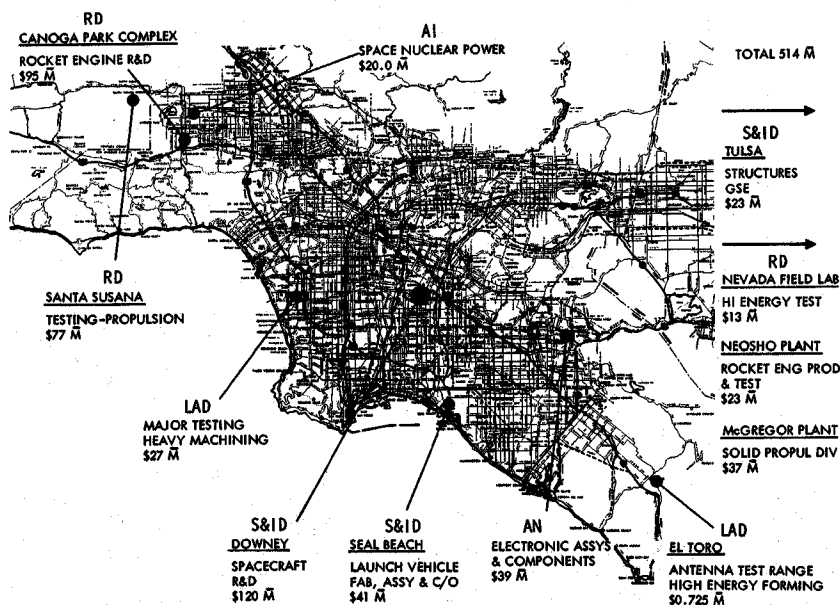


in the production line. Slides 90 and 91 show the major Saturn S-II unique facilities available. In this case, the situation does not appear as severe as that of the CSM, in that we have projected NASA Headquarters planning which indicates follow-on production at a rate of four per year after the present additional five vehicles, which are now in negotiation and which have been authorized by the Marshall Space Flight Center.

Summarizing the capability and planned utilization of S. & I. D. facilities in support of the overall Apollo program, we are already down somewhat from 100-percent usage (slide 92). As we come down the line, we will eventually be reaching less than 50-percent utilization, even with the kinds of programs which have been discussed today. So, the point we would like to make is that we are not capacity-limited as far as the ability to meet the AAP program. In fact, there will be plenty of facilities space available at S. & I. D., which could be used for other Government contracts.

Looking at GFY 1968 Space Division funding requirements, slide 93 shows the requirements for follow-on effort over and above that presently on contract. These are S. & I. D. requirements only, not other North American division funding requirements, such as for rocket engines, which will be needed for the various boosters and things of that nature. There are funding requirements for Spacecraft 113, 114, and 115, which are not yet on contract, and for Spacecraft 116 through 122, which could be alternates for spacecraft using the reno-

MAJOR SPACE MFG & RESEARCH FACILITIES IN USE BY NAA



SLIDE 87. MAJOR SPACE MANUFACTURING AND RESEARCH FACILITIES IN USE BY NAA