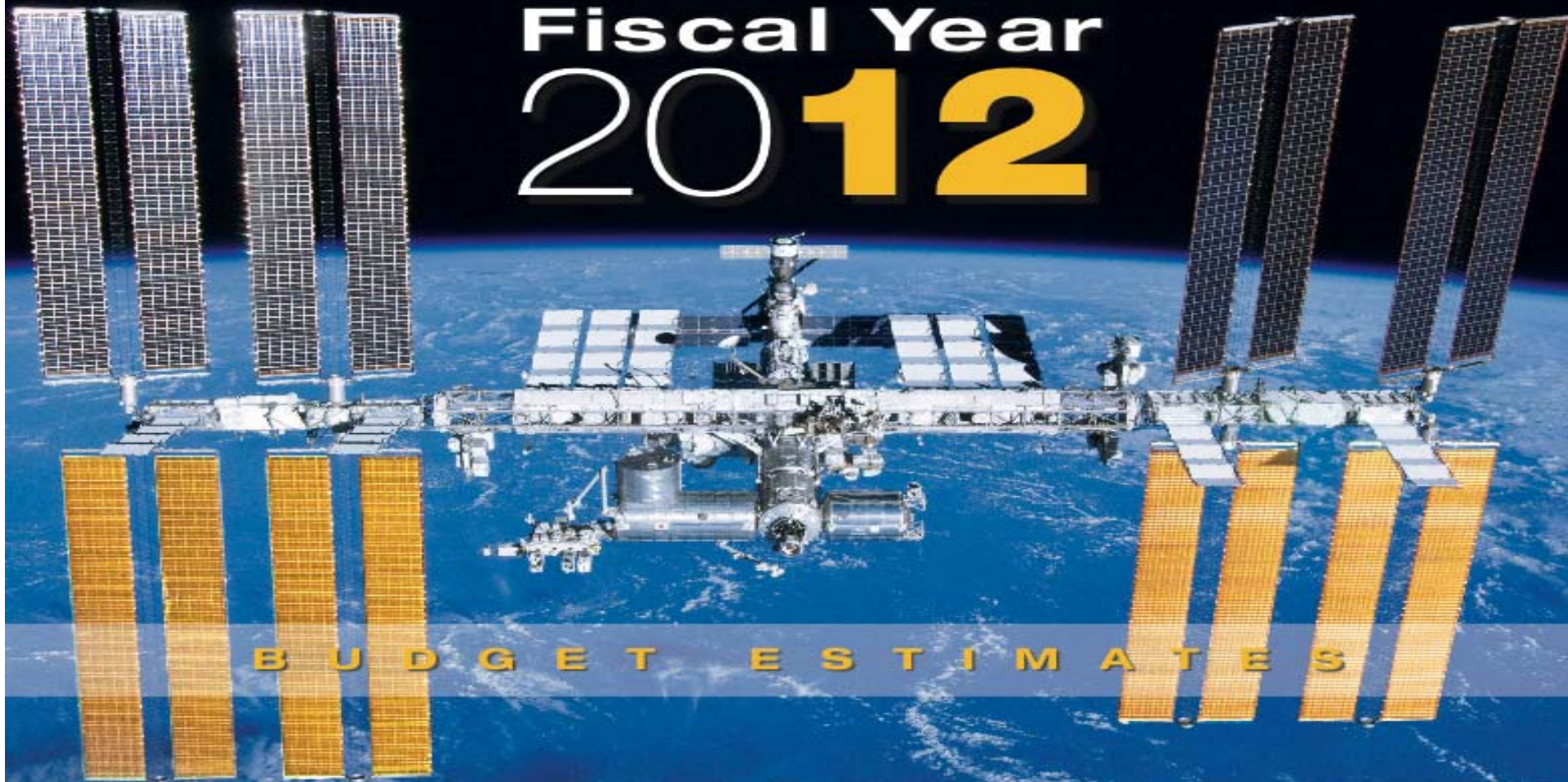




Fiscal Year 2012

B U D G E T E S T I M A T E S



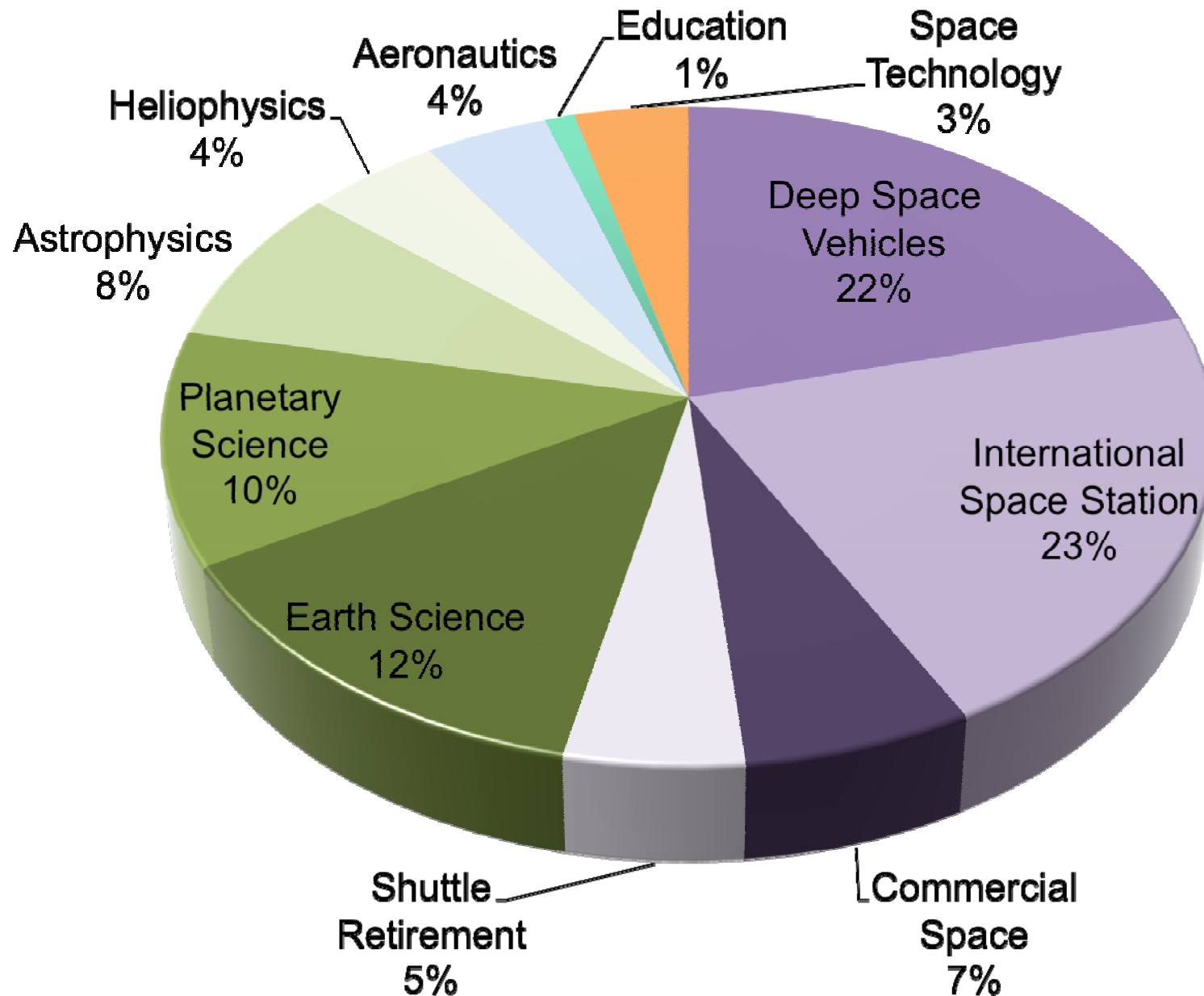
FY 2012 Budget Request



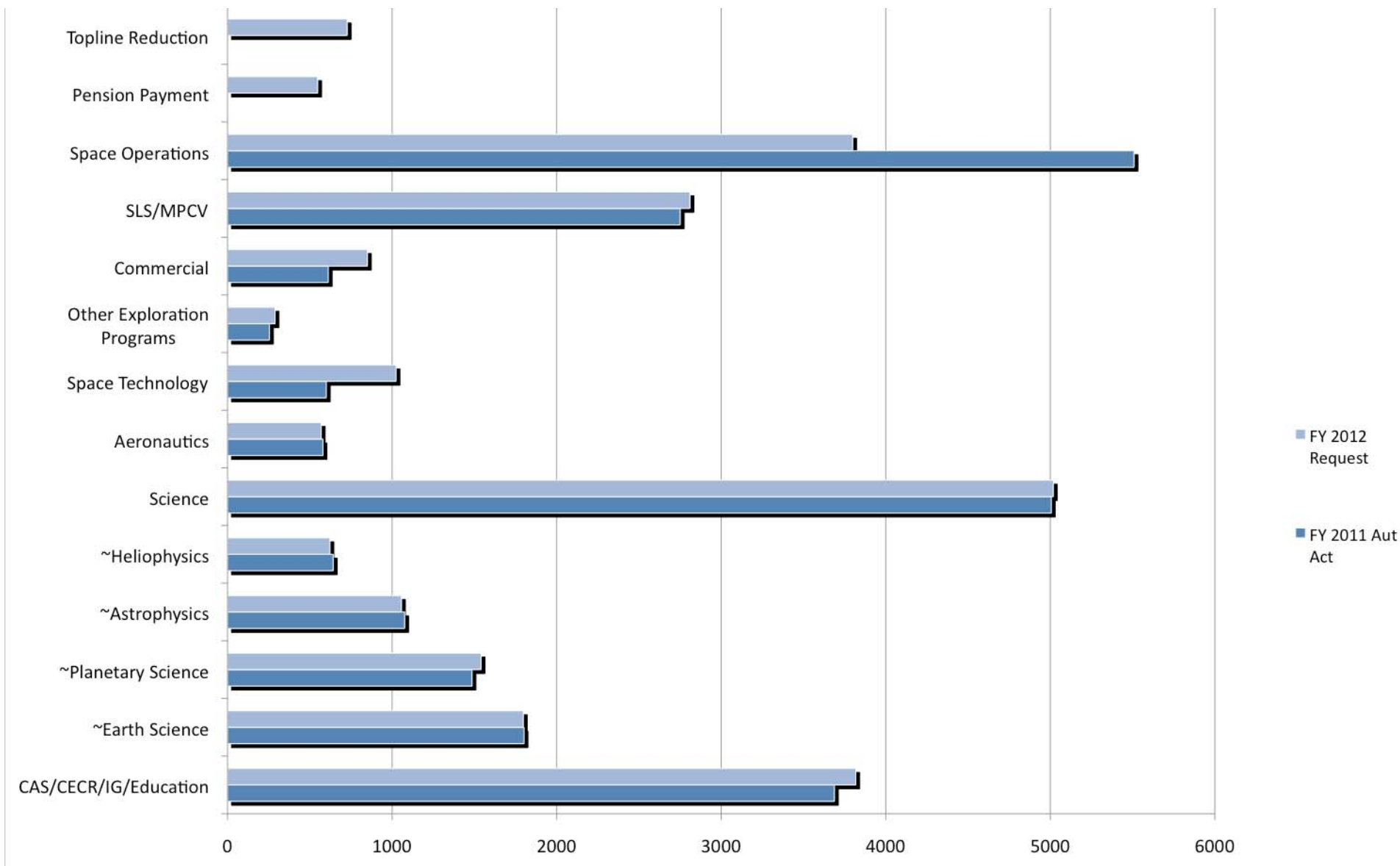
Budget Authority (\$M)	FY 2012
Science	5,017
Aeronautics	569
Space Technology	1,024
Exploration Systems	3,949
Space Operations	4,347
Education	138
Cross-Agency Support	3,192
CoF and ECR	450
Inspector General	38
NASA FY 2012	18,724

The FY 2012 Budget provides \$18.7 billion in 2012 for NASA to support a diverse portfolio of programs even in austere times.

NASA Programmatic Budget



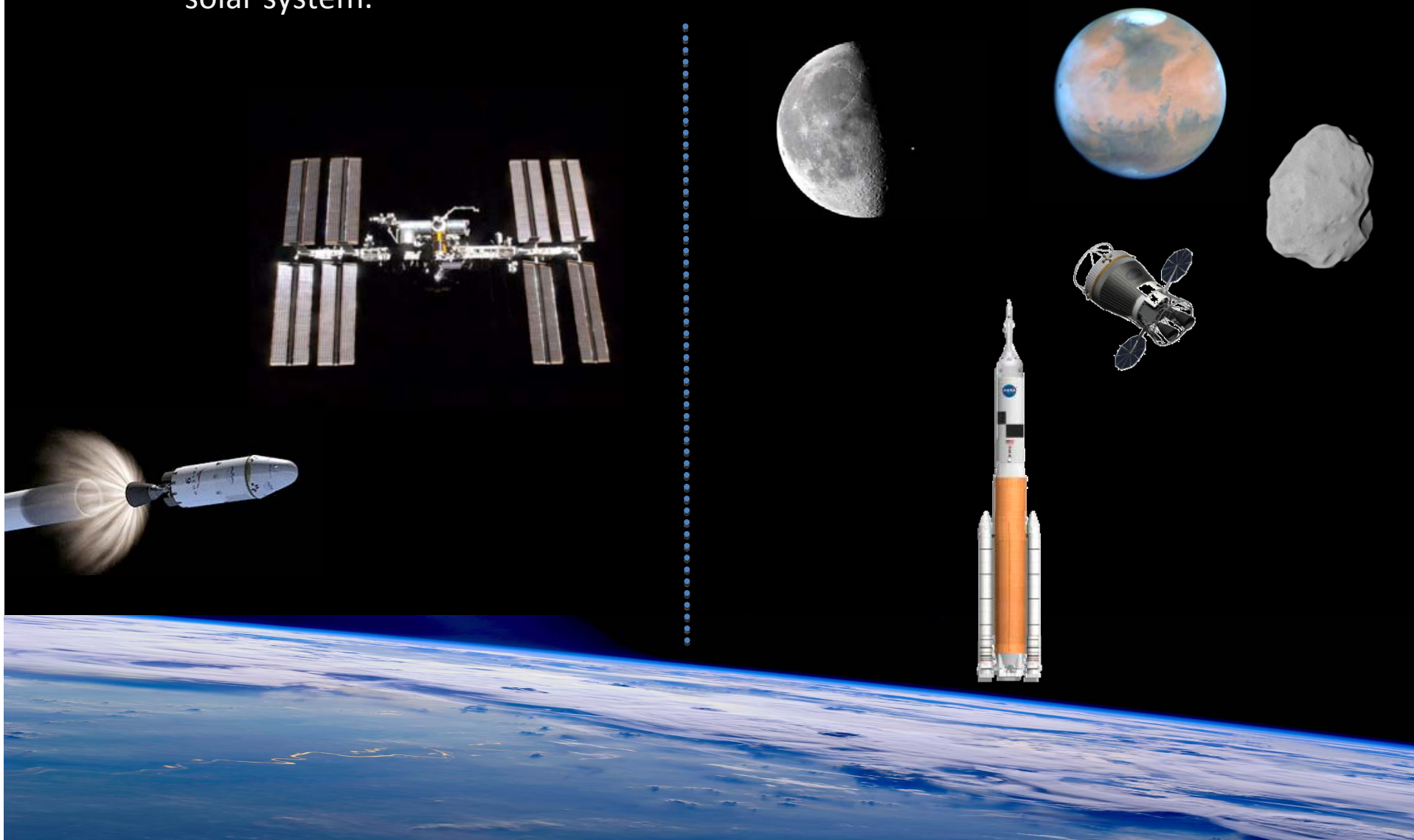
Comparison of Current FY 2011 levels from Auth Law to Request for FY 2012





NASA's approach to human spaceflight has two parts:

1. Commercial Crew and Cargo systems to reach the Space Station,
2. A NASA-built heavy lift rocket and crew capsule to explore the solar system.



Commercial Space



- The 2010 NASA Authorization Act established commercial crew as the primary means for ISS crew transportation
- Reduces the gap in US human spaceflight capabilities
- Eliminates the need for NASA to purchase seats from Russia to access the ISS after 2016 as required by the Iran North Korea, Syria Non-proliferation Act (INKSA)
- Strong potential for customers other than the U.S. government (Non-U.S. astronauts, space tourism, research and development)
- Lower the costs of rockets for other Government Agencies and Commercial Satellite providers

