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Volume III

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Final Report

May 1985

GPACC Program Cost Work Breakdown Structure/Dictionary

General Purpose Aft Cargo Carrier Study

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VOLUME III	Final Report	May 1985
GPACC Program Cost and Work Breakdown Structure/Dictionary	GENERAL PURPOSE AFT CARGO CARRIER STUDY	

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FOREWORD

This volume is part of the Final Report of the General Purpose Aft Cargo Carrier study extension performed under National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Contract NAS8-35564, Modification Number 2. The report was prepared by the Michoud Division of Martin Marietta Denver Aerospace, New Orleans, Louisiana, for the NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC).

The Contracting Officer Representative at MSFC was James E. Hughes. The Martin Marietta Study Manager was Thomas B. Mobley.

The Final Report is prepared in three volumes:

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Volume I - Technical Volume II - DACC Program Cost and Work Breakdown Structure/Dictionary Volume III - GPACC Program Cost and Work Breakdown Structure/Dictionary

SECTION	TITLE	PAGE
1.0 INTRODUCTION		1
1.1 Purpose		1
1.2 Scope		1
2.0 COSTING APPROACH AND R	TIONALE	2
2.1 Methodology		2
2.2 WBS/WBS Dictionary		3
3.0 ACC COST ANALYSIS SUMM	RY	5
3.1 Program Cost Analy	is - General Purpose ACC	5
3.2 Benefits Analysis	Constant 1984 Dollars	7
3.3 Benefits Analysis	Discounted 1984 Dollars	9
4.0 ACC COST ANALYSIS		.11
4.1 Ground Rules and A	ssumptions	11
4.2 Cost Estimates by	VBS Elements	13
4.2.1 STS		13
4.2.2 General Purp	DSe ACC	17
4.3 Total Program Fund	ing.	26
4.3.1 Ground Rules	and Assumptions	26
4.3.2 STS Program	Funding	26
4.3.3 STS/General	Purpose ACC Program Funding	28
4.4 Conclusions and O	servations	29
APPENDIX A: ACC WBS DICTIO	NARY	A-1
APPENDIX B: GENERAL PURPO	E ACC COST ESTIMATE BY WBS	B-1

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FIGURES			-
NUMBER		TITLE	PAGE
2.2-1	ACC WBS	Matrix Format	4
3.2-1	STS/ACC	Economic Benefits - Constant Dollars	8
3.3-1	STS/ACC	Economic Benefits - Discounted Dollars	10
4.3.2-1	Program	Funding for STS Alone (1989-2000)	27
4.3.3-1	Program	Funding for STS/ACC Mixed Fleet (1989-2000)	28

TABLES

NUMBER	TITLE	PAGE
3.1-1	General Purpose ACC Program Cost Estimates	6
4.2.1-1	STS LCC Summary - ACC Analysis	14
4.2.1-2	STS Reusable Hardware Summary - ACC Analysis	15
4.2.1-3	STS Operations Cost Summary - ACC Analysis	16
4.2.2-1	STS/ACC LCC Summary	18
4.2.2-2	STS/ACC WBS Cost Summary	19
4.2.2-3	General Purpose ACC Program DDT&E Cost Summary	20
4.2.2-4	Facilities/GSE Requirements	21
4.2.2-5	STS/ACC Reusable Hardware Summary	23
4.2.2-6	General Purpose ACC Unit Cost Summary	24
4.2.2-7	STS/ACC Operations Cost Summary	25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of detailed cost estimates and economic analysis performed on the updated Model 101 configuration of the general purpose Aft Cargo Carrier (ACC).

1.1 Purpose

The objective of this economic analysis is to provide the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) with information on the economics of using the ACC on the Space Transportation System (STS). The detailed cost estimates for the ACC are presented by a work breakdown structure (WBS) to ensure that all elements of cost are considered in the economic analysis and related subsystem trades. Costs reported by WBS provide NASA with a basis for comparing competing designs and provide detailed cost information that can be used to forecast phase C/D planning for new projects or programs derived from preliminary conceptual design studies.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this document covers all STS and STS/ACC launch vehicle cost impacts for delivering payloads to a 160 NM low Earth orbit (LEO). All payload cost impacts and upper stage transfer vehicle costs were excluded as a part of this study.

2.0 COSTING APPROACH AND RATIONALE

This section describes the methodology that was necessary to proceed with the economic analysis for the ACC 101 configuration update.

2.1 Methodology

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The key approach to the ACC economic analysis was to develop a WBS that contained all program cost elements to allow consistency in reporting results. The WBS and WBS dictionary were developed early during the Shuttle Derived Vehicle (SDV) Technology Requirements Study Phase I contract with NASA approval to ensure that all program hardware/software design, integration, management, test, operations and facility cost impacts would be estimated and reported on all trade study and economic analysis.

The Martin Marietta LCC methodology is based on independent parametric cost estimates that are developed from the Martin Marietta cost analysis data books. The cost analysis data books contain cost estimating relationships (CERs) for generic hardware/software development and unit cost and are based on historical program cost data. Specific company programs contained in the cost data base were referenced for the cost estimates. For example, an External Tank (ET) CER was used to estimate the ACC Thermal Protection System (TPS) cost.

Additional parametric cost data were obtained to validate the cost estimates. Vendor quotes were obtained for items such as the attitude control system (ACS), deorbit engines and avionics. A detailed analysis was performed by the ET production operations department to determine the tooling impacts for manufacturing the ACC. Operations cost per flight estimates are based on the latest STS cost per flight data provided by Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) and are based on the NASA comptroller's estimate as of February 23, 1982. All cost per flight estimates are calculated using a fixed and variable cost methodology developed in conjunction with the MSFC Engineering Cost Group.

The cost analysis was prepared using an automated LCC computer model developed by Martin Marietta Corporation with corporate funding. The model calculates all phases of costs by relying on the Martin Marietta cost data base as previously discussed. The model output is designed to report configuration results in a WBS fashion developed from the data requirement (DR-4).

2.2 WBS/WBS Dictionary

The WBS developed during the SDV Technology Requirements Study was utilized for the ACC cost analysis to provide a consistent framework for identifying and reporting all costs associated with the economic life cycle of the ACC. Principle requirements of the WBS were flexibility for a variety of hardware configurations, conformity with the LCC estimating methodology, and the ability to simplistically report the costs of programmatic impacts.

The ACC WBS is illustrated in Figure 2.2-1. The WBS is arranged in a two-dimensional matrix: the columns represent the cost phases identified by function/subfunction and the rows represent the hardware elements and systems. Definitions of the hardware elements and cost phases are provided in the ACC WBS dictionary (Appendix A). The WBS dictionary was developed for a clear understanding of the hardware and function cost shown in the WBS.

The matrix structure of the WBS permits identification and isolation of any hardware element in each LCC phase: design, development, test and evaluation (DDT&E), production and operations. A numbering scheme was established to identify any cost phase relative to any hardware element. The hardware element titles and hardware system titles are defined in a generic fashion to allow flexibility and thereby reduce the size and complexity of the WBS and WBS dictionary.

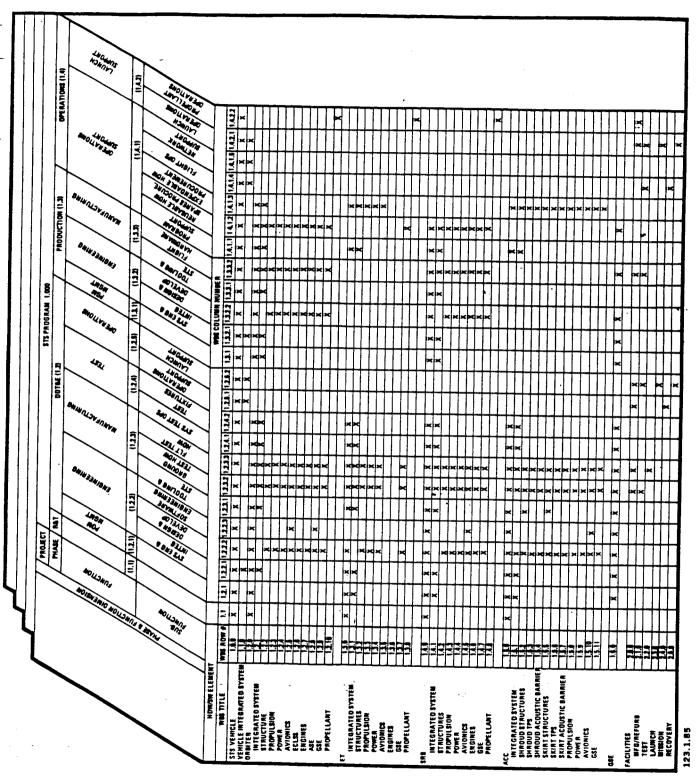


FIGURE 2.2-1 ACC WBS MATRIX FORMAT

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3.0 ACC COST ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The objective of the ACC economic analysis is to provide NASA with an understanding of the economic benefits offered by the development, production and operation of the ACC as an augmentation to the STS.

3.1 Program Cost Analysis - General Purpose ACC

The general purpose ACC is a structural enclosure fabricated from aluminum that attaches to the aft end of the ET to provide additional cargo volume for the STS. The three-piece structure consists of the skirt, payload support structure (PSS) and shroud. Nonrecurring development costs and recurring unit production and operations costs of the general purpose ACC are discussed in this Section.

The total cost of the ACC program including all ACC related impacts is \$668M. This includes all nonrecurring cost impacts to design the ACC and incorporate it into the STS as well as recurring costs for launch and flight operations and production of the ACC.

The nonrecurring phase of the ACC program includes: the DDT&E of the general purpose ACC; design impact to the orbiter; design impact to the ET; and facilities and GSE impacts. The estimated range of ACC program DDT&E costs is from \$160M to \$200M. The cost distribution of the current estimate of \$184M (among the ACC, orbiter, ET and facilities/GSE) is shown in Table 3.1-1. The \$122M cost estimate for the ACC project DDT&E includes design and development, systems engineering, tooling, manufacture of two test articles, system test operations, and program management. Costs of Level II and Level III systems engineering, system test, and program management are included in the respective ACC DDT&E cost element. The estimated \$13M cost impact to the orbiter includes the DDT&E and production impacts for modifying orbiter display panels, cabling, and flight software to accommodate the ACC. Similarly, the estimated \$7M cost impact to the ET accounts for design modifications to the LH, aft dome, TPS, range safety system (RSS) and ET cabling to accommodate the ACC \$42M estimate for facilities and GSE interfaces. The includes modifications at the launch site and the ET/ACC production facility.

Nonrecurring Program Total		(\$160M-\$200M))
Aft Cargo Carrier		\$122M	,
Design & Development Engineeri	ng	\$24H	
Systems Engineering & Integrat	-	228	
Tooling		36M	
Test Hardware		13M	
System Test		148	
Program Management		13M	
Orbiter Impact		13M	
ET Modification		78	
Subtotal		142M	
Facilities/GSE		42M	
Total ACC Nonrecurring		\$184M	
Recurring Production	<u>First Unit</u>	Average of 87 Units	
Shroud	\$ 1.5M	0.6M	
Skirt & Payload Support Structure	1.2M	0.6M	
Deorbit System	1.2M	0.7 <u>m</u>	
Attitude Control System	0.3M	0.2M	
Avionics/Electrical	1.2M	0.7M	
A&CO	1.0M	0.6M	
SE&I, Program Management	<u>1.9M</u>	<u>1.0M</u>	
Total ACC Recurring	\$ 8.3M	\$4.4 <u>M</u>	
Range	(\$6m-10m)	(\$3M-5M)	
ET Modification		\$0.18	
Operations	Cost p	er Flight Increase	
Flight Operations		\$0.9M	
Launch Operations		<u>0.1</u> M	
Total Operations Cost/Flight Incre)230:	\$1.0H	

The estimated range of the recurring production costs of the general purpose ACC is from \$6M to \$10M for the first unit, and from \$3M to \$5M for the average of 87 units. The current estimate of the first unit cost is \$8.3M; the average unit cost is \$4.4M (Table 3.1-1). The cost estimate for the shroud is inclusive of shroud structures, TPS, and the acoustic barrier. The skirt and PSS cost estimate also includes the cost of structures, TPS, and acoustic barriers of both components. All avionics, including of those required by the ACS and deorbit system, are reported in the avionics/electrical totals. The cost estimates for sustaining engineering and tooling, program management, and final assembly and checkout have also been allocated on a unit basis. ET modification costs are \$0.1M per ACC flight for scar impacts.

TABLE 3.1-1 GENERAL PURPOSE ACC PROGRAM COST ESTIMATES

Operational impacts of the general purpose ACC on the STS consist of increases in launch and flight operations due to the additional ground processing requirements and on orbit time respectively. The total cost per flight increase of \$1.0M is distributed between the increase to flight operations of \$0.9M and the increase to launch operations of \$0.1M (Table 3.1-1).

3.2 Benefits Analysis - Constant 1984 Dollars

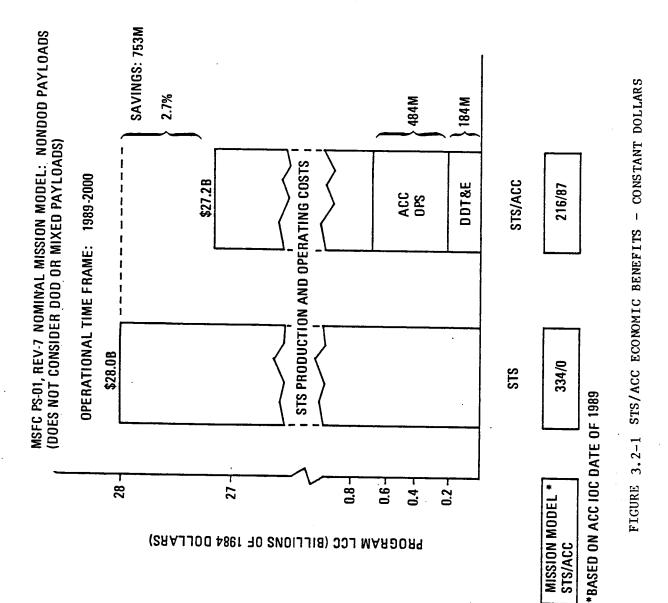
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An economic benefits analysis was conducted to determine the LCC savings offered by the STS enhanced with the general purpose ACC in comparison to the baseline STS. The economic benefits were determined from differences in the flight manifest of the STS and the STS with general purpose ACC. Mission manifests were based on the MSFC PS-01, Rev-7 nominal mission model and excluded projected Department of Defense (DOD) payloads. The STS required 334 flights from FY 1989 through FY 2000. When the ACC became available in FY 1989, the flight total was reduced by 31 flights to 303. Of these 303 flights, a total of 87 were STS/ACC flights and 216 were STS flights. All 87 ACC opportunities were from Eastern Test Range (ETR) because of the lack of flight opportunities at the Western Test Range (WTR).

The LCC analysis of the current STS and STS with ACC considered the DDT&E cost of the general purpose ACC, production costs of the ACC, costs of upgrading the orbiter fleet to be compatible with the ACC and the operations costs of the two configurations. Additionally, any remaining service life of the orbiter fleet was considered in terms of salvage value.

The economic benefits analysis (Figure 3.2-1) indicates that an overall reduction of \$753M was realized with the addition of the general purpose ACC. The savings in operations costs as a result of reducing flight totals by 31 flights more than offset the ACC DDT&E cost estimate of \$184M and the ACC operations cost estimate of \$484M (sum of hardware production costs and increases to launch and flight operations costs). When viewed as a cost per flight element, the ACC increases the STS cost per flight by \$5.6M based on 87 ACC flight opportunities. The \$753M reduction in STS LCC expenditures represents a leverage of approximately 4 on the ACC investment. This will improve significantly when DOD and mixed missions are considered.

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204.3.83 123.1.85 242.4.85

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3.3 Benefits Analysis - Discounted 1984 Dollars

The economic benefits analysis described in Section 3.2 is expressed in terms of discounted dollars to determine the present worth of the STS and STS/ACC (general purpose) program cost expenditure streams. Discounting was conducted with respect to 1984 given the anticipated annual funding requirements of the respective configurations and the forecasted program schedules. The annual discount rate was set at 10% and represents a real annual interest rate.

The economic benefits expressed in discounted 1984 dollars (Figure 3.3-1) indicate that the STS with general purpose ACC saves \$149M with respect to the current STS. The \$148M savings represents a 1.4% reduction in STS discounted expenditures over the 1989-2000 timeframe.

3.4 Conclusions and Observations

The cost analysis results indicate that the general purpose ACC is an economical extension of the STS program. With respect to the current STS, the STS with ACC may reduce NASA STS expenditures by \$753M in constant 1984 dollars and \$148M in discounted 1984 dollars.

The ACC also provides NASA with the option of reducing user charges and improving its competitive posture. Because the ACC will improve STS load factors and result in a higher utilization of STS capabilities, orbiter life will be extended. Since the ACC has been designed to be compatible with existing STS facilities and procedures, the cost impact to STS launch and flight operations will be minimal.

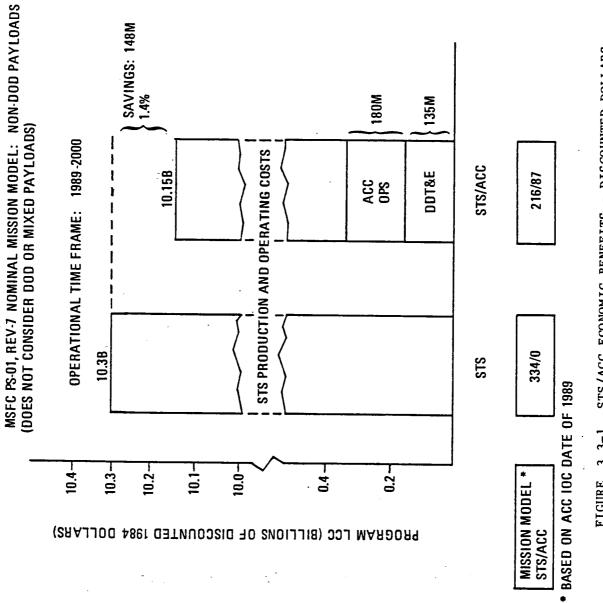


FIGURE 3.3-1 STS/ACC ECONOMIC BENEFITS - DISCOUNTED DOLLARS

204.3.83 123.1.85 242.4.85

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4.0 ACC COST ANALYSIS

The cost estimates that were summarized in Section 3.0 are reported to the ACC WBS in this section.

4.1 Ground Rules and Assumptions

The following ground rules and assumptions were used to proceed with the ACC cost analysis:

- A) All costs are expressed in 1984 dollars and are exclusive of fees;
- B) The ACC test hardware included in the DDT&E costs consist of one ground test article complete with all hardware systems and one flight test article;
- C) The ACC flight test is conducted in conjunction with a scheduled STS flight, i.e. dedicated use of STS hardware and procedures is not required;
- D) Operations cost per flight estimates are based on the latest MSFC provided data (NASA comptroller's estimates as of February 23, 1982) and are calculated using a fixed and variable cost methodology developed in conjunction with MSFC Engineering Cost Group. Cost per flight estimates for the STS/ACC mixed fleet are based on the NASA 312 mission model. For each of the NASA CPF elements a least squares curve fit analysis was performed to determine: a fixed annual cost, a.variable CPF and a learning curve slope. The resulting regression parameters were used to estimate the fixed annual and total variable costs for each ACC CPF element.
- E) Operations cost per flight impacts for flight operations and launch operations as a result of introducing the general purpose ACC in the STS system are as follows:

Flight Operations: + \$.9M/Flight

Launch Operations: + \$.1M/Flight

The flight operations impact accounts for additional on orbit crew operations and additional crew training. The launch operations impact consists of additional manpower and expendables required to process the ACC at KSC.

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- F) Facility and GSE impacts assume the existence of Centaur propellant loading at KSC;
- G) The economic analysis of the STS and STS with general purpose ACC is based on the flight manifests from the MSFC PS-01, Rev-7 nominal mission model for non-DOD payloads and was conducted with respect to the 1989 through 2000 operational time frame for a total of 87 ACC flights;
- H) The general purpose ACC has an IOC of FY 1989;
- ACC and ET production improvement is calculated using an 86%
 Wright learning curve for structural components, 95% Wright
 learning curve for propulsion, power and avionics components;
- J) Hardware salvage value is defined as the remaining hardware service life multiplied by the average unit cost. Salvage value is subtracted from the last year of operations;
- K) Orbiter service life is as follows: Structures: 100 flights Propulsion: 100 flights Power : 100 flights Avionics : 100 flights Engines : Included in SSME cost per flight
- L) STS/ACC economic discount (present worth) analysis is based on the projected STS/ACC hardware development schedules assuming a 10% discount rate.
- M) A fleet of four orbiters is currently in the NASA budget.
- N) Turnaround times for reusable hardware are based on Shuttle Turnaround Analysis Report (STAR) 026. Shuttle turnaround time is 948 clock hours (ETR) and 1104 clock hours (WTR).

4.2 Cost Estimates by WBS Elements

The life cycle cost estimate for the general purpose ACC configuration is reported to the WBS defined in Section 2.2 to permit visibility of the cost of each hardware element by cost phase and function.

The STS, and STS with general purpose ACC, were evaluated with respect to the MSFC PS-01, Rev-7 nominal; mission model (excluding DOD payloads) to determine the economic benefits of the ACC. The LCC estimates for the STS are presented in Section 4.2.1. The cost estimates for the general purpose ACC are included in Section 4.2.2. 4.2.1 STS

Mission manifesting was performed with respect to the NASA nominal mission model for non-DOD payloads for the FY 1989 through FY 2000 operational time frame. During this period, a total of 334 STS flights were projected. The resultant LCC estimate was \$28B to operate 334 flights (Table 4.2.1-1).

<u>DDT&E</u>: No enhancements to the STS were considered. Additional DDT&E funding was not required.

<u>Production</u>: The orbiter fleet size was based on operational flight rate requirements and anticipated service life replacements. Operational hardware was determined from the maximum annual flight rate at each launch site and the respective orbiter turnaround time (based on STAR-26 assessments). To support a maximum of 38 annual launches from ETR, a total of four orbiters was required. Due to the orbiter fleet size, service life replacements were not anticipated during the operational period (Table 4.2.1-2).

<u>Operations</u>: The operations cost of 334 flights was calculated using a fixed and variable cost methodology which models the cost of each STS element based on a fixed annual cost and a variable cost incurred per flight. The operations cost was based on projections provided by MSFC (NASA comptroller's estimate) for the 312 mission model. The estimated total operations cost for the 334 flights was \$28.1B. Cost per flight estimates for each STS cost element and the total operations are provided (Table 4.2.1-3).

TABLE 4.2.1-1 STS LCC SUMMARY - ACC ANALYSIS

INCLUDES HARDWARE ELEMENTS AND FACILITIES

REGEARCH & D D T & E PRODUCTION OPERATIONS SALVAGE T O T A L TECH COBTS C O S T S C O S T S C O S T S VALUE C O S T S	T 0 T A L C 0 8 T 9 	8ALVASE VALUE 175. 3	CPERATIONS C O S T S 28, 125. 7 	PRODUCTION C O B T 18	900 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	RESEARCH & TECH CO3TS	00 U 10 € *
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0.0 A C C FLICHTS

334.0 S T B FLICHTS

334.0 MANIFESTED FLIGHTS

DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

B T B / A C C CONFIGURATION LCC SUMMARY: AFT CARGO CARRIER

DATE : MDN, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

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REUSABLE MARDWARE PRODUCTION COSTB: AFT CARGO CARRIER STS/ACC

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.::	BASED DN DOCUMENT BTAR-23 ASBESSMENT Includes Attriton Hardware as Applicable Production Costs (reusable Hardware, Program Management, systems integration, sustaining engineering, sustaining Togling) Allocated on a per Unit Bagis	R-23 A99695M Rdmare A9 A97 USABLE HARDW N A PER UNIT	SSMENT APPLICABLE Sumare, Prooram VIT Bagis	I MANAGEMENT	, BYSTEMS	INTEGRATION,	BUSTAINING	ENGINEERIN	0, SUSTAII	011

TABLE 4.2.1-2 STS REUSABLE HARDWARE SUMMARY - ACC ANALYSIS

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DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

334.0 MANIFESTED FLIGHTS

BTB COBT PER FLICHT

ACC COST PER FLIGHT

•	334.0	334.0 FLIOHTS	0.0	0.0 FLI0H19
DPERATIONS	ETR	1 T R	ETR	WTR
	COST PER	COBT PER	COST PER	COST PER
	FLICHT	FL I OHT	FLIGHT	FLIGHT
	7.2	1	•	1
	1.0	ı	1	I
	1.6	ı	1	ı
	19.9	ı	1	1
	17.4	I	T	ł
	0.7	1	1	ı
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	0.8	,	ı	1
8	11.6	1	I	۱
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ACC BKIRT & P/L BUPPORT BIRUCTURE	ı	ı	ı	ı
COBT PER FLIGHT TOTALS	84. 2	0.0	0.0	0.0

C 0 8 T : OPERATIONS CONFIGURATION TOTAL STS/ACC

28, 125, 7

OPERATIONS COST TUTALS

0.0

28, 125, 7

TABLE 4.2.1-3 STS OPERATIONS COST SUMMARY - ACC ANALYSIS

<u>Salvage Value</u>: Salvage value accounts for orbiter life procured but not expended during the operational time frame, including the STS operational flights occurring prior to 1989. The salvage value of the four orbiter fleet was \$0.2B (Table 4.2.1-1).

4.2.2 General Purpose ACC

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The general purpose ACC augmented the STS in 1989 and subsequently reduced the STS flight total by 31 flights from 334 to 303. The 303 flights are distributed between the STS, and STS with ACC, such that the STS captured 216 flights and the STS with ACC captured 87 flights. The LCC estimate for operation of 216 STS flights was \$18.8B. The LCC estimate for DDT&E of the ACC program, orbiter modifications and operations of 87 STS with ACC flights was \$8.4B. These elements yield an estimated program LCC total for the STS/ACC configuration of \$27.2B (Table 4.2.2-1).

Costs of the STS/ACC hardware elements (i.e., orbiter, ET, SRB, ACC) are reported to the ACC WBS by cost phase (Table 4.2.2-2). Lower level WBS reports were summarized to generate Table 4.2.2-2, and are provided for closer review in Appendix B.

<u>DDT&E</u>: The general purpose ACC program DDT&E phase consisted of the ACC project, design modifications to the orbiter and ET, plus facility and GSE impacts. The estimated cost range for the DDT&E phase of the ACC program is \$160-200M. The current estimate is \$184M (Table 4.2.2-3).

The DDT&E of the ACC includes design and development of all ACC subsystems, tooling, the manufacture of a complete ground test article and flight test article, system test operations, systems engineering and integration, and program management. Design and development costs are driven by the structural subsystem. The shroud, skirt, and PSS structures design accounts for approximately 75% of the subsystem design and development effort (\$18.1M). The remainder of the subsystem design engineering is largely devoted to the ACS/deorbit system (\$1.7M) and "off-the-shelf" avionics (\$0.8M). Tooling costs of \$36M are based on historical cost data for similar tool design and fabrication for ET production tooling. Ground and flight test articles (one each) amount to \$13M and are assumed similar to first production units in cost. Costs of system test operations, systems engineering and integration, and program

T O T A L C O B T B 18.751.9 B, 445. 7 27, 197. 6 27, 197. 6 937. 0 BTS / ACC CONFIGURATION LCC: 537. 0 BALVAGE VALUE I CPERATIONS C C S T S 27, 550. 5 19, 288. 9 8, 261. 6 303. O MANIFERTED FLICHTS S T S FLICHTS A C C FLIGHTB PRODUCTION C 0 B T B Э. Ф 9.6 I * 00140 00348 00348 216.0 180. 2 180. 2 87.0 ŧ REBEARCH & Tech COBTS 1 1 I * TDTALS 0 0 4 4 8 1 8

CONFIGURATION LCC BUMMARY: AFT CAROD CARRIER STS/ACC

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18 . TABLE 4.2.2-1 STS/ACC LCC SUMMARY

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* INCLUDES HARDWARE ELEMENTS AND FACILITIES

DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

SHUTTLE DERIVED VEHICLE COST BUMMARY: AFT CARGO CARRIER

DATE : MON, ÅPR 22 1985 Millions of 1984 Dollars

FLIGHTS A C C MANIFESTED 87. 0

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VEHICLE INTEO. BYB		25.8	0. 2	9, 470. 9	6 767 E
ORBITER	I	9. 10	Э. 7	935. 9	969. 1
	1	4	I	1, 660. 3	1, 666. 7
8 K B	ł	ı	ł	1, 788. 1	1, 788. 1
ACC	I	93. 9	I	386. 4	482. 3
0 8 E	I	6. B	ı	I	0. 0
BTB/ACC VEHICLE	1	144. 1	ь гі	8, 261. 6	8, 409, 7
FACILITIES	ł	36. 1	I	ı	36. 1
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TABLE 4.2.2-2 STS/ACC WBS COST SUMMARY

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management were estimated for both Level II and Level III activities and are \$14M, \$22M, and \$13M, respectively. The ACC project DDT&E cost estimate is \$122M (Table 4.2.2-3).

TABLE 4.2.2-3 GENERAL PURPOSE ACC PROGRAM DDT&E COST SUMMARY

ACC DDT&E	ACC	Systems Integration
Design & Development:	\$24M	
Shroud Structures	\$ 5.01	
Shroud TPS	0.18	
Shroud Acoustic Barrier	0.11	
Skirt & PSS Structures	13.18	
Skirt & PSS TPS	0.11	
Skirt & PSS Acoustic Barrier	0.1M	
Propulsion	1.75	
Avionics	0.8M	
Electrical Power	0.2M	
Integrated System	2.3M	
Tooling	36M	
Ground & Flight Test Hardware	131	
System Test Operations	7월	\$ 71
Systems Engineering & Integration	10M	121
Program Management	<u> 6</u> M	<u>_7</u> <u></u>
Subtotals	\$ 96M	\$26M
Total Project ACC DDT&E		\$122M
Orbiter Modification		13M
ET Modification		7월
Facilities/GSE		<u>421</u>
TOTAL ACC PROGRAM DDT&E		\$184M
Range	(\$	160-200M)

Cost estimates for modifying the orbiter and ET to accommodate the ACC were \$13M and \$7M, respectively. The modification to the orbiter consisted of design changes to display panels, cabling subsystems and flight software. The modificaton to the ET consisted primarily of design changes to the LH2 aft dome structures, tumble valve, RSS and ET cabling interface. All WBS functional costs were included in the respective DDT&E cost estimates.

Facilities/GSE: Nonrecurring facility and GSE impacts (Table 4.2.2-4) for KSC and MAF were identified by personnel at these locations. Facility costs at KSC and MAF are based on "bottoms up" estimates performed by the MAF facilities department. Costs for the GSE items were developed using appropriate CERs from our historical data base.

TABLE 4.2.2-4 FACILITIES/GSE REQUIREMENTS

KSC Impact GSE

ACC Towable Transporter PSS Handling Device Adapters Protective Covers ET Barge Modification Mating Fixture Rail Mounted Trolley Rail Mounted Trolley Sling PSS Handling Device Adapter Sling Portable Air Conditioning Unit ACC Handling Device Assembly ACC Access Kits Access Door Ramps/Platforms - Pad Only Access Door Ramps/Platforms - VAB Only Payload Integration Stand Payload Insertion Device ACC Integration Test Equipment ACC Inspection/Checkout Equipment Deorbit Motor Assembly Fixture Facilities Vehicle Assembly Building Mobile Launch Platforms (1, 2 & 3) Launch Pads (A & B) Vertical Processing Facility

MAF Impact

\$15M

\$27M

GSE (included in tooling estimates) Facilities - Manufacturing Floor Space Mods/Relocations

Facilities and GSE Total:

\$42M

<u>Production</u>: Production costs for the STS with general purpose ACC configuration were limited to orbiter fleet size procurements and the upgrading of the orbiter fleet to be compatible with ACC interfaces. (The production of ACCs was considered an operations cost per flight item and subsequently reported under operations on the WBS). Orbiter fleet size was determined from maximum annual flight rates at each launch site and the corresponding turnaround time (from STAR-26 assessments). A total of four orbiters was required to support a maximum annual flight rate of 35

flights from ETR. Since four orbiters were considered to be the STS baseline, no additional orbiters were considered necessary to meet ETR flight rates. Also, because the fleet of four orbiters was capable of supporting the 303 STS/ACC flights plus the STS flights occurring prior to 1989, no service life replacements were required.

Cost estimates for orbiter upgrades were estimated based on the design modifications outlined in the DDT&E paragraphs. The upgrades were considered for all four orbiters and were reported to the ACC WBS because the modifications were a direct result of the ACC program. Orbiter modification cost estimates were based on ROM cost impacts provided by the Johnson Space Center (JSC) Engineering Cost Group for Orbiter 099 upgrades. The cost of upgrading the four orbiter fleet was estimated to be \$3.9M (Tables 4.2.2-1 and -2, and Appendix B).

Although ACC recurring costs were estimated as a cost per flight item, the estimated range for first unit cost is from \$6M to \$10M; the estimated range for the average of 87 units is from \$3M to \$5M. Current estimates are \$8.3M and \$4.4M for first unit and average unit cost respectively (Table 4.2.2-6). The propulsion system (\$0.9M) contributes approximately 30% to the average recurring unit cost of the subsystem hardware. This is largely due to the four REMs for attitude control and four Star 26B motors to deorbit the ACC. The avionics subsystem cost (\$1.1M) is due to the need for redundancy to assure reliable operation of the deorbit system. The structure, thermal protection system and acoustic barrier account for \$0.9M, \$0.3M and \$0.1M of the average unit cost, respectively. Assembly and checkout of each unit is \$0.6M. Systems engineering and program management costs are estimated to be \$2.1M.

DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

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AFT CARGO CARRIER REUSABLE HARDWARE PRODUCTION COSTS: C STS/AC

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PRODUCTION **QUANTITY** BL-DDT&E HARDWARE QUANTITY 4.0 í REUSABLE HARDWARE ľ 1 I C097 ы Ч 4.0 ł I TOTALS HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS OPERATIONS SERV LIFE** ⊢ 0 0 6 E s ٥ IMPROVEMENT 1.0 t 1 U CURVE FACTOR ш 4.0 RDWAR 1 t н 5 + ល D D ł C U < COST *** I Ξ FIRST UNIT z WTR z ANNUAL RATE 1, 239. 5 t ٥ ٥ H T I ш ⊢ J LAUNCH T R REGUIREMENTS MUMIXAM υ ç 8 33. 0 ⊃ > < I 0 D Ø 0 ⊳ ш æ Ľ ш ۵. ٩ æ 4 PRODUCTION URNAROUND 1, 104.0 **QUANTITY** TIME (CLUCK HRS.) I Ø ш ш GURATION H T R œ Ľ 8 1 ۶ 2 ∢ 3 o Q 2 C 948.0 ¢ æ æ I 1 RDWARE н Ш ⋖ ∢ ш I × I ∢ ONF I 3 ш ш _ 9 1 8 22 « ◄ 0 D U L E υ ш € ∢ I шo ш ססריב ш шо 00 ŋ I œ r z 2 F 1 > > C ш ¢ m œ z ш < ĸ ш ш _ ⋖ 3 ш ш -4 3 ш W æ æ m Σ Σ H Σ D Σ F CC, ∢ > сш ∢ -Þ æ ш H 8 T 8 Q 00 ш <'∟ P / A m 8 ш لہ > ≪ C 2 æ πш æ 2 REU <u>~ т</u>ш E L R \ _____ ∢ ш 0 Ó Ľ

BASED ON DOCUMENT STAR-23 ASSESSMENT

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INCLUDES ATTRITION HARDWARE AS APPLICABLE PRODUCTION COSTS (REUSABLE HARDWARE, PROGRAM MANAQEMENT, SYSTEMS INTEGRATION, BUSTAINING ENGINEERING, SUSTAINING TOOLING) ALLUCATED ON A PER UNIT BASIS

TABLE 4.2.2-5 STS/ACC REUSABLE HARDWARE SUMMARY

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TABLE 4.2.2-6 GENERAL PURPOSE ACC UNIT COST SUMMARY

	First Unit Cost	Average Unit Cost (87)
Flight Hardware:	\$5.4	\$2.8M
Shroud Structures	\$1.0M	\$0.4M
Shroud TPS_	0.5M	0.2M
Shroud Acoustic Barrier	0.1M	O.OM
Skirt & PSS Structures	0.9M	0.5#
Skirt & PSS TPS	0.1M	0.11
Skirt & PSS Acoustic Barrier	0.1M	0.0M
Deorbit System	1.2M	0.78
Attitude Control System	0.3M	0.2M
Avionics	0.9M	0.5M
Electrical Power	0.3M	0.2M
Assembly & Checkout	1.0M	0.6M
SE&I, Program Management	1.9M	1.0M
Totals	\$ 8.3M	\$4.45
Range	(\$6H - \$10H)	(\$3M - \$5M)

<u>Operations</u>: Costs of STS/ACC (general purpose) operations were determined from the total flight requirements of the STS, and STS with ACC, and the corresponding costs per flight. The costs per flight were calculated using a fixed and variable cost methodology which distributes a fixed annual cost over all flights occurring in a given year and adds a variable cost per flight. This fixed and variable cost methodology was applied to all STS and ACC cost per flight elements. The resultant operations cost estimate for 216 STS flights was \$19.3B. The operations cost estimate for 87 STS with ACC flights was \$8.3B. The total operations cost estimate for the STS/ACC configurations was \$27.6B (Table 4.2.2-7).

When considered as a cost per flight element, the general purpose ACC increased the cost per flight by \$5.6M based on 87 ACC opportunities. This increase was the sum of: ACC recurring hardware cost (\$4.4M), ET modification recurring hardware cost (\$0.1M), increased cost for launch operations manpower (\$0.1M), and increased cost for flight operations manpower (\$0.9M). A detailed cost per flight summary is provided (Table 4.2.2-7).

<u>Salvage Value</u>: Salvage value measured the orbiter life remaining after the completion of 303 STS/ACC flights and the STS operational flights occurring prior to 1989. The salvage value estimate for the STS/ACC configuration is \$0.5B (Table 4.2.2-1).

SUMMARY	
COST	
OPERATIONS .	•
STS/ACC	
4.2.2-7	
TABLE	

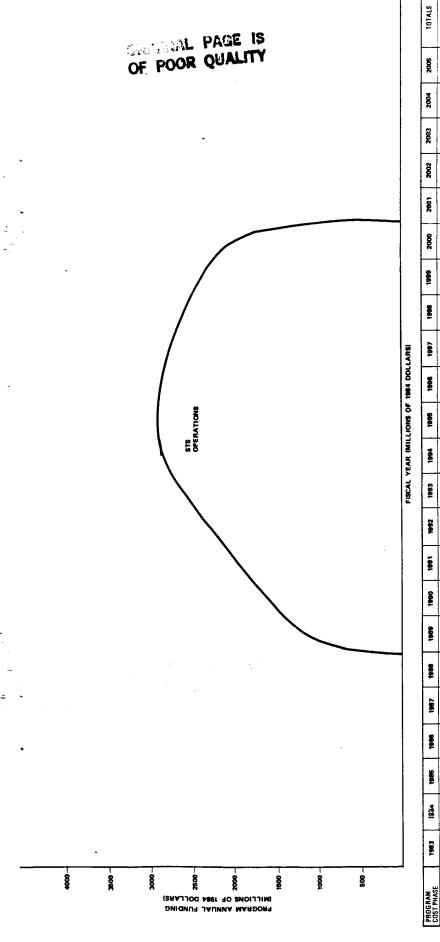
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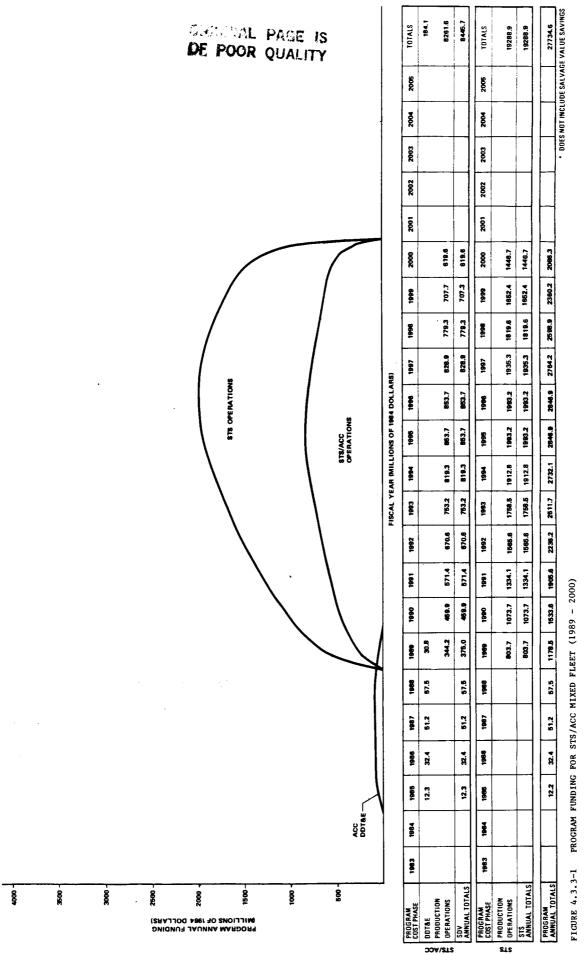
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orbiters are required to support STS/ACC annual flight rates. The \$19.3B STS operations cost estimate is spread over 12 fiscal years.

The estimated \$184M ACC DDT&E cost is spread over 5 years. The \$8.3B STS/ACC operations cost estimate is spread over 12 fiscal years. Fiscal years 1995/96 have the maximum funding allocations with \$2.8B annually required. Average annual funding equals \$1.7B.

4.4 Conclusions and Observations

The cost analysis has demonstrated that the general purpose ACC is economically justified as an extension of STS capabilities. In terms of constant dollars, an investment of \$184M for the general purpose ACC DDT&E reduced NASA STS expenditures (including ACC program costs) by \$753M. In discounted dollars, the reduction in expenditures was \$148M based on an investment of \$135M.

For an investment which is less than one percent of the STS DDT&E cost, the ACC substantially improved STS manifesting capabilities. Even though the STS/general purpose ACC costs per flight increased slightly due to the lower traffic model, the load factors for the STS with ACC have increased which should result in a lower user charge and subsequently impove the STS competitve posture.

The STS/ACC is capable of accommodating mixed DOD/NASA missions with a single flight by carrying a NASA payload in the orbiter bay and a DOD payload in the ACC or vice versa. Orbiter life will subsequently be extended by operating the shuttle with a more optimized payload manifest.

Since the ACC was designed to augment the STS, minimum cost impacts are expected to operational procedures at KSC and VAFB, launch facilities and production facilities.

APPENDIX A

ACC WBS DICTIONARY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

1.0	INTRODUCTION	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A-1
2.0	DICTIONARY ORGANIZATION	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A -3
3.0	HARDWARE ELEMENTS DIMENSION	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A-3
4.0	DEFINITIONS OF HARDWARE ELEMENTS		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A5
5.0	PHASE AND FUNCTION DIMENSION	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	A-12
6.0	DEFINITIONS OF PHASES AND FUNCTIONS											A-17

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure

-

-

<u>Title</u>

Page

1.	ACC WBS Matrix Format	A -2
2.	Hardware Element WBS - Hardware Element Dimension	A-4
3.	Research and Technology Phase	A-13
4. .	Design, Development Test and Evaluation (DDT&E) WBS Phase and Function Dimension	A-14
5.	Production WBS Phase and Function Dimension	A-15
6.	Operations WBS Phase and Function Dimension	A-16

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

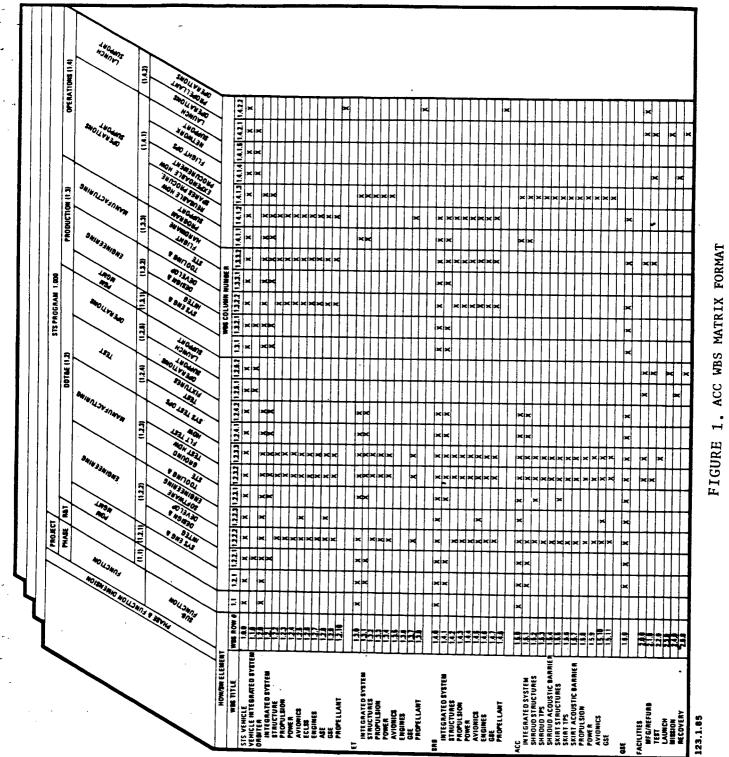
To establish consistency and visibility within the Aft Cargo Carrier (ACC) program, a preliminary work breakdown structure (WBS) and dictionary were developed. The dictionary contains definitions of terms to be used in conjunction with the WBS so that a clear understanding of the content of the hardware, function, and cost elements may be established.

The total WBS matrix (Figure 1) is a two-dimensional structure which shows the interrelationship of these dimensions: the hardware elements dimension and the phase and function dimension.

The dimension of time cannot be shown graphically, but must be considered. Each cost entry varies with time so that it is necessary to know these cost values by year for budget planning and approval as well as for establishing cost streams for discounting purposes in the economic analysis.

While a multiple dimensional approach may at first appear complex, it actually provides benefits which outweigh any concern. This structural interrelationship provides the capability to view and analyze the ACC costs from a number of different financial and management aspects. Costs may be summed by hardware groupings, phases, functions, etc. The WBS may be used in a number of dimensional or single listing format applications.

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2.0 DICTIONARY ORGANIZATION

The ACC dictionary is divided into:

- 1) A graphic display of the two-dimensional WBS matrix (Figure 1);
- 2) The hardware element dimension WBS (Figure 2) and the definition of terms;
- 3) The phase and function dimensions WBS's phase (Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6) and the definitions of terms.

A systematic numerical coding system coordinates the rows of the hardware element dimension to the columns of the phase and function dimension such that all matrix locations are identifiable by WBS number.

In Figure 1, each mark (X) represents a matrix position that corresponds to an identifiable task that must be completed for the ACC. Each mark (X) also identifies a cost that will occur and must be accounted for.

3.0 HARDWARE ELEMENTS DIMENSION

The hardware elements dimension contains all of the presently defined ACC hardware elements broken out into project, system/subsystem levels. Inherent within this dimension is the capability for further expansion to lower levels such as assemblies, subassemblies, components, etc., limited only by the realism of the requirements. A typical hardware element WBS is shown in Figure 2. Definitions of the individual elements are contained in the following pages.

			F I I	FACILITIES	MANUFACTURING	TEST	LAUNCH	NOISSIW	RECOVERY										
			İ	GSE															T DIVISION
				ACC	-INTEGRATED SYSTEM	SHROUD	STRUCTURES	SHROUD TPS	-SHROUD ACOUSTIC	BARRIER	-SKIRT STRUCTURES	-SKIRT TPS	-SKIRT	ACOUSTIC BARRIER	-PROPULSION	-POWER	-AVIONICS	-GSE	HARDWARE ELEMENT WBS - HARDWARE ELEMENT DIVISION
	STS			SRB	INTEGRATED	STRUCTURES	PROPULSION	POWER	AVIONICS	ENGINES	GSE	PROPELLANT							ENT WBS · HARI
		-	-	E	IN TEGRATED SYSTEM	STRUCTURES	PROPULSION	POWER	AVIONICS	ENGINES	GSE	PROPELLANT							RDWARE ELEM
				ORBITER	INTEGRATED SYSTEM	STRUCTURES	PROPULSION	POWER	AVIONICS	ECLSS	ENGINES	ASE	GSE	PROPELLANT					FIGURE 2. HA
LEVELS	PROJECT	SYSTEM		VEHICLE INTEGRATED SYSTEM	SUBSYSTEM														

IGURE 2. HARDWARE ELEMENT WBS - HARDWARE ELEMENT DIVISION

4.0 DEFINITIONS OF HARDWARE ELEMENTS

1.0.0 STS

This hardware element is a summary level element composed of all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operation of the launch vehicle. This item includes those elements which are combined to provide a total system:

1.1.0 Vehicle Integrated Systems

- 1.2.0 Orbiter
- 1.3.0 ET
- 1.4.0 SRB
- 1.5.0 ACC
- 1.6.0 Ground Support Equipment

1.1.0 Vehicle Integrated System

This hardware element contains the hardware related efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the total vehicle which cannot be allocated to individual hardware elements below the vehicle level. It includes elements associated with the integration, test, system engineering, and management of the total launch vehicle.

- 1.2.0 Orbiter
- 1.3.0 ET
- 1.4.0 SRB
- 1.5.0 ACC

This hardware element sums all the efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the major hardware categories. This element includes all subsystems: Integrated Systems, Structures, Propulsion, Power, Avionics, ECLSS, Engines, GSE, ASE (as applies to orbiter/ACC), Propellant.

A-5

1.2.1 Integrated Systems

1.3.1 "

1.4.1

1.5.1

This hardware element contains the hardware related efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the total hardware category which cannot be allocated to individual hardware elements below the hardware category level. It includes elements associated with integration, test, system engineering, and program management of the total hardware category.

1.2.2 Structures

...

1.3.2

1.4.2

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the structures subsystem. This element includes the frame or body structure, stabilizers, tankage, thermal protection, fins, fairings, intertank, forward and aft skirts, aerodynamic surfaces, tunnels, thrust structure, heat shield, other tank supports, and landing provisions.

1.2.3 Propulsion

1.3.3

1.4.3

1.5.8

-

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the propulsion subsystem. This element includes the propellant feed system elements between the engine interface and the propellant tankage interface, including such items as lines, valves, regulators, controls, tank venting systems, pressurization system, engine pneumatic system, and other engine accessories. Also included are the OMS and RCS tanks, feed system and engines. The main rocket engines are not included (see Engines).

A-6

1.2.4 Power

1.3.4 "

1.4.4

1.5.9

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the power system. This element includes the electrical and/or hydraulic power for utilization by all vehicle subsystems. Typical hardware contained in this subsystem are generators, batteries, auxiliary power generators, hydraulic pumps, power converters, power distributors, hydraulic lines, valves, cables and wiring, power conditioners, and lights.

1.2.5 Avionics

1.3.5

1.4.5

1.5.10

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the avionics subsystem. This element includes guidance, navigation and control, data management, flight instrumentation, communications and air traffic control and displays and controls. Typical hardware utilized by this subsystem are: computer complex, recorder and storage units, data bus interface, inertial measurement unit, rate gyro package, signal conditioner, caution and warning, measuring equipment, antenna system, tracking and command, telemetry, flight sensors, and switching networks.

1.2.6 ECLSS

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the environmental control and life support subsystem. This element contains the ECLSS equipment required to provide for a shirt sleeve environment for booster crew and passengers. Some of the functions the equipment must perform are heating and cooling, water and waste management, flight environmental control, electronic thermal control, consumable storage and supply, cabin pressurization, portable oxygen supply, fire fighting equipment, and a vehicle free volume purge system which controls fuel oxidizers and tank temperatures.

A-7.

1.2.7 Engines

1.3.6 "

1.4.6

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the engine subsystem. This element contains the primary rocket engine only.

1.2.8 ASE

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the airborne support equipment. This element includes those STS hardware items required to mate the payload (i.e., Upper Stages) with the STS, link with and separate from it. Included are such items as structural, mechanical equipment, fluid systems, electrical, and avionics equipment that provide STS/payload interfaces while the payload is in the payload bay and while it is entering or leaving it during a mission.

1.2.9 GSE

1.3.7 "

1.4.7

1.5.11

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, production, and operations of the ground support equipment. This element includes those hardware items used to perform ground tests on the system and/or subsystem items and those used during the operational phase (spares).

1.2.10 Propellant 1.3.8 "

1.4.8

This hardware element includes all flight propellants, all power systems fuels and oxidizers, pressurants, purging gases, and fluids. Propellant totals support annual base requirements plus total flight requirements. Included are LO_2 , LH_2 , N_2H_4 , N_2O_4 , etc.

8-A

1.5.2 Shroud Structures

This hardware element sums all the efforts required for research and technology, design, development, production and operations of the ACC shroud structure. This element includes the frame structure, separation mechanisms, staging rails and muffler vent assembly.

1.5.3 Shroud TPS

This hardware element sums all the efforts required for research and technology, design, development, production and operations of the ACC shroud thermal protection system. This element includes the SLA and CPR covering the jettisoned shroud.

1.5.4 Shroud Acoustic Barrier

This hardware element sums all the efforts required for research and technology, design, development, production and operations of the ACC shroud acoustic barrier.

1.5.5 Skirt Structures

This hardware element sums all the efforts required for research and technology, design, development, production and operations of the ACC skirt structures. This element includes the payload support structures.

1.5.6 Skirt TPS

This hardware element sums all the efforts required for research and technology, design, development, production and operations of the ACC skirt TPS.

1.5.7 Skirt Acoustic Barrier

This hardware element sums all the efforts required for research and technology, design, development, production and operations of the ACC skirt acoustic barrier.

1.6.0 GSE

This hardware element sums all the efforts and materials required for research and tecnology, design, development, production, and operations of the GSE for the total launch vehicle. This element includes all hardware items used to perform ground tests on the system/subsystem and simulations.

A-9

2.0.0 Facilities

This hardware element sums all effort and materials required for research and technology, design, development, construction/modification and activation of the facilities. This element is subdivided into the following:

2.1.0 Manufacturing/Refurbish

- 2.2.0 Test
- 2.3.0 Launch
- 2.4.0 Mission
- 2.5.0 Recovery

2.1.0 Manufacturing/Refurbishment

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, construction/modification and activation of the manufacturing and refurbishment facilities. This element includes manufacturing and refurbishment facilities for the launch vehicle hardware elements and propellants.

2.2.0 Test

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, construction/modification and activation of the test facilities.

2.3.0 Launch

This hardware element includes all efforts and materials required for research and technology, design, development, construction/modification and activation of the launch facilities. This element includes transportation equipment, stage processing facilities, vehicle integration facilities, launch servicing facilities, etc.

2.4.0 Mission

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for the research and technology, design, development, construction/ modification and activation of the mission control facilities. This element includes facilities required to monitor the mission at the various operational levels and provides information required to control, direct, and evaluate the mission from prelaunch checkout through recovery. Facilities required include a central flight control facility, a worldwide network of monitoring stations, and real time display system.

2.5.0 Recovery

This hardware element sums all efforts and materials required for the research and technology, design, development, construction/modification and activation of the recovery facilities. This element includes the surface transportation equipment, tracking equipment, etc. required at the termination of a mission.

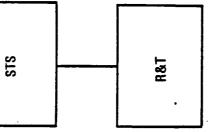
5.0 PHASE AND FUNCTION DIMENSION

The phase dimension is divided into four major phases: research and technology (R&T); design, development, test, and evaluation (DDT&E); production; and operations. The R&T phase is not subdivided but includes top level estimates of the efforts and materials required to establish new technology. The remaining phases are subsequently subdivided into subfunctions such as systems engineering and integration, design and development, tooling, flight hardware, program support, etc. An illustration of a typical WBS for each phase is shown in Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6. Definitions of the individual elements are contained in the following pages.



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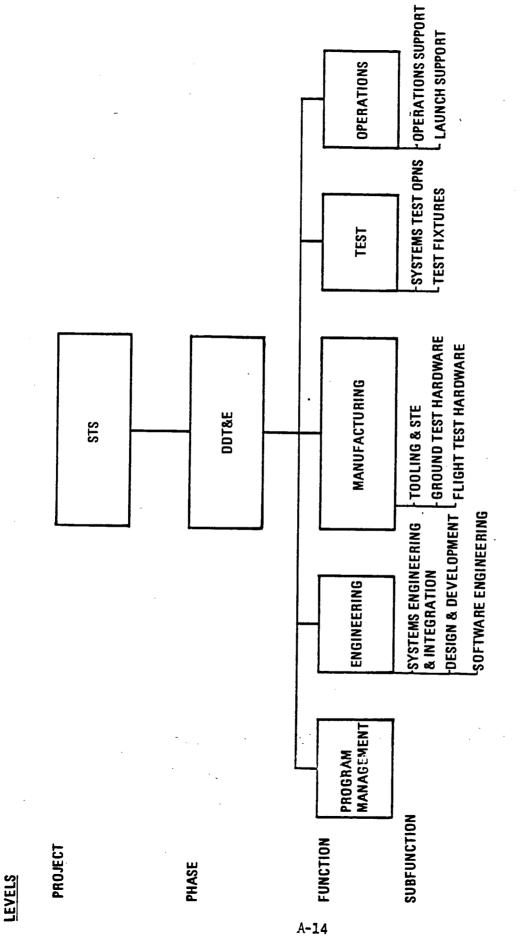




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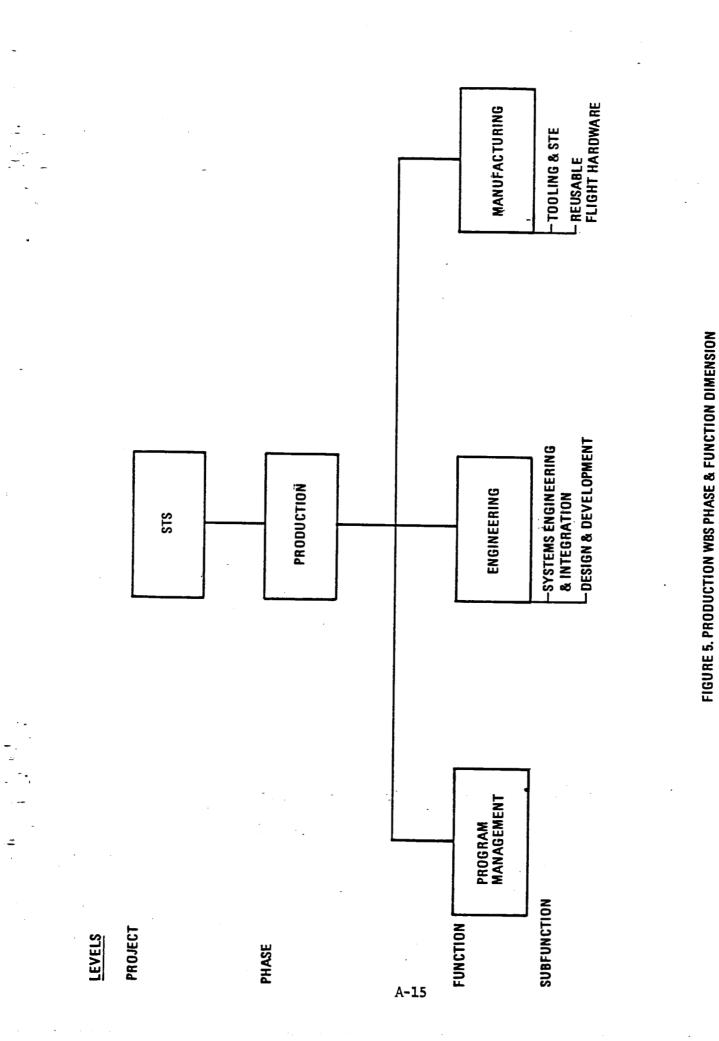
FIGURE 3. RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY PHASE

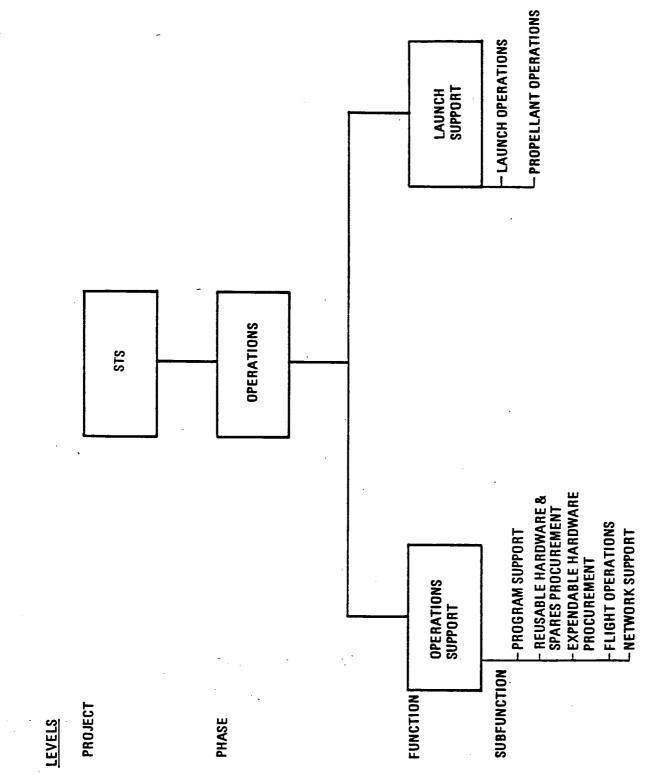




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FIGURE 4. DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, & EVALUATION (DDT&E) WBS PHASE & FUNCTION DIMENSION







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6.0 DEFINITIONS OF PHASES AND FUNCTIONS

1.0.0.0 STS Program

This element sums all efforts and materials required for research and technology, -development, production, and operations of the total STS program.

1.1.0.0 R&T - R&T Phase

This phase includes all efforts and materials required to advance the state-of-the-art in selected technologies. Areas of emphasis will include, but are not limited to, the following:

Manufacturing TPS Composite Materials

Hardware Recovery

1.2.0.0 DDT&E - DDT&E Phase

This phase encompasses those tasks associated with the DDT&E phase of the vehicle and with the requirement for demonstrating the vehicle's performance capabilities.

1.2.1.0 Program Management

1.2.2.0 Engineering

1.2.3.0 Manufacturing

1.2.4.0 Test

1.2.5.0 Operations

Specifically, it includes: mission analysis and requirements definition; mission and support hardware functional definition and design specification; design support; test hardware manufacture; functional, qualification and flight test effort. Also included are special test equipment and development tooling; mission control and/or launch site activation (if required); logistics, training (that is not covered in operations), developmental spares and other program peculiar costs not associated with repetitive production.

1.2.1.0 Program Management - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts and materials required for management and fundamental direction to ensure that a quality product is produced and delivered on schedule and within budget. Specific lower level items that are included are:

Program Administration Program Planning and Control Contracts Administration Engineering Management Manufacturing Management Support Management Quality Assurance Management Configuration Management Data Management

These items sum all efforts required to provide direction and control of the development of the system, including the efforts required for planning, organizing, directing, coordination, and controlling the project to ensure that overall project objectives are accomplished.

1.2.2.0 Engineering - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts and materials associated with analysis, design, development, evaluation, and redesign for specified hardware element items. This element is subdivided into the following lower elements:

1.2.2.1 Systems Engineering and Integration

1.2.2.2 Design and Development Engineering

1.2.2.3 Software Engineering

1.2.2.1 Systems Engineering and Integration - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes the engineering efforts related to the establishment of a technical baseline for a system by generation of system configuration parameters, criteria, and requirements. Specifically included are:

Engineering Analysis and Systems Integration

Human and Value Engineering

Logistics and Training

Safety, Reliability, Maintainability and Quality Assurance Requirements

A-18

1.2.2.2 Design and Development Engineering - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts associated with analysis, design, development, evaluation, and redesign necessary to translate a performance specification into a design. Specifically included are the preparation of specification and fabrication drawings, parts lists, wiring diagrams, technical coordination between engineering and manufacturing, vendor coordination, data reduction, and engineering related report preparation. This element can be further subdivided into the following:

Structures Mechanical Electrical Propulsion

Aerodynamics

1.2.2.3 Software Engineering - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes the cost of the design, development, production, checkout, maintenance and delivery of computer software. Included are ground test, on-board and mission or flight software.

1.2.3.0 Manufacturing - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes the efforts and materials required to produce the various items of test hardware required by the program which include inspection assembly and checkout of tools, parts, material, subassemblies, and assemblies. The testing of this hardware is accomplished under system test operations. The test articles considered under this element include development models, engineering models, design verification units, qualifications models, structural test units, thermal models, mechanical models, and prototypes. Also included are the design and construction of DDT&E manufacturing facilities. This element is further subdivided into the following:

1.2.3.1 Tooling and STE

1.2.3.2 Ground Test Hardware

1.2.3.3 Flight Test Hardware

1.2.3.1 Tooling and STE - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts and materials associated with the planning, design, fabrication, assembly, inspection, installation, modification, maintenance, and rework of all tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, guages, handling equipment, work platforms, and special test equipment necessary for manufacture of the DDT&E vehicles.

1.2.3.2 Ground Test Hardware - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts and materials required to produce the various items of required ground test hardware. This element includes processing, subassembly, final assembly, reworking, and modification and installation of parts and equipment. Ground test hardware includes such items as static and dynamic test models, thermal and (if required) firing test articles and the qualification test unit. Also included are those costs chargeable to the acceptance testing, quality control program, and assembly as related to ground test hardware. In addition, the design and construction of manufacturing facilities for DDT&E vehicles are included.

1.2.3.3 Flight Test Hardware - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts and materials required to produce the various items of flight test hardware. This element includes the same basic operations as defined in WBS item number 1.2.3.2 (Ground Test Hardware).

1.2.4.0 Test - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts and materials required for qualifications, integration, and system/subsystem development tests, including the design and fabrication of test facilities and fixtures. This element is further subdivided into the following:

1.2.4.1 Systems Test Operations

1.2.4.2 Test Fixtures

1.2.4.1 Systems Test Operations - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts and materials required for assemblies, subsystems, and systems to determine operational characteristics and compatibility with the overall system and its intended operational/non-operational environment. Such tests include design feasibility tests, design and integrated systems to verify whether they are unconditionally suitable for their intended use. These tests are conducted on hardware that have been produced, inspected, and assembled by established methods. Tests performed by two or more contractors to substantiate the feasibility compatibility are also included as well as test planning and scheduling, data reduction and report preparation. In addition, the design and construction of DDT&E test facilities are included.

1.2.4.2 Test Fixtures - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all the efforts and materials required for the design and fabrication of the unique test fixtures required to support a given system/subsystem test.

1.2.5.0 Operations - DDT&E Phase

This DDT&E element includes all efforts and materials required to operate the hardware defined in the corresponding hardware elements during flight test operations. Also included are the design, construction, and operation of the launch, mission, and recovery facilities required for DDT&E test flights. This element further subdivides into the following:

1.2.5.1 Operations Support

1.2.5.2 Launch Support

1.2.5.1 Operations Support - DDT&E Phase

This element includes all efforts and materials required to support the DDT&E flight test program. This item includes the operation of the mission control facilities and equipment. Included is mission control monitoring which provides the information required to control, direct, and evaluate the mission from prelaunch through recovery. In addition, the design and construction of the DDT&E mission control facilities are included.

1.2.5.2 Launch Support - DDT&E Phase

This operations element includes all efforts and materials required to support launch and recovery operations during the DDT&E flight test program. Included are those efforts and materials associated with the receipt of the major hardware categories of the mission hardware. This element does not include payload integration. Included are subelements such as ground operations (including recovery) and propellant operations. In addition, the design and construction of DDT&E launch and recovery facilities are included.

1.3.0.0 Production - Production Phase

This phase includes all efforts and materials required for the production of the reusable flight hardware to meet the total operational requirements. This includes the production of initial spares, but excludes the operational spares as they are included under the operations phase. Specifically this phase includes the following functions:

1.3.1.0Program Management1.3.2.0Engineering1.3.3.0Manufacturing

1.3.1.0 Program Management - Production Phase

This element includes all efforts and materials required to ensure fundamental direction, and to make decisions to ensure that a quality product is produced and delivered on schedule and within budget. Specifically included are program administration, program planning and control, contracts administration, engineering management, manufacturing management, project management, and documentation. This item sums all efforts required to provide direction and control of the production of the system, including the efforts required for planning, organizing, direction, coordination, and controlling the project to ensure that overall project objectives are accomplished. These efforts overlay the other functional categories and assure that they are properly integrated.

1.3.2.0 Engineering - Production Phase

This element includes those sustaining engineering efforts and materials necessary to facilitate production and to resolve day-to-day production problems. This element includes the following:

1.3.2.1 Systems Engineering and Integration

1.3.2.2 Design and Development Engineering

A-22

1.3.2.1 Systems Engineering and Integration - Production Phase

This element includes the recurring engineering efforts related to the maintenance of a technical baseline for systems configuration parameters, criteria, and requirements. This baseline may include specifications, procedures, reports, technical evaluation, software, and interface definition. This element also includes those efforts required to monitor the system during production to ensure that the hardware conforms to the baseline specifications.

1.3.2.2 Design and Development Engineering - Production Phase

This element includes all recurring efforts and materials associated with sustaining engineering required during the production of the reusable flight hardware and initial spares.

1.3.3.0 Manufacturing - Production Phase

This element includes all recurring efforts and materials associated with the production of reusable flight hardware, initial spares, tooling, and special test equipment (STE). Also included are the design and construction of additional manufacturing facilities during the production phase. This element includes:

1.3.3.1 Tooling and STE

1.3.3.2 Reusable Flight Hardware

1.3.3.1 Tooling and STE - Production Phase

This element includes the fabrication of production tooling and those sustaining efforts necessary to facilitate production and to resolve production problems involving tooling and STE. This element also includes the production and/or procurement of replacement parts and spares.

1.3.3.2 Reusable Flight Hardware - Production Phase

This element includes all efforts and materials required to produce production flight units. This item includes time expended on, or chargeable to, such operations as fabrication processing, subassembly, final assembly, reworking, modification, and installation of parts and equipment (including Government furnished equipment). Included are those costs chargeable to the acceptance testing, quality control program, and assembly as related to flight units. The design and construction of additional manufacturing facilities required during the production phase are also included.

1.4.0.0 Operations - Operations Phase

This phase includes those efforts and materials associated with the receipt of the stages, shrouds, etc. at the launch site and the processing, testing, and integration required to prepare for and launch the mission hardware and recovery. This phase also includes reusable hardware spares procurement to support hardware refurbishment and replenishment operations, expendable hardware and initial spares procurement and GSE maintenance. Additional facilities required to meet updated mission requirements are also included. This element is subdivided into the following:

1.4.1.0 Operations Support

1.4.2.0 Launch Support

1.4.1.0 Operations Support - Operations Phase

This operations element includes the efforts and materials required to support the operational program. This item includes the operations and program support of the mission control facilities and equipment. It includes reusable hardware spares procurement to support hardware refurbishment and replenishment operations, expendable hardware procurement and GSE Maintenance. This element is subdivided into the following:

1.4.1.1 Program Support

1.4.1.2 Reusable Hardware and Spares Procurement

1.4.1.3 Expendable Hardware Procurement

1.4.1.4 Flight Operations

1.4.1.5 Network Support

A-24

1.4.1.1 Program Support - Operations

This operations element includes efforts and materials required to support the operational program. Included are the hardware/mission control center effort and the associated contractor effort to support the operations phase of the program. Mission planning, mission control, sustaining engineering and program management activities for hardware delivery in direct support of the program are included as well as the indirect effort required to support the program or provide multi-program support which must be pro-rated to the program. Both civil service and support contractor effort at the hardware/mission control centers are included. This item includes such functions as:

Management Systems

Operations and Maintenance of Computers and Terminals

Systems Engineering Support Requirements

Documents

Flight Planning Support

National Weather Service

Sustaining Engineering

Also, any additional mission control facility design and construction required in the operational phase are included here.

1.4.1.2 Reusable Hardware Spares Procurement - Operations Phase

This operations element includes all production, refurbishment and spares cost of the reusable SRB and orbiter in the operational phase of the program.

1.4.1.3 Expendable Hardware Procurement - Operations Phase

This operations element includes all the production and spares costs of the external tank and ACC hardware that is expended in the operational phase of the program. 1.4.1.4 Flight Operations - Operations Phase

This operations element includes all efforts and materials required to support the mission hardware after launch. This effort includes the following:

- Mission control operations, simulator operations, software production facility, orbiter flight software and flight design.
- Crew operations such as: T-38 aircraft operations, shuttle carrier aircraft operations, shuttle training aircraft operations, crew procedures and flight control.
- Engineering support to include crew systems lab, data processing system maintenance, shuttle avionics lab, mockups/trainers, simulator software support and other engineering support function.
- o Program Management and Support

1.4.1.5 Network Support - Operations Phase

This operations element includes the operations and maintenance of the NASCOM communication links.

1.4.2.0 Launch Support - Operations Phase

This operations element includes all the efforts and materials required for launch support. This element includes those efforts and materials associated with the receipt of the major hardware elements at the launch site and the processing, testing, and integration required for preparation and launch of the mission hardware. This element does not include payload integration. The design and construction of operational launch and recovery facilities above those provided in the DDT&E phase are included in this item. Further sub elements are:

1.4.2.1 Launch Operations

1.4.2.2 Propellant Operations

A-26

1.4.2.1 Launch Operations - Operations Phase

This operations element includes all the effort and materials required for the receipt of the vehicle hardware at the launch site and the processing, testing, and integration required to prepare for launching of the mission hardware. This effort includes the manpower associated with the:

- o Processing, testing, and integration of the flight hardware
- o Operation and maintenance of launch related ground support equipment '
- o Offline ground systems activities (shops, labs, etc.) required to support the vehicle turnaround activities
- o GSE sustaining engineering effort to support modification design and configuration control of all launch site related ground support equipment
- o Direct and indirect civil service effort for program management of all prelaunch and launch site activities
- Direct and indirect contractor activities at the launch site including a prorata share of the base support functions
- Production and inventory/control of the launch site
 related ground support equipment replenishment/
 refurbishment spares.

Any additional launch or recovery facilities required for the operational phase are included in this event, as well as landing and recovery operations.

1.4.2.2 Propellant Operations - Operations Phase

This operations element includes all flight propellant costs at the launch site such as all fuel and oxidizers, pressurants, purging gases and fluids to support the operational phase of the program. These costs reflect annual base requirements in addition to total flight requirements. Also included are any additional manufacturing facilities required above those provided in the DDT&E phase.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL PURPOSE ACC COST ESTIMATES BY WBS

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_ *	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT		I N E E R	0 7	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	ACTU	R I N C	T E	5	. ₽ ₽ ₽ ₽ ₽	1 I O N S
	6.0		33. B	-		49. 4	2 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		6.7		0.0
	•	sys eng & integ	DEGI GN & DEVELMNT	SOFTWARE ENGINEER	TOOLING	GND TEST HARDWARE	FLT TEST HARDWARE	3YS TEST OPER	TEST FIXTÙRE	OPER. SUPP.	LAUNCH SUPP.
5 5 5	6. O	10.3	23. 6	1	36. 13	ð. 4	6 . 8	3 . 8	0. 9	i	I
INTEGRATED SYSTEM	6.0	10. 3	Ci Ci	ı	I	1.0	1.0	9.8	0. 9	1	ı
SHROUD STRUCTURES	i m	ł	5.0	I	12.4	1.0	1.0	I	I	I	ı
SHROUD TPS	I	I	0.1	I	l	ю. О	0. 5	I	ł	I	ı
SHRDUD AC. BARR.	1	I	0. 1	I	I	0.1	0. 1	I	I	I	1
SKIRT BTRUCTURES	ł	1	13.1	ł	23. 7	0.9	0.9	ł	I	I	1
SKIRT TPS	t	1	0.1	i	•	0. 1	0.1	ı	ı	I	1
SKIRT AC. BARR.	I	I	0.1	i	I	0. 1	0.1	I	1	I	ı
PROPULSION	I	I	1.7	I	I	1. 3	1. 5	I	ł	٢	; -
POWER	I	I	0. 2	I	I	0.3	0. 3	ı	I	ı	ł
AVIONICS	I	ł	0.8	ł	I.	0.9	1.3	1	I	ſ	ł
CSE	1	I	I	1	I	1	I	I	ı	1	ł

DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

HARDWARE ELEMENT BUMMARY: DDT&E

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	0.0		36. 1			0.0			0.0		0.0
		BYB ENG & INTEG	DEVELMNT	BOFTWARE ENGINEER	tooling & Ste	OND TEST HARDWARE	FLT TEBT HARDWARE	BYB TEBT OPER	TEST FIXTURE	OPER. SUPP.	LAUNCH BUPP.
FACILITIE8	ł	I	36. 1	ı	i	I	ł	i	1	ı	i
MFQ / REFURB	1	ı	15.1	I	I	ł	1	I	ł	I	I
TEBT	I	1	ł	I	1	ì	I	I	ı	I	ı
LAUNCH	I	I	21. 0	I	I	1	I	I	I	I	i
NOISSIM	ı	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
RECOVERY	I	I	I	ı	1	1	I	ı	ł	I	I

DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

REUSABLE FLICHT HARD เก ณ์ 0 4 ы. Т MANUFACTURING I ł ł i 1 00 Ci AND STE 4 0.1 0.3 ł ı I I

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT 0 0 0. 6 ŧ ł z ENGINEERING 0 H З. 7 0.9 ⊨ **U** BYBTEM ENGINEER AND INTEGRATION Þ 0. 10 0.2 İ ۰ ¢ ٩ i PROGRAM MANAGEMENT 0.0 0.0 0 0 1 I

INTEGRATED SYGTEM

PROPULSION **BTRUCTURE**

AVIONICS

POWER

ENGINES

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PROPELLANT

HARDWARE ELEMENT SUMMARY: PRODUCTION

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DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

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HARDWARE ELEMENT SUMMARY: OPERATIONS

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SUPPORT OPERATIONS

LAUNCH SUPPORT

			908. 3				47.6
	PROGRAM SUPPORT	REUS HARD & SPARES	EXPNDABLE HARD PROC	FLIGHT DPS	NETWORK SUPPORT	LAUNCH OPB	PROPELLANT OPS
ORBITER	Ţ	908. 3	T	1	8	1	47. 6
INTEGRATED BYBTEM	I	762. 1	I	I	1	ı	I
STRUCTURE	I	I	1	i	ł	ı	I
PROPULSION	1	I	ł	I	ł		I
POWER	I	I	I	ı	ı	. I	ł
AVIONICS	I	ł	1	I	I	I	ı
ECLSS	I	i	1	,	ı	I	I
ENDINES	I	146. 3	I	I	I		I
ASE	I	I	I	1	· 1	1	- 1
0SE	T	ł	ţ	I	I	I	١
PROPELLANT	I	ł	I	i	1	I	47.6

47.6

HARDWARE ELEMENT SUMMARY:	4T BUMMARY: OPERATIO	ATIONS	-			DATE : MON, APR 22 1983 MILLIONS DF 1984 DOLLARS	PR 22 1985 84 DOLLARS
		6	ERATI	0 Z			
•			1, 660. 3				-
		OPERAT) 8 8 N O I	СРРО́ЯТ		5 L	LAUNCH SUPPORT
			1, 582. 7			•	77. 6
	PROGRAM SUPPORT	REUS HARD & SPARES	EXPNDABLE HARD PROC	FLICHT OPS	NETWORK SUPPORT	LAUNCH	PROPELLANT OPS
E T	174.1		1,408.6		I	i •.	77 6
INTEGRATED SYSTEM	174.1	ľ	269. 1	I	1	I	
STRUCTURES	I	I	918. 0	I	ı	I	I
PROPULSION	I	ŧ	189. 9	ı	ł	1	I
POWER	I	I	31. 7	ı	ı	,	i
AVIONICS	ţ	ł	1	3	ł	I	I
ENCINES	I	I	I	ı	. 1	1	I
BSE .	I	I	ł	ı	I	t	ł
PROPELLANT	I	1	ł	ı	. 1	1	77.6
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HARDWARE ELEMENT SUMMARY: OPERATIONS

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SUPPORT OPERATIONS

PROPELLANT OPS

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LAUNCH SUPPDRT

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PROPELLANT

•			1, 519, 9			
•	PROGRAM SUPPORT	REUS HARD & SPARES	EXPNDABLE HARD PROC	FL16HT 0P8 	NETWORK SUPPORT	LAUNCH OP9
	1	983. 5	536. 4	ı	I	
INTEGRATED SYSTEM	I	983. 5	536. 4	. 1	I	
STRUCTUREB	I	I	I	1	I	
PROPULSION		ı	ı	ı	I	
POWER	ŝ	I	I	I	I	
AVIONICS	I	1	1	I	I	
ENGINES	I	ł	ı	ı	ı	
CSE	I	I	ł	١	1	

DATE : MON, ÅPR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

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HARDWARE ELEMENT SUMMARY: OPERATIONS

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386. 4

SUPPORT OPERATIONS

-			386. 4			
	PROGRAM SUPPORT	REUS HARD & SPARES	EXPNDABLE HARD PROC	FLIQHT 0P8	NETWORK SUPPORT	LAUNCH DPS
	86. 6	ı	299. 8	ı	1	
INTEGRATED SYSTEM	86. 5	I	32. 2	ı	I	I
SHROUD STRUCTURES	I	ı	. 31. 6	ı	ı	I
SHROUD TPS	I	ı	16. 1	1	I	1
SHROUD AC. BARR.	1	I	ຍ . ລ	1	1	· 1
SKIRT STRUCTURES	I	I	47.7	I	1	I
SKIRT TPS	ł	ı	7. 1	I	I	ı
SKIRT AC. BARR.	I	I	3. 7	I	ı	I
PROPULSION	I	I	77.8	1	. 1	I

POWER

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DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 MILLIONS OF 1984 DOLLARS

PROPELLANT OPS

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LAUNCH SUPPORT

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AVIONICS

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BALVAGE VALUE IS INCLUDED IN THE FINAL YEAR OF OPERATIONS

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878/ACC TOTAL								32.4			1178.8	1533. 6	1905. 6	2236.2	2511.7	2732.1	2846. 9	2846.9	2764.2	2598.9	2360.2	2066. 3	-537. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
	TOTAL				0.0			32. 4	31.1	57. 5	375.0	459.9	571.4	670. 6	753. 2	819. 3	853. 7	853. 7	828. 9	779. 3	707.7	619.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	OPER. *							0.0		0.0	344. 2	459.9	571. 4	670. 6	753. 2	819. 3	853. 7	853. 7	828. 9	779. 3	707.7	619.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	A 1408
ບ ບ ເ	PROD.	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	O Ni	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9 (*
	DDT&E	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	ດ ເ	35. •	49. 2	3 3. 3	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180 P
	R&T	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0 : 0 :	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	TOTAL	6		0 0	0.0	0	01	01	0.0	0.0	803. 7	1073.7		1565. 6		1912.8	993.	1993. 2	935.	1819.6	1652.4	446.	-337. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18731. 9
89 1 1 1 1 1	OPER. •	5	50		01	0	01	00	0.0	0.0	803. 7	1073.7	1334.1		1758. 5			1993. 2					-537. 0										18751. 9
-	PROD.		5 c			0	¢ 0	0 0 0 0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	o O	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	YEAR				585	1984	6861		1461	1988 1725	686	1990	1991	1992	£66	994	665	966	797	998	666	000	2001	2002	2003	004	2002	900	2007	2008	600	2010	TOTALS

DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 Millions of 1984 Dollars

COBT SPREAD IN 1984 DOLLARS

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BALVADE VALUE IB INCLUDED IN THE FINAL YEAR DF OPERATIONS

BTB/ACC TOTAL	* T0TAL	Ö	0.0		1 11.	26.8 38 A 20 A	- 01	6	6	2 977.	B 1043.	317.4 1065.2 211.0	997.	0 907	-	2 684.	169.4 565.0	8 49.	0 -106.	o o	Ö	0.0	0 0				0.0
	CPER.		0 C 0 C											272.0	240.1	205. 2	169. 4	134.8	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Ö		0	000
ບ ບ <	PROD.	0.0	000	000	00	5 m		0.0	0.0	0	0.0		0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	00
	DDT&E		00	00		0.75	37. 9	19.1	0	0	0 0		0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		000	00
	R&T	0.0	00	0	00		0.0	0.0	0	0	00		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	o o	0.0		0.0	00
	TOTAL		00				0.0	499. 0	606. 1 200	684. 6 770 6	130.4	137.5	698. 6	635.1	560. 6	479. 2	395. 6	314.8	-106.2	00	5		0	0.0		0.0	00
© ► Ω	OPER. +	0.0	00	0.0					606. I	684. 0 1770		137. B	698. 6	635. 1	560. 6	479.2	395. 6										000
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	YEAR	1861	1983	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1441	1993	1994	2661	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1002				6002	2006	2007		2008

DATE : MON, APR 22 1985 Milligns of Discounted 1984 Dollars

DISCOUNTED COST PHASE SPREAD

B-18