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

- Deep Space Vehicles: 22%
- International Space Station: 23%
- Commercial Space: 7%
- Shuttle Retirement: 5%
- Earth Science: 12%
- Planetary Science: 10%
- Astrophysics: 8%
- Heliophysics: 4%
- Aeronautics: 4%
- Space Technology: 3%
- Education: 1%
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