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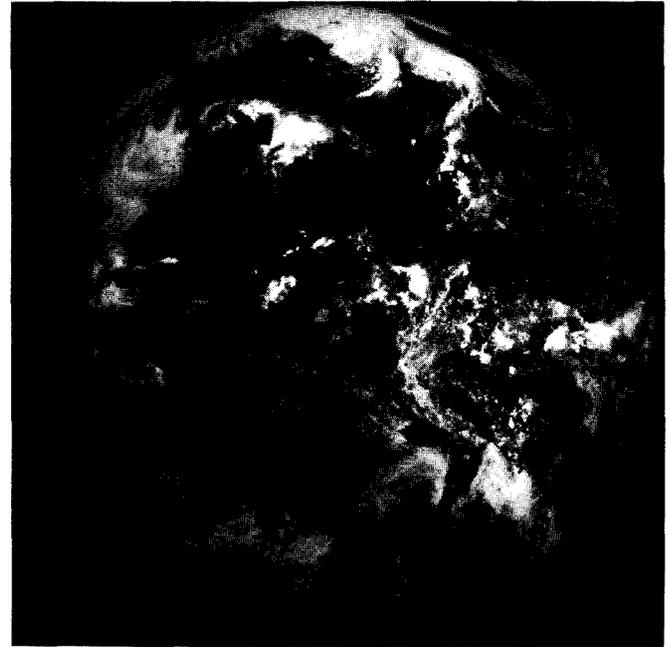
**Presidential
Rank
Award
winners**

Advanced weather satellite in geosynchronous orbit

by Allen Kenitzer

"It's official...GOES-I is now GOES-8," said Arthur "Rick" Obenschain, GOES-8 project manager. On April 27, GOES-I officially was renamed GOES-8 by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) after reaching geosynchronous orbit. Spacecraft are designated by alphabetical letters on the ground and by numbers once in orbit.

Twenty-nine minutes after launch on April 13, GOES-8 separated from the Centaur stage and at 3:45 a.m. successfully deployed a portion of its solar panel. Since then, several milestones occurred to place GOES-8 into its final geosynchronous orbit. The first of several apogee burns, designed to boost the spacecraft from its transfer orbit to geosynchronous orbit 22,340 miles (35,788 kilometers) above the Earth's equator, occurred Thursday, April 14, at 10:35 p.m. EDT, for 8 minutes. This burn was scheduled for 68 minutes long. However, 8 minutes into the burn, ground controllers received an apparent high temperature



First GOES-8 visible engineering test image May 9, 1994 12:30EDT.

reading on the propulsion system and terminated the burn.

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Scout launch vehicle retired

by Fred A. Brown

NASA launched the 118th and final flight of the Solid Controlled Orbital Utility Test (SCOUT) launch vehicle Sunday, May 8, at 10:47 EDT, from the Western Test Range, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, Calif.

The SCOUT has been a reliable rocket for nearly 34 years, flying its first mission July 1, 1960 and becoming one of NASA's most successful launch vehicles. SCOUT's reliability for the last 26 years has been 98.3 percent and, since 1976, its launch success rate has been 100 percent. According to project officials, this reliability can be traced to its use of standardized launch and manufacturing procedures and off-the-shelf technology.

Although it is the smallest NASA launch vehicle capable of orbiting satellites, SCOUT has been a real

workhorse for the space agency according to NASA officials. Because of its extensive contributions to the space program and the limited publicity it has received, SCOUT has been called "the unsung hero of space."

The SCOUT program was managed from 1958 through December 1990 by NASA's Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va. Program management was transferred to Goddard in January 1991.

The last SCOUT launched a Miniature Sensor Technology Integration (MSTI) satellite. The satellite, designated MSTI-2, will conduct tracking and Earth-observation experiments. Designed and built by Phillips Laboratory at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., the MSTI program is in support of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's Theater Missile Defense Directive. A SCOUT launch vehicle launched the first MSTI Satellite in November 1992.



Directors' Dialogue: The buyout story

Editor's note: Because of the great employee interest in buyouts, we offer this article.

Since late last summer there has been talk both government-wide and NASA-wide concerning legislation authorizing voluntary separation incentives (buyouts). The intent of the buyout is to help agencies reduce their Civil Service manpower by encouraging people to separate voluntarily. The reductions are necessary because of the Administration's goal of reducing the Civil Service ranks by 252,000 positions.

On March 30, 1994, the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994, P.L. 103-226, authorizing buyouts government-wide, was approved by President Clinton. NASA immediately implemented its buyout plan by authorizing 825 slots based on space station impacts at specific

NASA centers. The buyouts were allocated using a tier system. Tier I was designated for NASA Headquarters; Tier II included Kennedy Space Center, Fla.; Lewis Research Center, Ohio; and Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala. Tier III was designated for Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas.

Buyouts were not allocated initially to Tier IV centers, which include the Ames Research Center, Mountain View, Calif.; Dryden Flight Research Facility, Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.; Goddard; Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.; Stennis Space Center, Miss.; and the Space Station Program Office at Houston, Texas. However, Goddard was still required to accept applications for the buyout in case allocations were not used by the Tier I - III centers. The open period for accep-

tance of buyout applications was through April 15. Applicants were required to specify a separation date of either May 3 or July 3, with May 3 dates having priority.

Offers were to be made in the following order: (a) early outs; (b) supervisors/managers, grades 14 and above; (c) all other GS/GM-13/s and above; and (d) remaining employees. Within the large early-out group, applicants were further prioritized into subgroups corresponding to the b-d groups.

The Agency received 2,013 buyout applications against the 825 allocation. Applications were filed by 220 GSFC employees. Interest in the buyouts far exceeded NASA's expectations. At this time, the Agency made a decision to increase

Continued on page 5.

NASA addresses key issues

by J.R. Dailey, NASA Deputy Administrator (Acting)

"Reinventing Government" has been a major theme of President Clinton and his Administration. The National Performance Review (NPR) laid the cornerstone for the President's government reform program.

The goal of the Administration is to make government work better and cost less. The objectives presented in the NPR report are to "cut red tape, put customers first, empower employees to get results and cut back to basics." In addition, Congress recently passed "the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993" that establishes new requirements for federal agencies to undertake strategic planning, to plan and measure program performance and to report the outcomes of their activities to the White House and Congress.

Upon first review, these requirements might appear to be quite imposing. However, NASA is positioned to take on these new challenges. Over the past 18 months,



J.R. Dailey

the Agency has undertaken internal management's improvement initiatives synergistic with new requirements developed by the Administration and Congress. The new NASA Strategic Plan represents a significant step toward the reinvention of NASA. It underlines our commitment to strategic management and establishes a framework for making key management decisions.

As the Administration, Congress and NASA all move forward with the reinvention of government, the participation of NASA men and women in their own internal man-

agement improvement activities is essential.

To keep you informed, we will begin including a "Strategic Management" section in Headquarters' publications and the Goddard News on a periodic basis. In future issues of these publications, this new section will include further details on NPR, GPRA, the NASA Strategic Plan, the strategic management process and other key NASA management improvement initiatives.

In addition, we will use the existing Strategic Planning and Total Quality Management networks to further facilitate Agency-wide communication of federal and NASA management improvement initiatives.

We all recognize that the reinvention process is a challenge; however, the federal government and our Agency will benefit from our current investment in change. With our ongoing initiatives, we are positioned ideally to take a leadership role in this process.

Training facility holds open house

Goddard's Employee and Organizational Development Branch, Code 110, held an open house last month to mark the opening of the new employee training facility.

"The facility provides GSFC workers access to interactive videos, computer-based training, video and audio courses," said Wayne Boswell, head, Employee and Organizational Development Branch.

The facility affords Goddard employees the opportunity to take more than 260 free training courses, participate in classes at more than 50 colleges and universities through satellite instructional television and take advantage of career counseling.

Center Director Dr. John Klineberg, Code 100, (left), and Wayne Boswell, Code 110, cut ribbon to open the new employee training facility.



Photo by Jane Semeraro

What's Up?

May 1994

Extreme Ultraviolet Explorer (EUVE)

Days in orbit: 661

The transmit side of transponder B remains out of service following a failure without warning April 2. Ground controllers have cycled on the transmitter several times, but have not detected any residual output thus far. Efforts continue to determine if the transmitter will transmit in a limited capacity to a ground station. The receiver side of transponder B remains functional. Both the transmit and receive side of transponder A are fully functional. The status of the EUVE spacecraft overall remains excellent.

Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory

Days in orbit: 1,091

The observatory is in the normal pointing mode, with the next attitude maneuver planned for May 10. The transition of the Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory flight operations team from TRW to the NMOS/Allied Signal contract is scheduled to occur July 7, 1994. The 3-month phase-in began April 7 and is progressing normally.

International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE)

Days in orbit: 5,977

During April, IUE observed SN 1994I in M51. While this supernovae was rather faint at the ultraviolet

wavelengths observed by IUE, some flux from the supernova was apparently detected, and will be useful in constraining models of the supernova and its environment.

IUE also spent several days observing an eclipse in the binary star system HR 2554. IUE observed this system as the smaller component, a main-sequence A-type dwarf star, was eclipsed by the larger, a G-type giant star. By studying how the outer layers of the G star observed the ultraviolet flux from the A star during the ingress and egress of the eclipse, the observers hope to gain new insight into the structure of the G giant's chromosphere.

Goddard opens to local community

by Nina Desmond

If you were washing your car, cutting the grass or wandering around the mall on April 24, then you missed a special event at Goddard. Several thousand people came to Goddard for the spring Community Day on a Sunday that featured picture-perfect weather.

Community Day at Goddard is designed to give the public an opportunity to learn how the Center explores the Earth and its universe. It is held twice a year, in the spring and fall.

Community members and Goddard employees and their families had an opportunity to take an expanded tour of the Center. Tour stops included the Spacecraft Systems Development and Integration Facility, Code 750, which contains the largest cleanroom in the world; the Spacecraft Test and Integration Facility, Code 750, which houses a full-scale mockup of the cargo bay of the space shuttle and a four-story model of the Hubble Space Telescope;

Goddard's Spacecraft Fabrication Facility, Code 752, where technicians and engineers manufacture components used for spacecraft assembly; the Hubble Space Telescope Operations Control Center, Code 440; and the NASA Communications Center, Code 540.

In addition, Community Day offered a presentation by Dr. H. John Wood, Code 717, on the results of the Hubble Space Telescope First Servicing Mission, space suit demonstrations, model rocket launches, tours of Goddard's compatibility test van and musical entertainment by MAD's Jazz Band and vocalists.

Goddard's next Community Day is scheduled for September 19. So, mark your calendar and plan to bring the entire family.



At the Goddard Spacecraft Fabrication Facility tour stop, Sidney McClure, (left), an aerospace engineering technician in Code 752, explains an orbital tube welding machine to a visitor. This machine will be used to fabricate the propulsion system for the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission.

Daughters invade Goddard

by Tammy Jones

They came by the hundreds. They expressed the enthusiasm you might see in kids on their first day of school. They were girls who came to Goddard with a parent or mentor to take part in the "Take Our Daughters to Work" (TODTW) day April 28.

Girls 9-15 years old were likely to have spent a part of their day with a manager in a meeting, an engineer at a computer, or assisting a scientist in a laboratory. Younger girls took part in activities at the Visitor Center, where they were treated to a space suit demonstration and heard presentations on what it would be like to live and work in space.

No one can express the excitement better than the girls themselves. The following note was sent to a Goddard employee who spent the day mentoring a young girl.



Photo by Ron Mollere

Four girls who came to Goddard, for "Take Our Daughters' to Work" day take turns looking at sunspots through a telescope equipped with a sun filter. From left, Danielle Drezek (sitting), Nicole Cassen, Angela Muller, and standing with her father, Gordon Holman, Code 680, is Trisha Holman.

It WAS SO NICE OF YOU!
Dear Gail,
Thank you so much for taking me to Goddard. It was so kind of you to take off work for me so far it was the best day of my life. I had so much fun. Hope we can do it again. Jennie & I

This letter was received by a Goddard employee who served as a volunteer during "Take Our Daughters to Work" day.

Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer set to launch in June

by Randee Exler

A Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS) is scheduled to launch next month on an Earth Probe (EP) satellite from the Western Test Range at Vandenberg Air Force Base in Lompoc, Calif.

"TOMS/EP will continue NASA's long term daily mapping of the global distribution of the Earth's atmospheric ozone," said Phil Sabelhaus, Code 450, TOMS/EP project manager.

TOMS/EP will extend the high-resolution measurement of ozone from space that began with Goddard's Nimbus-7 satellite in 1978 and continues with the TOMS aboard a Russian Meteor-3 satellite.

"The TOMS instruments measure ozone indirectly by monitoring ultraviolet

light," said Sabelhaus. "TOMS has mapped in detail the Antarctic 'ozone hole,' which forms September through November of each year, and the distribution of ozone over the globe" he added. Ozone, a molecule made up of three oxygen atoms, shields life on Earth from the harmful effects of the ultraviolet radiation of the Sun.

Since its development, the TOMS program has provided daily global views of ozone. TOMS is the primary source of high-resolution global maps of the total ozone content of the atmosphere.

TOMS/Nimbus-7, the first TOMS instrument, provided reliable, high-resolution maps of global ozone amounts on a daily basis from October 1978 to May 1993. "During its lifetime on Nimbus-7,

TOMS helped make ozone a household word through false-color images of the Antarctic Ozone Hole," Sabelhaus said.

The Meteor-3/TOMS, the first significant U.S. science instrument to fly on a Russian spacecraft, is one of the main sources of ozone data until the launch of TOMS/EP. Meteor-3/TOMS was launched in August 15, 1991, from Plesetsk in what was then the Soviet Union.

The launch vehicle for TOMS/EP will be an expendable Pegasus-XL rocket, released at an altitude of 38,000 feet (11.6 kilometers) from an L-1011 jet. Following separation, an onboard hydrazine propulsion system will raise the spacecraft to its final 600-mile (955-kilometer) circular, Sun-synchronous orbit. The final orbit will be reached approximately 21 days after launch. Data collection will begin at launch plus 30 days. TOMS/EP has a minimum operating requirement of two years.

TOMS makes 35 measurements every 8 seconds, each covering a width of 30 to 125 miles (50 to 200 kilometers) on the ground, strung along a line perpendicular to the motion of the satellite. Almost 200,000 daily measurements cover every spot on the Earth except areas near one of the poles, where the Sun remains close to or below the horizon during the entire 24-hour period.

To ensure that ozone data will be available throughout the next decade, NASA will continue the TOMS program using U.S. and foreign launches. The Japanese Advanced Earth Observations Satellite (ADEOS) will carry a fourth TOMS into orbit when it launches in 1996, and a fifth TOMS Instrument is being assembled for flight in 1998 on an undetermined satellite. The TOMS program is managed by Goddard for NASA's Office of Mission to Planet Earth, Washington, D.C. TOMS is part of NASA's Mission to Planet Earth (MTPE), a long term, coordinated research effort to study the Earth as a global environmental system.

Buyout

Continued from page 2.

the number of buyouts to 1,252. This decision accelerates by approximately one year planned reductions to the Agency's manpower ceiling.

On April 21, 1994, Goddard was instructed to offer buyouts to applicants in the following two categories: All early out eligibles with a planned separation date of May 3, 1994 and regular retirees and resignees who were supervisors and managers, grades 14 and above, with a planned separation date of May 3, 1994. The buyout offer was accepted by 63 employees, with no substitutes allowed for the declinations.

As of May 6, 1,214 buyout offers were accepted Agency-wide. NASA Headquarters has stated that this is the only time that buyouts will be offered at NASA under the current legislation.

**Roger Jenkin, director,
Human Resources,
Code 110**

The following is a demographic breakdown on the employees accepting the buyouts at Goddard:

- **Grade Breakdown:**

GS/GM-14&15 = 36

GS/GM 11-13 = 16

GS 1-10 = 10, Wage Grade = 1

- **Supervisory/Non-supervisory Breakdown:**

33 were supervisors or managers,

30 were nonsupervisory

- **Skill Breakdown:**

Scientist & Engineer = 25

Professional-Admin. = 19

Technician & Wage

Grade = 11

Putting the pieces together

by Karen Davis

As a child, she helped her father do repairs around the house, and from that experience she developed a love of solving technical problems and putting things together.

Today, Andrea Razzaghi, Code 490, is an instrument manager on the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) project. She is responsible for the overall development of the TRMM Microwave



Andrea Razzaghi

Imager (TMI) instrument, including testing, delivery and interfaces to the TRMM observatory.

Razzaghi has worked at Goddard for nine years and has been with the TRMM project for two years. Before joining the TRMM project, she spent seven years in the Electromechanical Branch, Code 723, as an instrument mechanism designer. Razzaghi lives in Washington, D.C., with her husband of eight years and their two sons.

Razzaghi says she enjoys the responsibility and the excitement of being on the ground floor of new technology.

"I am responsible for monitoring the development of the TRMM Microwave Imager and its relationship to the entire observatory. I must keep track of the schedules for production, testing and delivery of the instrument, as well as the cost performance of the contractor developing the instrument. The best part of working on

TRMM is that the spacecraft is being developed in-house, and I can observe the entire development process first hand," said Razzaghi.

Fascination

Razzaghi received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Brown University, Providence, R.I., and a master's degree in mechanical engineering design from Catholic University, Washington, D.C. Her fascination with how things work and the challenge of putting things together led her to engineering as a career choice.

"When I was in the third grade, my family moved into an old house where my dad did most of the renovations. I loved to play with the power tools and learned to make things with my hands. As I grew older, I became very organized and loved solving technical problems — anything that required logical thinking, like a puzzle. I enjoyed mapping out details, laying everything out and then putting all the pieces together to solve the puzzle," said Razzaghi.

Before joining Goddard, Razzaghi worked on airborne mine countermeasures for a Navy consulting firm. Her strong support and belief in NASA's mission and a desire to find a more fulfilling career prompted her to apply for a position here.

"I believe in NASA's mission to observe Earth from space and explore space and use the information to better understand our planet. I am happy to do my part and contribute to our mission. You spend a major part of your life working, therefore, it should be something you enjoy. It should be a challenge that stimulates you and makes you feel good and proud about what you do," she said.

According to Razzaghi, being at Goddard has helped her discover interests outside her daily work. She is a participant in the Project Management Development Emprise (PMDE) Program that provides training and work experiences related to becoming a project manager. The PMDE program provides the participants with a broader base of training and experience than they would receive in their daily duties.

The "Big Picture"

"I applied for the program to broaden my knowledge and skill and get a better vision of the big picture," she said. "The program teaches you to set goals and continuously assess your career development. I'm getting a better understanding of Goddard and NASA beyond the scope of my own responsibilities. Upon completion of the program, you graduate and are prepared for the responsibilities associated with project management."

As a young African-American female engineer, Razzaghi says she's had to learn to cope with stereotypes and opposition related to her field. This only made her more determined to succeed and encourage other young people who may want to choose engineering as a career.

As a recruiter for Goddard, Razzaghi teaches a valuable lesson. "I believe people should not be stereotyped according to their profession. It doesn't matter that you don't look or act like everybody else. You can be whatever you want to be as long as your heart is into it. One should not be attracted to a job simply because it's prestigious or just to bring home a paycheck. Learn to interact with different people, appreciate the differences," she said.

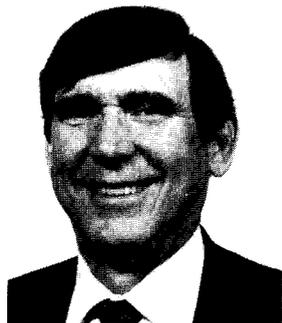
Recently Razzaghi visited Wilson High School, Washington, D.C., and was pleased to see how many young women were interested in a technical career. She said, "I was glad that a large number of young women were interested in engineering. I told them that when they get to college they should ask lots of questions, form study groups and use all of those pieces to eventually bridge the gap into the real working world. Above all, focus on fully understanding what they are learning, and the good grades will come."

Razzaghi, said she is completely satisfied with her job at Goddard and the opportunity to branch out into other areas. Her experiences here have made her a more well-rounded individual, she said.

"If you are doing something that you truly believe in, the biggest reward is internal," she explained. The results of our work here will help us better understand natural processes and the effects of human activities on our planet and, with this information, make decisions about how to preserve life on Earth."

Goddard Senior Executives earn Presidential Rank Awards

Each year a small percentage of career Senior Executive Service (SES) members are chosen to receive the honor of Presidential Rank. The award is given for excellent performance over an extended period of time. Goddard is proud of its executives who have received these honors in 1994.



Pete Burr

Annually, not more than one percent of SES members receive the rank of Distinguished Executive. The rank carries a \$20,000 cash award. Distinguished Executive is the highest of the two Presidential Rank Awards. The other is the Meritorious Executive award, which carries a \$10,000 award and is bestowed upon less than five percent of SES members.

Peter Burr, Goddard's deputy director, Code 100, earned the rank of Distinguished Executive. Burr began his Goddard career in 1960. He was

appointed to his current post in 1991. That year he received a Meritorious Presidential Rank Award.

Burr has primary authority and responsibility for establishing the institutional and programmatic policies by which the technical and administrative programs at Goddard are guided.

Prior to his current position, Burr served as the deputy director of Flight Projects from April 1988 to August 1989. He was then appointed director of Flight Projects, where he was responsible for the direction, management and control of diverse flight projects that ranged in complexity from small shuttle payloads to major free-flying scientific observatories.

Sharon "Sherry" Foster, director of management operations, Code 200, is one of three Goddard senior executives who earned a Meritorious Presidential Rank Award this year. The two others are **Dr. Michael Hauser**, chief of the Laboratory for Astronomy and Solar Physics, Code 680, and **Jeremiah Madden**, associate director of flight projects for the Earth Observing System (EOS), Code 400.



Michael Hauser

Foster joined Goddard after leaving NASA headquarters, where she held increasingly responsible resources management positions, ultimately becoming the acting branch chief of the Office of Management Operations. She

took over her current position in 1988.

As director of the Center's Management Operations Directorate, Foster is responsible for the delivery of institutional services and support at Goddard and the Wallops Flight Facility. Foster directs the activities: patent counsel, logistics, administrative

computing and information resources management, health, safety and security, procurement, facilities engineering, plant operations and maintenance, audit liaison and the environmental program.



Jeremiah Madden

Hauser joined Goddard in 1974 as a scientist in the Laboratory for High Energy Astrophysics, where he began an infrared astronomy program. In his current position, he is responsible for developing, conducting and managing a broad program of observational and theoretical research in space astrophysics and solar physics. He also is responsible for recruiting personnel and

obtaining resources to carry out the programs.

Hauser was one of the proposers and leaders of the Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) mission and the principal investigator of its Diffuse Infrared Background Experiment. During that mission, two important cosmological measurements were made showing that the remnant radiation from the "Big Bang" was precisely the predicted blackbody spectrum, and the first evidence of variations in the brightness of this radiation in different directions was discovered.

Madden, in his current position, has ultimate responsibility for the management and direction of five individual mission elements within his organization. The EOS Data and Information System, under his direction, is planned to be the base system for all government agencies and the worldwide Earth science community to obtain Earth observation data.

Madden began his career with NASA in 1959. During the past 34 years, he has become one of NASA's most successful project managers. He served as project manager on the Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory, where he managed virtually all phases of the project for 11 years, from concept to completed construction.

In memorial

Lois Weaver, head nurse at Goddard's Health Unit, Code 205.9, died last month. Weaver, 64, became head nurse in January 1994. She joined the Health Unit on August 1, 1983 as a staff nurse.

According to Cheryl Jackson, Code 205.9, Weaver was a good friend and an asset to the unit. "I think she did her job very well. She was a caring and giving person. She was a good friend and good worker," said Jackson.

Weaver was born in Gettysburg, Pa., and was raised in Cumberland, where she graduated from Memorial Hospital School of Nursing. She is survived by her husband, Robert Weaver Jr., Code 740; two sons, Robert Weaver III, of Port Orchard, Wash., and Thomas Craig Weaver, Sodus, N.Y.; one daughter, Patricia Lynne Hairston, Darnestown, Md; and five grandchildren.



Lois Weaver

Summer plus students equals education programs at Goddard

by Randee Exler

For most students, summertime means an academic vacation. Other students, however, seek a summer break in a different learning environment. Some of these students participate in the varied summer educational programs at Goddard.

Goddard has a long tradition of hosting summer programs for students and this year will be no exception. Following is a snapshot of some of Goddard's student summer programs:

Goddard's Educational Programs Unit, Code 130.3; in the Office of Public Affairs, Code 130, is sponsoring two competitive internship programs for students this summer.

A total of thirty Maryland secondary school students will participate in the six week Space Club Scholars Program at Greenbelt and at Wallops. These students, chosen by a selection committee who looked at the students' academic achievements, extra-curricular activities and future scientific and engineering goals, will be paired with Goddard mentors.

In June, the Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program

(SHARP) returns to Goddard bringing 22 students to Greenbelt and five students to Wallops. SHARP, a NASA-wide program established in 1979, increases the long-range availability of minority candidates for science and engineering positions. SHARP pairs academically-gifted students with Goddard mentors who give the students hands-on experience which is expected to help the students decide on a career goal.

An additional program sponsored by the Office of Public Affairs, the Aerospace for Kids (ASK) Program will run in July and August. Six three-day workshops will be conducted at the Visitor Center for 150 disadvantaged youth, grades 7 - 12, to provide hands-on science and engineering experience.

In 1994, more than 250 students will participate in 12 summer programs affiliated with the Goddard's Equal Opportunity (EO) Programs Office. Two summer are exclusive to Goddard — the NASA Technical Experience for Select Students (NTESS) and the Public Service Internship (PSI).

NTESS gives undergraduates students with disabilities summer internships in the technical fields that they are pursuing. This unique program is administered by Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., with Goddard.

PSI, NASA's only program for graduate students pursuing administrative degrees, is conducted in conjunction with Howard University, Washington, D.C. The program pairs students with Goddard mentors from the professional and administrative workforce.

This summer will be the second session for the NASA Space Academy, sponsored by Goddard's University Programs Office. The Space Academy consists of 24 competitively selected students from all over the United States. The intent of this 10-week program, to provide insight into all the elements that make NASA's mission possible. Technical work for each student is arranged in advance, by a mutual agreement between the student and the researcher. This program is co-sponsored by Goddard and the NASA Space Grant Program.

Advanced weather satellite

Continued from page 1.

"We were concerned about an apparent high temperature reading on a single propulsion system telemetry point (flange temperature) during the initial firing," said Obenschain. "As a result of the reading, the decision was made to terminate the burn and analyze the situation to determine if there was a sensor problem."

An analysis of the propulsion system's performance during this first burn confirmed that system performance had been as expected. This analysis of actual performance data permitted ground controllers to modify the use of the flange temperature telemetry as a method of calculating unacceptable thermal performance. The nominal propulsion system performance validated the early derived thermal characteristics.

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The GODDARD NEWS Staff is:
Managing Editor: Fred Brown

Contributing Editors: Karen Davis, Michael Finneran, Tammy Jones, W. Allen Kenitzer,