

of these military personnel be lost as the Manned Orbiting Laboratory gains momentum?

Answer. It is NASA's policy to provide full reimbursement to DOD for military personnel serving on detail. However, there has been one significant exception to this policy with respect to the assignment of a number of Air Force Officers to the Manned Spacecraft Center. In this case the training benefits to the Air Force were considered sufficiently great to warrant a special agreement between NASA and DOD to share the cost of these officers on a 50/50 basis.

The number of military detailees is expected to stabilize at about the end of FY 1968 number. Since there is a continual turnover in such personnel, because of tours of duty ending and new personnel being assigned, the effect of the momentum of the Manned Orbiting Laboratory is not expected to be too large.

Question 12. On a NASA-wide basis, over 40% of NASA personnel are scientists or engineers. What is the percentage by manned space flight center of such critical personnel?

Answer. The percentage of scientists and engineers of the total permanent employment for the Manned Space Flight centers is as follows:

	Percent
Kennedy Space Center:	
Fiscal year 1967-----	48.0
Fiscal year 1968-----	50.2
Manned Spacecraft Center:	
Fiscal year 1967-----	56.6
Fiscal year 1968-----	57.2
Marshall Space Center:	
Fiscal year 1967-----	39.1
Fiscal year 1968-----	39.6

Question 13. Overtime and holiday pay is listed as more than \$10 million. What amounts will be programed for each of the Manned Space Flight Centers? Will there be any substantial amounts of such pay for activities other than those directly involved in launch and mission operations? If so, what are they and why are they necessary?

Answer. Overtime and holiday pay in fiscal year 1968 is programed for the Manned Space Flight Centers as follows:

	[In thousands]
Kennedy Space Center-----	\$2,212
Manned Spacecraft Center-----	2,621
Marshall Space Flight Center-----	1,988

The Manned Space Flight overtime is programed in recognition of mission operations, and is based on the following considerations: The bulk of MSF overtime is related to mission planning and control, spacecraft and launch vehicle checkout, launch facility preparation, and related launch support. Technical activities such as minor spacecraft or launch vehicle modifications, and trajectory modifications must be accomplished within a limited time period prior to flight. Pre-mission and post-mission activities such as simulations, astronaut and tracking crew training and post launch evaluation and report preparation are schedule critical and cannot be deferred.

The overtime requirements in this category are primarily tied to support of the Apollo test, launch, and flight schedule. Since continuity must be maintained in conducting these activities to achieve full integration of the test, checkout, or launch operations, it is not always possible to limit the shift-work to an eight-hour basis or to bring in a fresh crew. For example, acceptance testing, launch and flight operations support may require the technical crews who are doing the job to work beyond an eight-hour day and to provide support on a week-end. The work must be accomplished in a continuous sequence to meet the nature of the launch and test operations.

In addition, there will continue to be special situations and emergency problems that are not related to operations which will require some small amount of overtime at all the Centers.

Question 14. NASA is requesting \$2.3 million for personnel training. How is this training supervised to insure that such training is directly related to NASA programs and not to the acquisition of an advanced degree by an employee?

Answer. The responsibility and authority for providing training under the provisions of the Government Employees Training Act has been delegated to each NASA center with specific reference to the agency policy that such training must