support the flight-crew activities and experiments conducted during manned missions, and provide network support, such as command generation, data flow checkout, TM summary-message broadcasts, and acquisition-data transmissions to tracking stations. For flight controller and astronaut training in simulated missions, the RTCC duplicates the operational computing support, previously discussed, using simulated input data. In addition, the RTCC performs flight dynamics and vehicle systems analysis.

2.2.3 White Sands Test Facility, New Mexico

The Data Reduction Facility (DRF) at the White Sands Test Facility (WSTF) provides quick-look data processing and management logistics support for the White Sands Apollo Propulsion System Development Facilities (PSDF). The computer at this facility is compatible with the DRC equipment at MSC and also provides the exchange of utility and applications programs and backup capability in the event of computer breakdown at MSC. The DRF fulfills requirements for data reduction services to Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., the ZIA Co., North American Aviation, Inc., and The NASA Propulsion Engineering Office. The facility at White Sands is used to support the Apollo spacecraft and Lunar Module (LM) propulsion system testing and evaluation. The MSC Computation and Analysis Division (CAAD) has technical responsibility for the computer at WSTF.

2.3 JOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, CAPE KENNEDY, FLORIDA

The KSC has a heavy and varied computation workload in the areas of general engineering and scientific, operational, administrative, and checkout data processing. The computer resources of KSC are not only used in support of the manned space programs, but also support NASA unmanned space projects, such as Project Centaur. Except for the normal administrative and general scientific computing workload at KSC, the total computing requirement is a function of the number of launch vehicles and spacecraft under test in the systems checkout areas, the number of space vehicles under test at the Launch Complex (LC) areas, and the number and duration of space vehicles actually launched. Since the early days of the space effort, computing capabilities at KSC have had to expand to accommodate the increasing number and complexity of space launches from MILA and ETR. Table 2-I provides a summary of estimated tests for FY 1967 for which computer support will be required.