

SCHED. IV **LAUNCH MISSION (KSC-1)**

**COST PLAN (FOR WORK
UNDER CONTRACT AS OF 27 JAN 1967)
PERFORMANCE PERIOD - 1 FEB 65 THRU 30 JUNE 68
\$(MILLIONS)**

ITEM	FY65	FY66	FY67	FY68	TOTAL
KSC L&B	3.377	14.255	13.802	11.975	43.409
OTHER L&B	1.781	.775	.749	0	3.305
TOTAL L&B	5.158	15.030	14.551	11.975	46.714
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	1.594	11.928	1.751	.226	15.499
SUB TOTAL	6.752	26.958	16.302	12.201	62.213
G&A EXPENSE & FEE	.754	2.898	1.726	1.312	6.690
GRAND TOTAL	7.506	29.856	18.028	13.513	68.903

CHART 31

really so that a flexible logistic supply system that gives you a free choice of 40,000 pounds, or 78,000 pounds, or 106,000 pounds in Earth orbit is a reasonable kind of thing. By the way, what we are really doing here is endorsing, on the next larger scale, the same findings as the Air Force made with their Titan II and Titan III philosophy. So I believe that there is great merit in this, particularly as we are addressing ourselves to permanent space stations and all these Apollo Applications of Earth resources, science, meteorology, air traffic control from orbit and those things that I illustrated yesterday. The elements are here. We have the advanced Saturn, the uprated Saturn in production. These 120-inch segmented units are available, manufactured so that all we have to do is put two and two together and there is that capability. If we don't take up the option, all of this capability goes to seed, and to put this together again after a hiatus in this whole thing is extremely costly.

Congressman TEAGUE. Mr. von Braun, is it feasible and logical to keep the production lines intact and put some of these in storage, even though, at the moment you make it, you may not have a mission for them?