test conductor for the development of the Trident I missile, and in 1982 he was promoted to be the NOTU's test supervisor of fleet ballistic missile launch operations. Two years later, Gormel transferred to the USAF's eastern test range (ETR) and the position of chief of the range scheduling division. He was selected to be the ETR's director four years later in 1988.

In 1992 Gormel was named the director of plans for the Air Force Space Command's 45th Space Wing at Patrick Air Force Base.

Gormel has an impressive list of awards, in addition to the Hammer Award. His other awards include the Air Force Commendation Medal, the Navy Superior Civilian Service Award, the Air Force Meritorious Civilian Service Award, and the 10-Year Fleet Ballistic Missile Service Award.

Gormel is married to his wife of almost 40 years, Marjorie, and has two daughters, Jennifer Davidson-Gormel of Santa Fe, N. M., and Capt. Andrea Gormel. Capt. Gormel is an Air Force attorney stationed in Turkey. His two grandchildren, Maya and Austin, attended his retirement party along with his sister Mildred.

Take Our Children to Work Day set for July 28

For the eighth year, Kennedy Space Center is opening its doors to the children of KSC employees.

The Center will celebrate Take Our Children to Work Day on July 28. The day, which is themed "Freedom to Be What I Dream in 2000," targets children from 9 to 15.

KSC employees are invited to bring a son or daughter, grandchild, niece or nephew, or a neighbor's child to work with them to share the work experience.

The day is designed to encourage children to set future goals for themselves and to build on those goals during their school years.

Sponsors may bring more than one child, but only children nine years and older may participate. As in the past, children may not be taken to any work area requiring a controlled access badge.

In addition to Kennedy Space Center gates, Gate 1 at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS) will be open to employees who bring children to work with them.

Employees working on CCAFS property may take the children to their work areas as long as they do not work in a controlled access area and their company is participating.

KSC contractor employees should contact their Public Affairs office or Human Resources office to determine the level of participation available to them.

A number of special activities are planned.

Open to children of NASA employees only

Due to limited seating, only NASA employees may participate in the following programs:

- 7:30 - 8 a.m., KSC Visitor Complex, gathering in IMAX II Theater.
- 8 - 9:30 a.m., special program begins -- a science demonstration by the Exploration Station.

If there are any individuals who require a sign language interpreter, please contact Wanda Petty at 867-9165 no later than July 17.



Scenes from past Bring our Daughters/Bring Our Sons to Work Days held at Kennedy Space Center. This year the days have been combined to create Take Our Children to Work Day.

Open to all contractor and NASA children

Beginning at 9:30 a.m., at the KSC Visitor Complex there will be a robotics demonstration by Steve Van Meter, NASA hazardous duty robotics specialist and the For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology (FIRST) robotics demonstration. The demonstrations will take place between the Galaxy Center and the pond by the Astronauts Memorial. The KSC Visitor Complex spaceman will be available at this location for a photo opportunity.

All NASA and contractor employees and their children are invited to take a bus tour. Tickets must be purchased on July 24, 25 or 26, at Windows No. 1 through 4 in the Ticket Pavilion at the KSC Visitor Complex between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tickets will be \$14 for adults and \$5 for children.

Sponsors may bring as many children as they wish on the tour, but no unaccompanied children will be allowed. Visitors may stay at the tour stops for as long as they wish.

Special Take Our Children to Work Day badges will be distributed. Contractor employ-

ees should contact their own representatives to obtain badges.

NASA employees may pick up their badges on July 25, 26 and 27, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in the Headquarters Building lobby and the Operations Support Building lobby.

The following instructions apply to all attendees:

- All children must be at least nine years old.
- Children must wear their badge and be with a badged employee at all times. The sponsor is responsible for the children they bring -- the child may go with another person to another work site, but ultimate responsibility remains with the sponsor.
- Children may not enter any area which requires a controlled access badge. Personnel working in these areas, which include the Vehicle Assembly Building, Orbiter Processing Facilities, and Operations and Checkout Building, may arrange for another person to take their child to an approved area.

For more information, contact Jean Rhodes in the NASA Equal Opportunity Program office at 867-9170 or Liz Wise at 867-8250.

U.S. Savings Bond Drive on

This year's Federal Savings Bond Campaign at Kennedy Space Center runs through July 28.

Employees are being offered the opportunity to invest in U.S. Savings Bonds and build financial security.

During 1999, more than 55 percent of KSC employees were savings bond holders.

NASA is hoping to increase new participation by at least five percent this year and reach a 10-percent overall increase in new bond holders and current bond

holders allotment increases through the Payroll Deduction Program.

If you invest about \$3 a day in Series EE bonds for 30 years, at an average return of five percent, your nest egg grows to \$83,000. At six percent, it's worth \$100,000.

Another advantage: You may be eligible for special tax benefits from bonds used for college or other higher education and training.

Further information can be found on the Web site at www.savingsbonds.gov.



John F. Kennedy Space Center

Spaceport News

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